

A still moonlight night
a canoe and a Box of
Lowney's Chocolates.
An absolutely Fresh
Supply of the Choco-
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CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE
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The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

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100 Government St. Telephone 83

VOL. XCVI, NO. 53

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1906.

FIFTY-TWO PAGES.

DIAMONDS AS AN INVESTMENT

There is no saner, safer, nor more certain investment than buying diamonds, BECAUSE in twenty-five years these stones will be at such a fabulous price as to be beyond the reach of any but the richest of the rich.

BECAUSE in another two years diamonds will be another 20 per cent dearer.

The above arguments are from an independent source; they are taken from a leading English daily paper.

A PURCHASE of diamonds is the only investment where you can be certain of an annual increase in value of 10 per cent, and at the same time have the full pleasure and gratification of either wearing the gem yourself or seeing your wife, sister, daughter,

or fiancee wearing it: practically the pleasure costs you nothing.

We have bought diamonds steadily and now hold the largest stock in Western America, all of it bought before the last rise and most of it before the last three or four rises. That is why we can sell diamonds at less than the market prices. Our factory enables us to supply the mountings for Rings, Studs, Brooches, Pendants, Scarf Pins, Lockets, etc., in the latest and most fashionable styles on direct factory to wearer's prices.

The two last arguments are made in our own interest and give you the strongest reasons why you should buy diamonds from

IMPORTANT TO FRUIT GROWERS

Government Will Forward Large Collection for Exhibitions in Great Britain.

NEED FOR FARM LABOR

C. P. R. Generously Comes to Assistance of Farmers and Fruit Growers.

AS A RESULT of correspondence between Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance and agriculture, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the management of Canada's national highway has generously consented to repeat the favor granted to the fruit-growers of British Columbia last year in carrying, free of charge, a commercial consignment of fruit to the United Kingdom for exhibition purposes and the promotion of the export fruit trade. The company has agreed to carry the fruit, a carload lot, in cold storage to the shipping port, Montreal or Quebec, where it will be carefully transferred to the cold storage rooms of one of the new Atlantic Empresses thus insuring its arrival in the Old Country in prime condition.

The experiment of shipping a carload lot of fruit to London last year was so signal success that the provincial government deemed it desirable to duplicate the consignment this season, so that the interest aroused in British Columbia fruit in London, Glasgow, Dublin and other distributing points should not be allowed to die out; and with this end in view Capt. Tatlow communicated with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on the subject, and feigned his proposal met more than half way by the executive of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This will be good news to British Columbia fruit growers and should incite them to make the best possible showing in the make-up of this year's collection of fruit for London.

Messrs. Stirling and Pitcairn, of Bankhead Ranch, Kelowna, are entitled to the credit of

Initiating the Idea

of exporting fruit to Great Britain from this province. In 1903 this enterprising firm shipped a trial carload of apples to Glasgow, consisting of Spys, Baldwins, Ontarios and Canada Reds. The fruit arrived in Glasgow on November 9, 1903, in splendid condition and sold at 6s per box, or about \$1 per barrel more than the choicest eastern Canadian apples—reckoning 3½ boxes to the barrel. These British Columbia apples secured the hearty approval of fruit dealers and consumers alike, and many letters were received by the firm from persons eager to secure shipments from the splendid fruit.

In 1904 the British Columbia department of agriculture forwarded a collection of fruit to London for exhibition purposes, consisting of apples, pears and plums. The exhibit was greatly admired and evoked the highest encomiums from the London newspapers. The Times, while hesitating to declare the fruit superior to the best English specimens, admitted that it very nearly approached them in color, shape and flavor, even after having traveled 6000 miles by railway and steamship. The Royal Horticultural Society's appreciation of the fruit was demonstrated by the award of the society's gold medal and diploma for the "best collection of fruit." One result of this exhibit was the deluging of the agent-general of British Columbia (Hon. J. H. Turner) with letters from prominent fruit dealers anxious to do business with British Columbia fruit-growers. To satisfy the clamor for British Columbia fruit and to prove its good qualities, the British Columbia government shipped in cold storage a full carload of assorted fruits to London in the fall of 1905, in charge of R. M. Palmer, provincial horticulturist. This fine collection proved to be

The Chief Attraction

at the Royal Horticultural Society's fruit show at London, and at several provincial shows in England, being

awarded many prizes. The Royal Horticultural Society prize-winners were:

Province of British Columbia (for the collection), gold medal.

J. C. Gartrell, Trout Creek, silver gilt Knightian medal.

J. R. Brown, Summerland, silver Knightian medal.

Thomas W. Stirling, Kelowna, silver gilt Knightian medal.

Coldstream Ranch, Vernon (Lord Aberdeen's), silver gilt Knightian medal.

Thomas G. Earl, Lytton, silver Knightian medal.

Mrs. J. Smith, Spence's Bridge, silver Knightian medal.

Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association, Nelson, silver Banksian medal.

J. L. Pridham, Kelowna, silver Banksian medal.

It will thus be seen that the British Columbia fruit took the lion's share of the awards, and after going the rounds of the fruit shows in England and securing unqualified approval everywhere, the collection was broken up and sold to fruit dealers at the highest prices.

As a result of this effort on the part of the British Columbia government, the reputation for excellence of British Columbia fruit is firmly established in the old country, and provincial growers have many orders to fill from London and Glasgow fruit dealers.

This Year's Shipments

In order, however, to convince the dealers and consumers of the United Kingdom that British Columbia fruit maintains its uniform qualities of size, flavor and color, year in and year out, it was deemed advisable to supplement the exhibit of 1905 with one equally

good, if not better, and to that end the negotiations mentioned above were opened. The outcome is very gratifying to the department of agriculture, and will be appreciated by fruit men all over the province. The extent of this year's shipment has not yet been determined, but it will amount to at least one carload, possibly more. The collection of the fruit and all details in connection with the shipment will be undertaken by R. M. Palmer, who will accompany the consignment to England, so that from the moment the fruit is assembled at the shipping point until it reaches its destination the fruit will be under his immediate supervision. After being shown at the Royal Horticultural show in London, and at other fall fairs in England, the fruit will be sold by private contract or public auction to the highest bidders, the proceeds of such sales to go to the grower. Thus every orchardist in British Columbia will be given an opportunity to establish the reputation of his fruit and secure a market for it

(Continued on Page Two.)

—

W INNIPEG, Aug. 11.—Four young people were drowned in the Red river this afternoon by the upsetting of a steam launch after collision with a sunken log. The victims are two daughters and one son of City Clerk Brown, aged 18, 12, and 14, and the daughter of John Thompson, aged 18.

Rossland Ore Shipments

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 11.—Shipments of ore for the past week were

somewhat lower than for the week previous as the bigger mines are paying

attention chiefly to development work

and the addition to their working facilities.

An increase in the output in the near future is likely to be the result of the preparatory work now in progress. The output was:

Tons.

Centre Star 1,680

Le Roi 2,610

Le Roi No. 2 480

Total 4,770

—

Probing Mysterious Case

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 11.—Application

is being made to the attorney general by Chief of Police White for a

flat to take Sandy Bedore from the

Kingston penitentiary where he is

serving a four years' term, to Sharbot

lake to make good his statements in

connection with the disappearance of

two lads four years ago. People

thought they were drowned, but Be-

dore says his brother slew them and he knows where they were buried.

—

British Bowlers

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Aug. 11.—The

British bowlers yesterday afternoon

defeated the St. Catharines team by a

majority of 65.

Forest Fires in New Brunswick

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 11.—Forest

fires are doing great damage in Sussex

and Westmorland counties.

Will Be Given Lash

LONDON, ONT., Aug. 11.—ARTHUR LA-

VINE, recently convicted on two

charges of criminal assault on young

girls, was sentenced yesterday to four

years in Kingston penitentiary and will

get twenty-five lashes on his bare back.

Died of Starvation

MOOSE JAW, Aug. 11.—WORD comes

from Wood Mountain that the remains

of the two little Hoffman girls aged

9 and 11 years, who wandered away

from their home while going after horses

on May 23rd last, have been found by

a sheep herder in Porcupine creek some

forty miles from their father's ranch.

They must, therefore, have lived for

some days and finally died of starvation.

The father left Wood mountain

yesterday to bring the remains home.

At the time of their disappearance

search was made for several days and

their tracks followed for miles, but

without result.

—

GREAT NORTHERN.

SEDRO WOLLEY, Wash., Aug. 11.—A

surveying party took passage from this

city Thursday for Marblemount. Their

leader gave as information that they

were in the employ of Great Northern

and that the large party of surveyors

was to gather at Cascade Pass. They

were equipped for a long stay in the

hills.

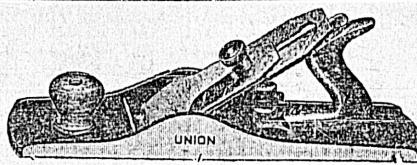
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BACHELORS DISASTER

THE COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE

CHÉHALIS DISASTER

</



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MECHANICS'
TOOLS

that are made by the best known English, Canadian and American manufacturers, such as

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E. Broad & Sons
Hy. Disston & Sons
Stanley Rule and Level Co.
Union Manufacturing Co.
Sargent & Co.
North Bros. "Yankee Tools."
and a dozen and one other makers of
GUARANTEED TOOLS



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Nothing sets a home or public building off to better advantage than good

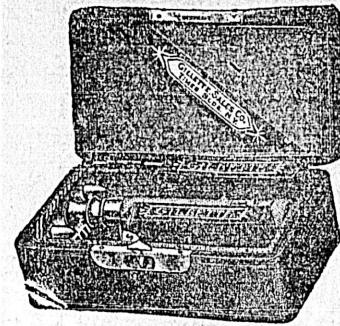
ARTISTIC HARDWARE

having everything to match in

DESIGN and FINISH

Let us quote on your Hardware when building or figuring on your contracts.

We import these lines from Sargent & Co. New York Stanley Works, New Brittain and other manufacturers of standard goods.



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS

No Honing! No Stropping!

In neat leather case, with holder and 12 blades, each giving about 30 or 40 velvety shaves. Also

The "Ever-Ready" Safety with 7 blades.....\$1.50

Agents for the famous "CARBO-MAGNETIC" GUARANTEED RAZORS

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS

THE OGILVIE HARDWARE CO.

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are well looked after in our

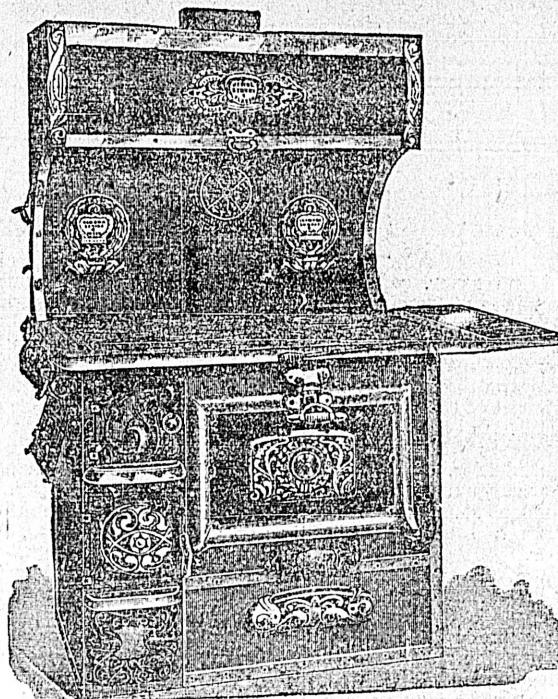
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Everything from the smallest saucepan to the largest utensil.

Tinware
Enamelware
Nickel Plated Goods
Woodenware
Wire Goods
Brooms
Wringers

and a thousand and one small LABOR SAVING UTENSILS for the kitchen

AT PRICES TO SUIT



STEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON RANGES

From \$16.50 Upwards

AND OUR GUARANTEE BEHIND EVERY ONE.

SUNDAY'S ATTRACTION AT THE GORGE PARK Band Concert-3 p.m.

Special through car service every 10 minutes from corner of Yates and Government Streets.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

JUST ANOTHER

Shipment of nice Preserving Peaches. Leave your order early on Monday, or you may get disappointed. Crop is very short.

\$1.50 per Box

PINT SEALERS, per dozen.....
QUART SEALERS, per dozen.....
HALF GALLON SEALERS, per dozen.....
20-LB. SACK GRANULATED SUGAR

75c.
90c.
\$1.00
\$1.00

W. O. WALLACE
FAMILY GROCER Tel. 312 COR. YATES & DOUGLAS STS

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT IN THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES

In all kinds of Japanese Fancy Goods, Curios, Flags, Mementoes of the late great war, Silks and Linens, Ivory, Satsuma, and other hand-some wares.

Specialets for Tourist Souvenirs in endless variety, and to suit all tastes and fancies.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR, 138 Government Street
Hotel Victoria Building

IMPORTANT TO FRUIT GROWERS

(Continued from Page One.)

at much higher prices than he can hope for on this side of the Atlantic.

The Labor Problem

The existing scarcity of labor is causing serious loss to the farmers and fruit growers in common with those engaged in all other industries in British Columbia. Salt Spring Island fruit growers are complaining bitterly of their inability to secure help in garnering the prune crop, and appeals for fruit pickers are being received from all the fruit growing districts. Chinese are not to be had, and white labor is out of the question, so that there is an unpleasant probability of a considerable percentage of the prune, apple, peach and pear crop being a total loss. The fruit harvest is approaching so rapidly that it seems impossible to secure help from outside this season, and consequently the fruit growers are face to face with a very serious problem.

William Whyte, second vice president of the C. P. R., who visited Victoria a few days ago, expressed his

approaching visit to Great Britain, and endeavor to perfect arrangements through which agricultural laborers would be induced to come to the province next spring, so as to prevent a recurrence of the present scarcity of labor.

If the scheme could be made to include the settlement of the newcomers on small holdings which they could cultivate on their own account, it would be of immense value to the country, and there is no reason why such a plan should not be carried to success.

CLOSING OF SUMMER VACATION.

Trustees Confronted With Problem of How to Accommodate Scholars.

The summer vacation of the city public schools will be brought to a close on the 27th inst., after a very lengthy vacation. The vacation this year has been longer than usual, owing to the meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Institute in this city, at the commencement of the holidays. The weather has been all that could be desired for holidays for the children and it is expected that they will resume their studies in a brighter frame of mind than they had when the schools were closed. Holidays to the children are like a relief valve of an engine and the pupils have taken full advantage of the long vacation to enjoy themselves to the utmost.

With the re-opening of the schools the trustees will find themselves face to face with a very serious proposition and one that will require some very careful handling. As is well known the city schools are over-crowded and the trustees have been endeavoring for some time past to have a bylaw submitted to the ratepayers to raise sufficient funds to erect a new school but as yet nothing in this line has been done. For scholars who have not yet attended a public school application must be made to the superintendent within a certain period, otherwise the pupil will not be allowed to enter the school during the term. Already over 200 applications have been received and with two weeks before school opens it is taken for granted that that number will be largely increased. To provide accommodations for the two hundred new pupils is the task that will confront the trustees at the opening of the term.

It is true that the sub-high school will in a measure relieve the congestion but it is not likely to make enough room for all those who desire to commence their education at this time. In the majority of instances those making application are new comers which in a measure shows the progress that is being made by Victoria as an educational and residential centre. The task of providing accommodations for the new pupils is a difficult one, but it is very likely that the trustees will be able to find some method to relieve the congestion.

THEIR HIGH ENDORSEMENT.

The Journal of the Merchant Tailors Makes Its Bow to "Semi-Ready."

In the Sartorial World, the highest authority in Merchant Tailor's journalism, the following item appeared in the July number:

"W. T. Peace & Co. will open a large tailoring establishment on Portage avenue, in Winnipeg, under the name of 'Semi-ready, Limited.' It will contain all the equipment of a first class place and we predict great popularity for the firm."

Another paragraph tells of Messrs. Peace & Co., selling their established business to take up the Semi-ready agency.

Real Estate Deals.—A number of properties changed hands last week at a good figure. Many of the most important deals are withheld from the public, but enough are available to warrant the statement that real estate men are doing a good business. Among the sales that have been made since Monday last are, a house and lot, corner Pandora and Belmont avenue, \$2,300; house and six adjoining lots on Taunton street, \$1,125; and a lot near Dallas road, \$500. These were made by Pemberton & Son. Several sales are reported by the B. C. Land & Investment agency. They include a lot on the Heywood estate, near the fountain; two lots on Fairfield estate; a house and lot in the Work estate that changed hands at a good figure, and 25 acres at Cedar Hill.

NEW YORKERS VISIT THE BOUNDARY MINES

Highly Pleased With First Inspection of the Granby Smelter Plant.

GRAND FORKS, Aug. 10.—Senator Warner Miller of New York, president of the Dominion Copper Co., and M. M. Johnson of Salt Lake, were shown through the Granby smelter by Assistant Superintendent Williams, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with this, their first inspection of the big plant. Senator Miller was only once in this city before, the visit being in 1900 before the smelter here blew in. Mr. Miller was at that time on a visit to Republic.

"Republic has been a trifle unfortunate Senator!"

"Well, Republic has hardly made good," was the reply, "but efforts are being made now to recover values along some new and scientific lines of work. Mr. Taylor of the Taylor Engineering Works of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Tate of Spokane, president of the Quillip are now in Republic investigating, and Mr. Taylor will probably join me this morning."

The senator is a tall portly man, close on to the three-score years and ten, but seems to enjoy traveling. He was not complimentary about the Great Northern service between this point and Spokane which he regarded as the toughest bit of traveling between here and New York. He was delighted with the climate of British Columbia, and referred optimistically to the progress with Dominion Copper Co. matters.

M. M. Johnson is a well-known figure in mining circles. Born fifty years ago in Pennsylvania Mr. Johnson is a wiry, spare man, who carries his age well, and is evidently full of vim. He worked first in the coal regions, and later came to Utah where he has won a first-class reputation as mining engineer. Mr. Johnson has just come from a trip through the famous Death Valley in California. He made the trip in an automobile and laughingly explained that the journey took 50 hours for which he was charged the tidy sum of \$9 an hour, or \$150 all told. The party took forty gallons of water with them, but Mr. Johnson did not appear to be vastly impressed with the mineral conditions.

"There are some good copper showings, of course," he said, "but no great amount of work done to prove the existence of large bodies. Patsy Clark is operating in the Furnace creek district, but I was not allowed to see the workings, a thing which cannot be regarded as a good sign."

Asked as to conditions of the Dominion Copper Co.'s properties Mr. Johnson spoke in a very sanguine strain.

"The Rawhide never looked better than it does today, and has certainly passed my expectations. Yes, values are good, and there is a gratifying percentage of iron-magnetic. The lime and iron more than offset what silica the Rawhide ore contains. I should consider it a little better even than the ore of the Brooklyn and Stemwinder, and we are disclosing a big tonnage. The Idaho is developing extremely well, and though we do not propose to do any stoping yet, we shall ship ore mined in development work to the smelter shortly. The Idaho will be developed on a large scale. The hoist is partly installed, and will be operated by steam until the electrical connections are ready. A compressor plant, capable of working forty to fifty drills, will shortly be installed at a cost of \$30,000."

Mr. Johnson states that the big new furnace for the smelter at Boundary Falls should be here next month, and when blown in will make the daily tonnage smelted about 1,200 tons. Asked as to the possible erection of a new smelter Mr. Johnson replied that it was somewhat early yet to formulate plans. The mines would be thoroughly developed and smelter arrangements would be made to fit in with the general progress of the mines which were at present in an extremely satisfactory

condition. Neither Senator Miller nor Mr. Johnson could say much as to their work in Franklin camp. The company has a bond on the Gloucester group, and are now at work upraising in the tunnel but development is not sufficiently advanced to state what action the company will take.

CALIFORNIA RESORTS.

Reached by the Southern Pacific Co's Scenic Shasta Route and Coast Line. Two trains daily. Tickets, reservations, etc., at union ticket office, 608 First Ave, Seattle. E. B. Ellis, General Agent.

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

Predicts Large Influx.—John McNiven collector of customs at Virden, Manitoba, who has been spending a vacation on a visit to his brother, J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., is charmed with the west, to which he is paying his first visit. Mr. McNiven went to Virden twenty years ago, when frost and hail were common, and the future for many very uncertain. Mr. McNiven states that everywhere he hears the praise of the winter climate of Victoria being lustily chanted by those who have experienced it. He predicts a large influx to the west from the plains this winter.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL

Water Question Will Again Come Up at Tomorrow's Evening's Meeting of Aldermen.

The much-talked-of water question will again be the principal theme of discussion at the meeting of the city fathers tomorrow evening, and it is expected that the consideration of this important subject will be carried on well into the night. The subject is expected to be brought up by the introduction of the motion that appears on the bulletin board at the city hall over the signature of His Worship Mayor Morley. The motion is the same as the suggestions that were presented at the meeting last Tuesday evening and which were ruled out of order by the council on account of being contrary to the rules to introduce the question at an adjourned meeting.

In order that no difficulties may arise the motion has been posted according to the regulations and when it comes up for discussion it is expected that it will receive a warm reception. This is the first time this year that His Worship has attempted to use his power of veto, but his first attempt has proved a failure and it remains to be seen what his second attempt will amount to. The vote tomorrow evening will determine whether or not the proposal that was adopted by the council will be put before the ratepayers.

If the motion of His Worship is carried it will mean that the scheme proposed by the committee will not be given to a vote of the ratepayers, but if the motion is not carried it will be necessary to reconsider the report that was adopted by the council.

On the last occasion when a vote was taken on this question it was with the exception of His Worship, Ald. Davey and Ald. Yates, the remainder of the board were in favor of the adoption.

During the past week also the offer of

the Esquimalt Water Co. was made known and met with short consideration.

The matter of block paving that has come before the Colonist so prominently during the last few days was also under consideration and it was practically decided to secure a creosote plant with which it will be possible to saturate the blocks entirely through the centre instead of as in the past of coating them over.

The bylaw for the redistribution of the wards was also brought up and passed and it is now definitely settled that in the future the city will be composed of five wards and ten aldermen.

IN ORDER

To save money, you should buy wisely. Your money can do more work here just now than elsewhere, and still give you a chance to enjoy yourself.

ROAST STUFFED VEAL, per lb. 40c.
BOILED OX TONGUE (our own cooking), per lb. 50c.
ARMOUR'S BOILED HAM, per lb. 40c.
SPARKLING APPLE CIDER—Pints, 35c; quarts 65c.

Carne's Up-to-Date Grocery

Next C.P.R. Offices, Cor. Gov't and Fort Sts.

PRICES MODERATE.

JAPANESE GOODS

Just arrived—Latest Pattern Shirt Waists, Linen, Silk and Cotton Crepe, Kimonos, all shades; Satsuma Set for shirt waist, and a great variety of Silk Goods and Glass. Linen sold by the yard. Jardiniere Stands and Book Cases, also Brassware.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

61 DOUGLAS STREET, Balmoral Block. Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 606.

JOHNSTON'S TRANSFER

135 DOUGLAS ST.

RATES CUT IN TWO.

Hacks for Hire. Driving Loads, 75c per Hour.

G. J. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

SPEED—On August 11, the wife of John W. Speed, of a son.

SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS

A Mark of Quality

that distinguishes good silver plate from the common kind, that protects the buyer, is the trade mark

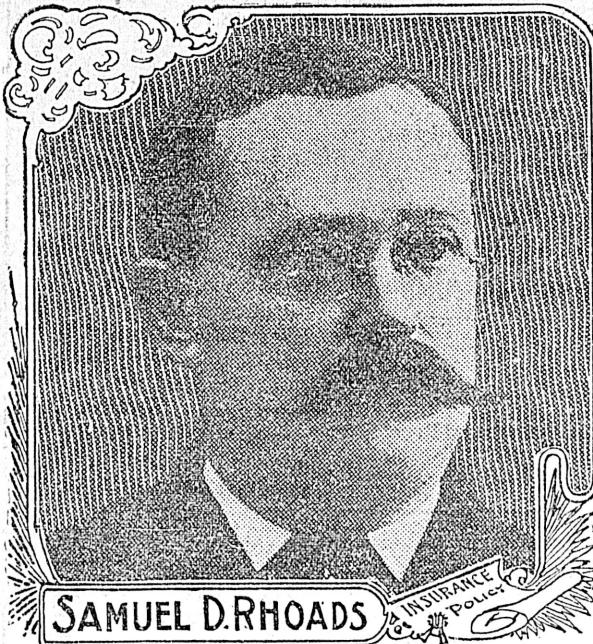
1847 ROGERS BROS.

On Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., this trade mark stands for quality unquestioned and beauty unsurpassed. In buying Tea Sets, Candelabra, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN

"The crowning virtue of Pe-ru-na, after it has cured the catarrh, is as a tonic and restorative of appetite, strength and good spirits." —Samuel D. Rhoads.

AN INSURANCE MAN TESTIFIES TO THE GREAT VIRTUES OF PE-RU-NA.



SAMUEL D. RHOADS

Mr. Rhoads holds an important government position in Washington, from which place he writes a very interesting letter concerning Pe-ru-na.

What Pe-ru-na Has Done For One Family Pe-ru-na Can Do For Another Family.

Mr. Samuel D. Rhoads, a prominent insurance man of Lansdowne, Pa., writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I heartily and unreservedly wish to give my endorsement to Peruna as a catarrh cure that is not approached by any other medicine, at least in my observation and experience, and noting what it has done for members of my family. Its crowning virtue, after it has cured the catarrh, is as a tonic and restorative of appetite, strength and good spirits."

Pe-ru-na Restores Strength.

Mr. G. W. Woodbury, Rogers, O., formerly Captain and Center of the Hiram College Basket Ball Team, writes:

"There are times in the life of every student when excessive study and too close confinement and attention to the object in view will tell on his health.

"I have found that when body and mind alike were weary and refused to

work, a few doses of Peruna restored lost strength and invigorated one quicker and more permanently than anything I know. It gives nerves of iron and muscles of steel, and assists the mental activities together with the physical to a wonderful degree."

Peruna, as a family medicine, is absolutely safe and reliable as it contains no narcotics or other drugs liable to produce a drug habit.

Keeps Pe-ru-na in the House.

Mr. Chas. S. Many, 12 Water street, Ossining, N. Y., writes:

"I had catarrh for ten years and tried a great many kinds of medicines which cost me a lot of money, but did me no good. Instead of getting better, I seemed to get worse. I read about Peruna and thought I would give it a trial. I took about ten bottles and am cured of the catarrh.

"I keep Peruna in the house, and when I feel a cold coming on, I take a little bit of it and it does me good."

LESSONS TAUGHT BY SAN FRANCISCO

Investigation Shows That the Fire-Proofing Was Very Poorly Done.

As the real facts come to light concerning the great San Francisco earthquake and fire, it becomes more and more apparent that fully one-half of the loss of life and property, resulting from this great upheaval of nature, would never have occurred had the city been honestly and skilfully built. The Fire-proof Magazine, of Chicago, with a commendable desire to know and to publish the real facts about this fire, sent F. W. Fitzpatrick, one of the best architects and fireproof experts in the country, to the stricken city, with instructions to investigate thoroughly the structural methods in vogue and to ascertain, if possible, what systems of so-called fireproofing withstood the ravages of quake and fire the best.

In the current issue of the magazine referred to above is given an exhaustive report of conditions as they exist in San Francisco at the present time. It seems to be the opinion of this special commissioner that the owners who projected, the architects who planned and the contractors who built, all of them overlooked the fact that San Francisco was in the earthquake zone and did their work just as shiftlessly and slightly as it could be done. He notes a few exceptions to the almost universal practice of building for outside appearance with no regard for "staying qualities," but only uses these illustrations to show the kind of competition the honest builder must go against in these later days of graft and corruption.

Lax Building Laws

The inadequacy of the building laws by which the structural work of the city was regulated, are referred to, and the neglect and carelessness of inspectors and other city officials, who had to do

veneering had tumbled down like a pile of baby's building blocks. He mentions the fact that many frame buildings were left standing, while large fine-looking brick blocks near them were nothing more than a heap of ruins, and quietly accounts for this condition of things by saying that the wooden buildings were firmly nailed together, while there was absolutely nothing to prevent the brick buildings from falling apart as soon as the earth began to shake.

Lack of Fireproofing

The fact is pointed out that a few thousand dollars invested in wire-glass would have saved millions of dollars' worth of property. One instance is given where a building was saved from the fire, although it was located in the centre of a district where the fire destroyed everything inflammable for blocks around, simply by the wire-glass windows that prevented the flames making an entrance into the building. Many instances are given where columns buckled and beams twisted as a result of the heat's action upon them, when if they had been properly fireproofed they would never have been phased. As the sequel shows, these interior supports gave way, and the building became a hopeless wreck on the inside, while the outside walls were left standing intact.

Showing Made by Concrete

There were only two buildings in San Francisco that were built throughout of re-enforced concrete; the test of this material was therefore of little value. The buildings mentioned were well made, but there is reason to believe that they would have withstood the strain had they been properly constructed. There were hundreds of buildings in the stricken city in which the floors were concrete, and the record shows that they came through the trial in splendid shape. Not as much can be said for the suspended cement ceilings and wire lathing, which loosened and peeled off in many buildings which were comparatively uninjured in other respects. The investigation speaks well for modern steel construction, but fully demonstrates the importance of protecting columns, beams and girders with some material which is a non-conductor of heat.

TRADES CONGRESS.

Preparations for Big Assembly Here on September 17 Next.

The gathering of direct representatives of labor from all parts of the Dominion in the Capital City of this province on September 17th marks an epoch in the history of the Labor movement. The deliberation of the congress will be of great importance to the workers in general. An additional interest is created by the action of the American Federation of Labor in their recent decision to go straight into politics and fight for direct representation.

A wave of unrest and dissatisfaction is sweeping through the ranks of the Canadian workers and the experiment of the United States workers will be followed with great interest. The Asiatic question will possibly be the most important matter handled at the conference, unless the delegates (following the example of their brethren over the border), decide on the formation of a Canadian Labor party. In this case, consideration of the reform and constitution of a Labor party would be of paramount importance. The local Trades and Labor council naturally realize the necessity of their being thoroughly interested in the movements of the congress and they consider it a matter of duty to leave no stone unturned in the effort to make the gathering thoroughly representative so far as the British Columbia workers are concerned.

The council instructed their secretary to prepare and issue a circular to organized labor throughout the province, urging their close attention to matters for discussion at the conference. The circular reads as follows:

Friends and Fellow-Unionists:

As you are no doubt aware, the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the city of Victoria on September 17th and following days.

The meeting of the congress is the most important annual event affecting labor, as it is in and through the congress that the organized labor forces of our land give expression to their views concerning the conditions of the workers of the country, and by the opinions expressed at the annual convention, the workmen are put in a position, as voters, to formulate the just demands of labor into effective legislation.

The coming convention is the first meeting of the congress in British Columbia, and is, because of that and the increasing prestige the congress is gaining as the central body of organized labor in Canada, the most important event that has ever occurred in the history of organized labor in the province.

In order to secure the fullest measure of benefit from the convention, the Trades and Labor council of this city wishes to impress on you the necessity of every labor organization in the province being represented in the congress, and with that object in view takes the liberty to urge you to strain every nerve to send a delegate and thus have a voice in this parliament of workmen.

Should you find it impossible to send a delegate, you are requested to draw up a resolution in reference to any matter you would like the congress to deal with and forward same to the undersigned, who will place it in the hands of the delegates representing this council.

Unions not affiliated with the congress are hereby earnestly advised to lose no time in sending applications to P. M. Draper, box 1017, Ottawa, Ont., who will furnish full information without delay.

The secretary of the council has also issued, everywhere through the province the following resolution, which was unanimously passed by this council at an adjourned meeting on the 25th of July last:

"Resolved—That this council place on record an emphatic protest against the proposed introduction into this province of Hindoo laborers, and calls on the workmen of British Columbia to assist by every means in their power, in preventing this further attempt to flood the country with cheap Asiatic labor."

MAYNE ISLAND RESORT.

A Splendid Point for Holiday-Seekers at Plumper's Pass.

One of the most popular holiday resorts within a short journey from Victoria is Mayne Island. No more prettier view can be had from the deck of the Princess Victoria as she glides swiftly through the rushing waters of Plumper's Pass, on her journey between Victoria and Vancouver than that of this beautiful Island. The little village, if it may be so called, lies in a bend of the Pass, with its principal hotel not far from the pier and the English church, with the rectory adjoining occupying a conspicuous and picturesque



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THE FAMOUS

"Gold Seal" and "Eagle" Brands

OF

CONDENSED MILK

SUPERIOR PURITY

"Gold Seal" Milk, - - 2 tins for 25 cents

"Eagle" Milk, - - - - 2 tins for 35 cents



AN APOLOGY

Government Street,
VICTORIA, B. C.

12th August, 1906.

To the Ladies of Victoria and Vicinity and to our Visitors:

We apologise for the inconvenience due to our extensive window improvements, and are glad to state the alterations to the store front will be completed in a few days and all workmen's materials will give place to those of a more feminine and suitable nature. The contracts for the new basement departments have been let; excavations will commence this week, but will not interfere with the convenience of our customers; on the completion of this additional floor our patrons will find placed at their disposal extra space and departments which we trust will materially add to their comfort.

We have received advice of the shipment of the majority of our Late Summer, Fall and Winter Goods from London, Paris and Vienna. These will arrive about the same time as our extensive purchases from New York, Toronto and Montreal. Between now and the arrival of the new goods We Shall Clear Out All Summer Stock and Special Purchases of Samples Regardless of Cost. Every lady is courteously invited to visit our show rooms and inspect the wonderful values and bargains. Our customers know they are always welcome at

Yours faithfully

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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Waste Not.—Waste not the water that is costing so much money. Use a watering can and your water bill will be reduced. Galvanized watering cans with well braced spouts and handles and detachable roses, 75c up. Tin watering pots 25c to 75c. R. A. Brown & Co., 81 Douglas street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By Order of the Honorable the Chief Justice.

SALE OF

VALUABLE COPPER-GOLD MINING PROSPECT, VICTORIA MINE, WEST HOLME, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Tenders are invited for 5 mineral claims

and two fractions in good standing. About \$10,000 already spent on development work. For Abstracts of title, Mining engineer's Reports, Binder Returns and full particulars apply to Dubois, Mason, Barrister and Solicitor, Victoria, or Alexander Lindsay, Receiver for Debenture Holders, 5 Yates Street, Victoria.

Last day for tender, 3rd September, 1906.

Harrison Hot Springs

THE SCENIC SPOT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Resort where one wishing to spend a vacation may combine the pleasures of the place with the health-giving qualities of the thermal springs. The drinking and bathing of these waters are recommended throughout the Northwest by the medical profession.

RATES MODERATE — HOTEL FIRST CLASS

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J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director;
R. E. Gosnell, Editor, General Manager and Assistant Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:
One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25

Victoria Daily Weather

Saturday, Aug. 11.
Highest 74
Lowest 54
Mean 63
Sunshine, 11 hours, 6 min.

Victoria Weather

July, 1906.
Highest temperature, 88.5
Lowest temperature, 49.9
Mean temperature, 65.61
Total precipitation for the month, .16 inch; average amount, 0.37 inches.
Bright sunshine, 345 hours, 12 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.71 (constant sunshine being 1).

THE WATER QUESTION SIMPLIFIED.

Ex-Mayor McCandless has given an interview on the water works question which comes nearer to a proper solution than anything we have yet seen. The Colonist more readily assents to the propositions laid down by him, because they are in line with the position it has taken. Mr. McCandless's opinion is worthy of consideration, because he has been mayor of the city and devoted a good deal of time to the study of the problem previous to and during his term of office. As he still retains considerable property interests in the city, his views are not merely those of one who is theorizing on the subject as the result of a certain amount of familiarity with the conditions, but of a gentleman who is personally affected by the issues at stake.

Mr. McCandless is absolutely in favor of Goldstream as an immediate and a permanent source of supply. He is opposed to spending money in temporizing with Elk Lake, which does not now and never can adequately meet the requirements of the city. Why throw away money which can be utilized permanently in inaugurating a better system, in pumping stations and meters? There are several leading details of Mr. McCandless' scheme which are clearly brought out and should be emphasized.

In the first place, it secures ample water within reasonable time. To lay a pipe to Goldstream would take between one and two years. In the meantime the present scarcity of water could be relieved by connecting our system with that of Victoria West. It is true that the amount of water available is not large, but sufficient to materially relieve the present situation and tide over a crisis.

In the second place, the amount of money necessary to pay for meters would be about all that is required to carry the main to supply the higher levels. Moreover, a main is a permanent and necessary investment, whereas the life of a meter is limited to ten years, or under, and involves a considerable sum annually for inspection.

Metering is an attempt to make an inadequate water supply sufficient by keeping the consumption of water down to its lowest possible limit. In a city of beautiful homes and ample grounds the object should not be to make it too expensive for irrigation purposes.

Upon this point we quote from a letter written by Mr. Mohun,

who aptly summarizes the situation when he says: "The writer does not wish it to be inferred that he is opposed to metering any system of which the supply is limited, but we have been assured that an ample supply would be soon furnished, and the use, not abuse, of water, should be encouraged."

Third, the scheme proposed does away with pumping stations, which would entail an annual saving of about \$12,000, and provide us with a purely gravity system, Elk Lake being used to supply the lower levels and Goldstream the higher levels.

Fourth, the only amount of money necessary to be borrowed is that required to build a main from Victoria West to reach the higher levels. That is, of course, in addition to the system of distribution which must be common

to whatever source of supply is decided upon. It is as necessary to Elk Lake as to Goldstream.

Fifth, the crux of Mr. McCandless' proposal is this: That the city should enter into an agreement with the Esquimalt Water Works Company for a supply of one million gallons, or as much more as may be necessary, and obtain an option on the entire system of that company for, say, twenty years, at a fixed amount or at a price to be fixed by arbitration. There is a price at which the company is bound, upon application, to supply the city, namely, six cents per 1000 gallons; but Mr. McCandless is of the opinion that if the company were properly approached, a more favorable arrangement could be made.

On this point, we believe that a great deal of unnecessary and unjustifiable prejudice has been created against the Esquimalt company, either through wilful misrepresentation or lack of knowledge of the facts. Convinced of this, we believe that Mr. Angus' suggestion of a committee of citizens acting as intermediaries between the council and the water works company, is a good one. There is little probability of the mayor and board of aldermen, as at present constituted, coming to any friendly understanding, either as to a working agreement or as to an out-and-out purchase.

We believe it is quite possible, if gone about right, to secure an option on the entire works upon reasonable terms. If the city cannot afford to pay now the price asked, it no doubt will be able to purchase some time within the period of twenty years. The sooner such a purchase could be consummated the better. Our position is firm in advocating it. In addition to solving forever the vexed question of an ample supply of good water, we would have, as an asset, a large reserve of power for the development of industries within the city and its immediate surroundings.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

One hundred years ago there was about as little known about Vancouver Island as there is today about Tibet; in fact, a great deal less. Apart from the visit of Capt. Cook at Nootka, the survey work done by Capt. Vancouver along its coast, and the occasional visits of navigators and fur traders in ships, it was a sealed book to the world. It was without a white settler, without a fur trading post, and without any regular communication with the outside world. Its only human inhabitants were Indians. The Spaniards, who had made an attempt to acquire sovereignty at the time of the famous Nootka affair, retired forever from these coasts as the result of the Nootka convention. The British, who were left in control, practically abandoned them for the time being, and real sovereignty was left to be decided about fifty years later, at the date of the Oregon Treaty. One hundred years is not a long time in the history of the human race, yet in our case it covers a period the furthermost limit of which separates the historic from the prehistoric. Capt. Cook was the forerunner of British civilization. He visited Nootka in 1778. At that time, relatively the status of this island corresponded with that of Great Britain at the landing of Julius Caesar.

Fifty years is within the lifetime of a great many of our readers, and yet Vancouver Island had not advanced much beyond the primitive stage in which Cook and Vancouver found it, in 1856. Coal had been discovered at several points and coal-mining was in course of regular development at Nanaimo. There was a Hudson's Bay Co. fort at Victoria and several trading posts elsewhere. The entire white population of the island, including Victoria, did not exceed several hundreds. There were a few outlying settlers. There were also a few farms, belonging principally to the Hudson's Bay Co., or its offspring, the Puget Sound Agricultural association. Vancouver Island was a crown colony, but it possessed barely the semblance of representative government. It was more nominal than real. In this connection, it will be interesting to call to mind that just about this time, fifty years ago, in the year 1856, the first legislative assembly of British Columbia, and the first west of Ontario in Canada, was convened. Dr. Helmcken had at various times supplied us with pictures of this baby parliament. He presided over its deliberations. Governor Douglas, afterwards Sir James, was king in reality as well as Her Gracious Majesty's representative. It was the beginning of things in British Columbia politically and most other ways.

Compared, then, with the state of things fifty years ago, Vancouver Island and Vancouver have made wonderful progress, notwithstanding that we regard our growth as slow and unsatisfactory. Our growth is slow and unsatisfactory. The supremacy of the Vancouver Island ports as centres of the grain trade rests upon one attainment, within measurable reach, etc., should read, "within measurable reach of the people of the Island."

In the article which appears on page one of the third section of this morning's Colonist, the sentence which reads, "The supremacy of the Vancouver Island ports as centres of the grain trade rests upon one attainment, within measurable reach, etc., should read, "within measurable reach of the people of the Island."

Good swimming from the Gorge Swimming Baths, behind Marshall's Hotel. Ladies' and gentlemen's bathing suits for hire.

Fifteen Days' Slaughter Clearance Sale. Stocktaking over we have decided to make an annual sale for 15 days. Sale starts today and ends August 24th. Now is the time to lay in a supply for summer, fall or winter, as all our staple stock is included in this sale. Come early while the stock is complete. Robinson's Cash Store, 80 Yates street.

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To have their prescriptions dispensed at
Shotbolt's Pioneer Drug Store
We have dispensed for them here since 1862, AND KNOW HOW.
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Burnham is situated on the Bristol Channel. It has a Western aspect, and is bracing and very healthy.

The fees are 75 guineas (\$375) per annum for board and tuition. Special arrangements made for the holiday months, if required.

Canadian References: Proprietors, K. H. BIRD, M. A., Cantab.
Leslie Crawford, Esq., Nelson, B. C. E. N. N. SELLMAN, M. A., Oxon.

ties. There are no statistics of fifty years ago to form a basis of comparison. We have to formulate contrasts by imagination by practically wiping out of our mind everything we have at present.

In the special edition which we publish today we are really telling the story of this growth and celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of a political birthday. It is not an historical review, but it tells the story of present conditions and indicates something of our potentialities. It is a record to be proud of, even if others have eclipsed us in the race so far. We have had many handicaps, but these are incidental to vigorous development which will bear fruit in the days to come. Canada's great present prosperity is due to the fight she had to make for a place on this continent, and this city and this continent have all the natural as set to make them wealthy and great when conditions have developed to the most favorable degree. With railway connection with the mainland and several transcontinental railways coming our way the tide will be completely turned in this direction, as it has turned towards the whole of Canada at the present time. It is quite an impossible to predict our future fifty years hence, as it would have been fifty years ago, when this island was almost a solitude. Were it possible to live that long, however, we should be disappointed if the rate of progress did not greatly exceed that of the last half century, remarkable as that has been.

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Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Victoria.



AN OFF TIME IN POLITICS AT CAPITAL

Ministers Confining Themselves
Pretty Closely to Departmental Details.

CENSUS OF THE GREAT NORTH WEST

Mr. Oliver Gone Abroad to Reorganize Immigration Business on Continent.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special)—This is an off time in politics at the Capital. The Ministers are all away but two or three and these are confining themselves pretty closely to departmental details. Still the machinery has been sufficiently active to make a few appointments and to consider others. For example Mr. Savard, former Liberal member for Chicoutimi, has been comfortably provided for with an 1,800 office in the Transcontinental Railway Commission. Some day an exploration of this Commission may be made when it will be discovered that a great many lost and strayed party campaigners and heelers have been concealed about the premises. If any conspicuous party worker, who has not much to do at home between elections, has been missed the chances decidedly in favor of finding him either in the head office of the Transcontinental, or scattered between Moncton and Winnipeg.

The Lost Immigrants.

Returns are coming in slowly from the census of Manitoba and the Northwest which is now being taken. So far as Commissioner Blue has received figures they do not bear out the sanguine claims of the localities enumerated. The rural districts are yet to be heard from, and unless they make a better return than the cities and towns, there will be some difficulty in explaining what has become of the immigrants whom the Department of the interior has been counting as they came in, and for whom the nation has been paying five dollars per head. Still the figures show a very large and rapid increase and are by no means disappointing to those who have not been deceived by immigration returns.

Moberley Lost in RabbitSkin Country.

At last accounts the Mounted police officers, supposed to have been sent in hot chase to bring back to Prince Albert H. P. Moberley, who was engaged to work with the census staff, have not yet reported their man. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Moberley is an expert election manager. He was sent last year with two or three others to the far north of Prince Albert to hold a provincial poll. After going a day's journey into the wilderness they held a poll all by themselves inventing names of electors, filling the ballot box with ballots and the poll book with names which they had created. It was a unanimous election party, and they brought back a return of over two hundred votes for the Government candidate and none at all for the Opposition. The favorite name forged by the returning officers was RabbitSkin. About fifteen votes for the Government was polled by the RabbitSkin family.

Plot and Sequel.

At first the scheme worked very well. The government candidate had been defeated in the town and neighboring settlements. Only the RabbitSkin votes saved him, but after he was declared elected and the truth came out, he thought it well to resign. Mr. Moberley and his colleagues were prosecuted, though they had the assistance of the local agent of Department of Justice to defend them they were convicted. It is true that the penalty did not trouble them severely as it was understood that the fines were paid out of the party funds.

Mr. Moberley was not conspicuously heard from afterward until it was

learned that he had been employed and the chief culprit was released on suspended sentence as a government assistant in taking the census in this same RabbitSkin district. When the matter was brought to Mr. Fisher's attention he indignantly repudiated the responsibility and promised to have Moberley dismissed if he had been engaged. Meanwhile that gentleman had set out for the far north. Now after three weeks he is still supposed to be in government pay. It will go hard with him if he cannot keep a day or two ahead of the notice to quit.

Mr. Oliver Abroad.

Mr. Oliver has gone with his family to Europe to reorganize the immigration business on that continent. Having unloaded Mr. Preston on Sir Richard Cartwright, and given the North Atlantic Trading Co. notice that their bonus will be discontinued it becomes Mr. Oliver's duty to make other arrangements. First of all he ought to have understanding with Lord Strathcona. The High Commissioner has certainly good ground to demand a large assortment of apologies from the Minister of the Interior for the slanderous statement made in 1905 and this year that he was responsible for the North Atlantic Trading Company contract.

One year ago Mr. Forster was condemning this contract in the House and mentioned Mr. Preston as the man who made it. Mr. Oliver interrupted, saying: "I beg the honorable gentleman's pardon. If he would change the name to Lord Strathcona."

And Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaking on the same day (July 13, 1905): "I now come to the practical side of this contract. It was first introduced by Lord Strathcona, and was then continued by Mr. Preston on the terms agreed to by Lord Strathcona."

Slandering Lord Strathcona.

This attempt to drag Lord Strathcona into the deal is altogether gratuitous and unjust. The government has in its possession letters from Lord Strathcona which proved that he was not the originator nor even an approving party to the original agreement. The High Commissioner wrote to Mr. Sifton in November, 1899, at the time the agreement was made. This letter outlined what had been done, stating that Lord Strathcona had received an adverse opinion from the law officers of the government, and that at his suggestion the agreement had taken the form of an exchange of letters rather than a formal contract. Lord Strathcona evidently did not approve of the deal, but loyally set to work to remove as far as possible the unsatisfactory features and as an officer of the government to work out the scheme the best way he could. He said in his letter that Mr. Smart and Mr. Preston claimed to have considered the matter from all points of view and he hoped that the future might justify their expectations. At the same time Lord Strathcona pointed out that the work done in the past was now beginning to give good results and there was sure to be a large increase in emigration from the continent without such a deal. The High Commissioner's Objections.

Writing this year to Sir Wilfrid Laurier Lord Strathcona states that the offer of a \$100 coon skin coat to this engineer with a receipted invoice, from the man whose claim was pending, only made Mr. Ralbot more firm. He returned the goods and told the deputy minister of the attempted bribe. The strange part of the affair was the indifference of Deputy Minister Gobell, who told the public account committee that this seemed to be a private matter with which he had no call to interfere. One would like to know how many other private matters of this kind occur in the settlement of public accounts in the Marine Department.

Hatfield appears to be a failure so far as the Yukon miners are concerned. He is all right on his own account because the government pays him for his time and expenses. That is to say he is paid by the Yukon Council, a majority of which is appointed by the government at Ottawa which receives its supplies from the federal treasury and whose actions are subject to approval or veto from Ottawa. Mr. Hatfield was to have \$10,000 if he brought rain, and was to be paid for his trouble and expenses whether he brought rain or not. He has been operating on some dome among the creeks for two or three months, but at last accounts had not carried out his promise to provide the miners with all the water needed for their operations.

Tribulations of the Lord's Day Act.

The Lord's Day Act had many tribulations when it was before the House, but its troubles were not over when parliament rose. So many were the amendments proposed in the two Houses, so rapid and varied and so picturesque the changes of base on the part of Mr. Aylesworth, minister in charge, that the officers making the record were not able to keep the pace. When the bill was officially printed and given out it was all wrong. Express companies, forbidden to do Sunday printing. By the law as it was passed were permitted by the Act as was printed. By the law as it was passed no prosecution could be begun without leave of the attorney-general of the province or in any case sixty days after the offence was committed. By the Act as printed prosecution might be begun after sixty days if the attorney-general said so and before sixty days whether he consented or not. The consequence is that a new printing has taken place, and the first issue has been officially condemned.

An Honest Engineer.

Engineer Ralbot, who gave startling evidence in the public accounts committee concerning grafting operations in supplying the survey parties engaged in the Georgian Bay survey, has been engaged to work with the International Boundary Commission. This officer came out of the investigation with great credit. He showed that he did his best to prevent the payment of excessive prices for horses, sleighs and robes. He made strong representations to his immediate superior and even carried the case to the deputy minister, though he did it without success.

A Private Bribe.

The offer of a \$100 coon skin coat to this engineer with a receipted invoice, from the man whose claim was pending, only made Mr. Ralbot more firm. He returned the goods and told the deputy minister of the attempted bribe. The strange part of the affair was the indifference of Deputy Minister Gobell, who told the public account committee that this seemed to be a private matter with which he had no call to interfere. One would like to know how many other private matters of this kind occur in the settlement of public accounts in the Marine Department.

A MODEL FAMILY.

"I do not think that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced housekeeping years ago," says E. W. Archer, manager of the Republican Journal, Caldwell, Ohio. "When we go on an extended visit we pack it in the suit case so as to be prepared to ward off any trouble that may be caused by change of water and food." For sale by all druggists.

THE GREATNESS OF THE DOMINION

Rev. Dr. Wilson's Impressions
on His Recent Visit to
British Columbia.

The Rev. Dr. G. B. Wilson, pastor of Augustine Presbyterian church, returned to the city at the end of the past week, after having passed a two months' vacation in British Columbia, says the Winnipeg Tribune. Curiosity to see the whole extent of Canada's dominions and the need of rest impelled Dr. Wilson to take the trip, and he returns to Winnipeg refreshed by his vacations and more impressed by the possibilities of Canada's future than ever.

Again, Lord Strathcona says: "While personally I could not approve of the proposed arrangements, I felt it incumbent on me, under the circumstances, to carry out the policy of the government, but at the same time I wish most distinctly to disclaim the direct responsibility attributed to me in the matter."

And Lord Strathcona Was Right.

As Mr. Oliver has cancelled the agreement while it had yet many years to run, Lord Strathcona may claim that his opinion has been justified. He certainly can protest against the unfair use of his name to defend a vicious arrangement which has cost the country a third of a million dollars and involved the department in serious scandals.

It will perhaps not be necessary for Mr. Oliver to discuss with Lord Strathcona any statements made by Mr. Preston on the stand which the High Commissioner has flatly and abruptly contradicted. Mr. Oliver can leave the defence of Mr. Preston to Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Sifton.

Cartwright, Preston and Cook.

In this connection it may be recalled that Mr. Preston was one of the parties implicated in the charge made by Mr. H. C. Cook in 1901, that he had been asked to pay \$10,000 for a senatorship.

In the Senate investigation on that matter a letter was read from Mr. Preston to Mr. Cook asking the latter for a private interview to discuss a matter of great importance to Mr. Cook himself. What happened in that interview can only be learned from the testimony of the two parties. Mr. Cook swore that Mr. Preston told him he could have the senatorship by paying \$10,000, and could not get it without Mr. Preston made denial. A clerk of Mr. Cook swore that he heard Mr. Preston accuse Mr. Cook as "Mr. Senator." He did not hear the rest of the conversation but immediately after the conversation, when Preston had gone away, Mr. Cook came to the outer office in great indignation and told the clerk that Preston had demanded \$10,000 from him to pay for a senatorship. Mr. Cook did not pay the \$10,000 and was made a senator.

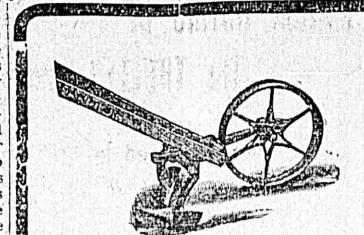
Mr. Preston was then legislative librarian at Toronto, but he testified that he had discussed the question of Mr. Cook's appointment with Sir Richard Cartwright at Ottawa, and had never gone to Ottawa without calling upon Sir Richard. It seems therefore quite fitting that he should now become a member of Sir Richard's department.

Yukon Trouble.

Mr. Oliver while in England will bear some unpleasant remarks about his cancellation of licenses and concessions held by British capitalists operating in the Yukon. One Klondike company which claims to have invested a great deal of money in that district, and to have carried out all the conditions of the contract has been ordered out. The concessionaires claim that the action has been due to a rival concern, which has a long pull and a strong pull with the Department of the Interior. Much attention is given to this charge in British financial circles.

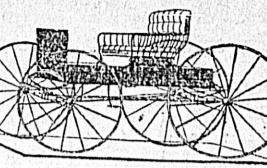
A Dry Rain Maker.

Speaking of the Yukon, Rainmaker

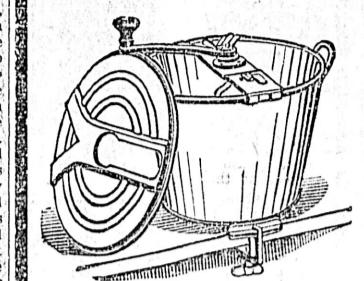


SOLE AGENTS IN B. C. FOR PLANET JUNIOR TOOLS AND CULTIVATORS.

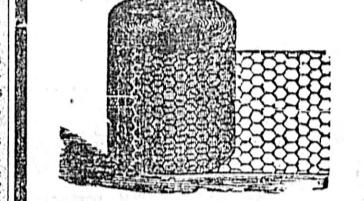
CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, TRAPS, SURVEYS, CARTS, BUGGIES, WAGONS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. THE LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED STOCK IN WESTERN CANADA.



WOODYATT LAWN MOWERS, RED RUBBER GARDEN HOSE, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GARDEN TOOLS.



HARDWARE FOR THE HOME. ALL THE LATEST LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.



WIRE NETTINGS FOR THE POULTRY FARMS AND OTHERS. LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.

ENGLISH BAR CROWN IRON
Best English Soft Steel. Finest American Tank Steel Plates
MORTON'S FAMOUS B.C. DRILL & TOOL STEELS
And Every Description of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Shovels, Picks, Nails, Iron, Steel and Hardware Supplies carried in large stocks at Lowest Prices

THE BIRMINGHAM OF B. C.

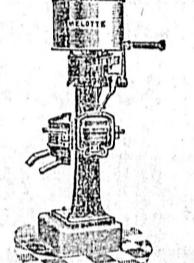
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.
IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
HARDWARE
123 Government Street, VICTORIA, B. C.
AND AT
Pender Street VANCOUVER
Main Street KAMLOOPS
and VERNON

Public Test

In public competitions the MELOTOE has defeated every competitor that has dared to enter the lists against it. The MELOTOE is constantly winning new honors in all parts of the Globe; a list would fill a page of The Colonist.

WE ARE

Sole Agents



Private Test
Grand Valley, Ont.
Dec. 26.

Dear Sirs:
The size 1 "MELOTOE" Cream Separator has given me entire satisfaction. I have been using it for one year and it runs easier and works better, if anything, than when I first got it. I had a trial of the "Alpha de Laval" for two months, but consider the MELOTOE much superior in every way.
SAMUEL STEVENSON.

FARMERS', BUILDERS', MINERS' AND CONTRACTORS' HARDWARE.

of vegetables and small fruits can grow wealthy by cultivating these acres.

Prospective Vineyards

The doctor thinks it possible that some day the hillsides from the Rockies to within two hundred miles of the coast may be covered with vineyards and fruit farms, with a production that will suffice for the population of Canada even when the Dominion takes its place as a world power, side by side with the United States.

The prosperity of every town, village and hamlet from here to the coast particularly struck the Augustine church pastor. Apparently the wave of prosperity has entered to the remotest points, and nowhere can be seen stagnant or decadent settlements. It was apparent, the doctor added, that the different Christian churches of the East were doing a great missionary work in the new West, for there is now no settlement of any importance where religious workers have not penetrated. But still increased numbers of missionary and pioneer preachers were needed if the Canadian West were to retain the characteristics of the quiet Canada of other days and not become as the more boisterous states of Western America are today.

HAPPY RESULTS OBTAINED.

By the Use of the New Scalp Antiseptic.

It wouldn't take long to number the hairs in the heads of some people, the reason being they haven't many to number. In most instances, however, the fault is their own. A germ at the root soon plays havoc with the most luxuriant growth and causes it to fade and fall out. A remedy for this has recently been discovered, called Newbro's Herpicide, that acts by destroying the germ that does the damage, besides removing all impurities from the scalp. In addition it permits new life and vigor to enter the scalp, and happy results are sure to be obtained from its use. Try it. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to the Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

Alex. Peden, the leading tailor, 31 Fort street, is offering special bargains for the ladies in the line of skirt lengths. These goods are of the best value and guaranteed to wear and hold their color. It may pay you to call at his store.

Fifteen Days' Slaughter Clearance Sale. Stocktaking over we have decided to make an annual sale for 15 days. Sale starts August 9th and ends August 24th. Now is the time to lay in a supply for summer, fall or winter, as all our staple stock is included in this sale. Come early while the stock is complete. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates St.

R. H. Williams & Co. will be found doing business in the same premises, occupied by the late firm of Williams & Mellis.

Wanted.—All kinds of live poultry, Belgian Hares and Pigeons. Highest prices paid. Write Vancouver Egg & Poultry Supply, Vancouver, B. C.

Cutting Out.—Cut out the bad piece of your garden hose and insert one of our hose menders then you won't be troubled with leaky hose. The best brass hose menders that can come out, 2 for 25c. Others at 3 for 25c. Galvanized hose menders, 5c each. Hose Nozzles, Hose Binders, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co., 50 Douglas street.

Is Convalescing—F. H. Maitland-Douglas, of Duncan, who underwent a severe operation early last week at the Jubilee hospital, is progressing very favorably towards recovery.



THE QUESTION IS

Are You Engaged for
Wednesday, August 15th?

If you are not, the carmen urgently request the pleasure of your company at their Second Annual Picnic at Sidney. The trolleymen have selected Sidney because it is one of the most beautiful places for an outing in the province—no dust, no long, tiresome walk after leaving the train; splendid grounds for the greatest event of the season.

5TH REGIMENT BAND OF TWENTY PIECES WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, GRAND BALL AT THE PAVILION AT 7:30 P.M., \$500.00 IN PRIZES, SPLENDID PROGRAMME OF SPORTS (comprising 40 events), BASEBALL MATCH (Oak Bay vs. B. C. Electric).

Trains leave Victoria, 7:45 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Trains leave Sidney, 6:30 and 11 p. m.

Tickets must be secured before boarding train.

Fare—Round trip, adults 50c, children over 6 years, 25c.

Tickets and programmes can be had from employees.

M. Brinkman, Chairman.

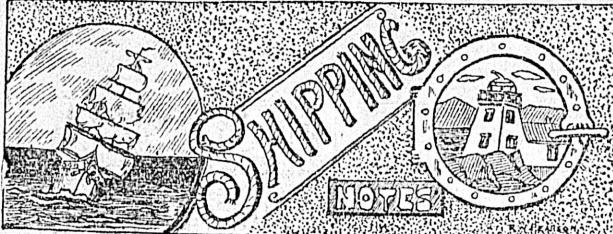
Geo. Gardner, Secretary.



GOLD SEAL, CRACK PROOF MINING BOOTS
Be sure the heels and knees are stamped.

Goodyear Rubber Co., Portland, Or.
R. H. PEASE, President.
73 & 75 First St.

Beware of imitations.
GOLD SEAL
CRACK PROOF
MINING BOOTS
Be sure the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg.
Manufactured only by
Goodyear Rubber Co., Portland, Or.
R. H.

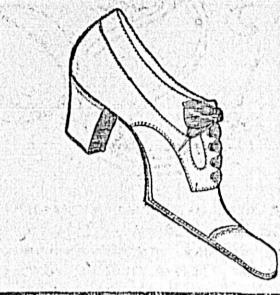


The steamer Monteagle, Capt. Robison, of the C. P. R. line, arrived yesterday from the Orient with a large complement of passengers, 68 in the saloon, intermediates and 168 steerage. The steamer was delayed for some time off the straits by fog. There were over sixty Hindus included among the steerage passengers, about half of whom landed at this port. The cargo totalled 5,200 tons of general freight. Among the saloon passengers was Lord Osborne de Vere Beauchamp, half brother and heir presumptive to the eleventh Duke of St. Albans, who has been touring in the Orient, and visited the various battlefields of the Russo-Japanese war, as well as the forts of Port Arthur, in which as a soldier, he was much interested. He was Major to the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry and captain of the South Nottinghamshire Hussars and served in South Africa from 1899 to 1902. He embarked here and after a stay in Victoria will leave for the Stikine river headwaters on a shooting expedition. Other passengers were Major Cumberland, who has been on a sporting tour into Szechuan, the most western province of China, near the Tibetan border, and came to the coast by way of the Yangtze river, through the famous gorges. He said the natives are most quiet at present, though there is still some trouble between the Chinese and Tibetans south of Batang, a kind of frontier guerrilla war being in progress. Miss Cambie of Vancouver returned from a holiday trip to Yokohama. Col. McKenzie, chief of the police at Amoy, Mr. A. Shea, who has been engaged in railway works in Siam and Burma, and W. Walker, instructor of English at the Yokohama Commercial school, were other passengers.



THE PATERSON SHOE CO. LIMITED

The Leading Boot and Shoe Dealers in British Columbia



Shoe Emporium:
Cor. Gov't and Johnson Streets
VICTORIA, B. C.

Wholesale and Retail

City Shoe House:
70 Government Street
VICTORIA, B. C.

SOLE AGENTS

for the following celebrated makes:

Hanan & Son, New York
Geo. E. Keith's "Walk-over" Shoe
English "K" Boots

FOUR STORES

301 Hastings Street
VANCOUVER, B. C.

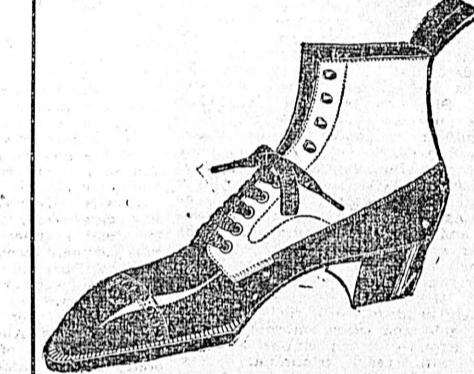
Mail Orders a Specialty

SELLING AGENTS

—for—
Sorosis Shoes for Ladies
Geo. A. Slater's "Invictus" Shoes
and other leading Canadian and
American makes



Our Stock includes Reliable Up-to-Date Footwear in
all grades and styles suitable for all requirements and
for all parts of the Province



MESSRS MADDOCK

BUY BAR X RANCH

Winnipeg Men Secure a Fine
Property in Vernon, B. C.
District.

V. C. and H. E. Maddock returned yesterday from Vernon and the Kootenay district, where they report an excellent condition of affairs, says the Winnipeg Free Press. While in Vernon they bought a property known as the Bar X ranch, which is situated between the town of Vernon and the Coldstream ranch, owned by the Earl of Aberdeen. The price paid was in the vicinity of \$125,000. It consists of 31,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres are first-class fruit land, 600 acres of choice timber land and the balance is range land.

Messrs. Maddock were greatly impressed with the country in general, and consider that Vernon will be the best town in the Okanagan Valley, on account of its choice location and the fertile country surrounding it.

While in Vernon they met Samuel Polson, a former well known Winnipegger, who was instrumental in obtaining this land for Messrs. Maddock. Mr. Polson holds a great deal of property in and around Vernon, which is constantly advancing in price. He also controls practically all of the property between Vernon and Okanagan Landing. Plans are being considered for an electric street railway, which will run from the Coldstream ranch past the Bar X ranch, through the town of Vernon and down to Okanagan Landing. It is proposed to get the electric power from the Shuswap Falls, where Mr. Polson claims, power can be secured to supply a street car service and also an electric light plant for a city of 100,000 people. A Vernon syndicate has the plans in hand, and it is thought work will be started very soon.

It has been reported locally that the C. P. R. have secured the Greenbow ranch, comprising some 10,000 acres, and that it will be subdivided into small fruit farms and colonized. V. C. Maddock states that in his opinion there are great possibilities in and around Vernon, both for fruit-raising and for speculation. Until very recently the 10,000 acre Greenbow ranch, the 10,000 acre Coldstream ranch, the 5,000 acre Bar X, the 10,000 acre O'Keefe ranch and 5,000 acres controlled by Mr. Polson belonged to five men; but now that these properties are being cut into small farms, it is proving a great boon to settlers. The Coldstream people have recently put 3,000 acres of land on the market, and it has sold to actual settlers at \$150 to \$200 an acre.

Subsidy

The property purchased by Mr. Maddock is now being subdivided, and they are starting to sell it in 10-acre blocks. A branch office has been opened in Vernon, with Peter Dickson, formerly with Christie & Heubach, in charge. Mr. Maddock showed a reporter a telegram he had just received from Mr. Dickson, saying he had sold 400

acres of this land to Vernon men, who evidently have considerable faith in its future.

Messrs. Maddock on their way home stopped at Moosejaw, where they have a branch office. They report business and crops good in and around Moosejaw. A concern bought 45 acres in Moosejaw recently and will erect a \$40,000 brewery and a \$20,000 packing house, and they intend to spend double that amount next year.

"Yes," said V. C. Maddock, "the crops looked excellent all along the line, and there is a very optimistic feeling among the farmers, who look forward to a bumper crop this year."

NO CONFERENCE OF PROVINCES COMING

The Inter-Provincial Meeting Has Been Postponed According to a Report.

A special from Montreal to the Winnipeg Tribune says:

The inter-provincial conference being indefinitely postponed and the announcement that the fall session of the Quebec legislature is an impossibility, were two interesting statements made in well informed government circles today. Not many months ago it was semi-officially declared at Quebec that the long-talked-of conference between Sir Wilfrid and the local premiers would take place in August. Quebec people went so far as to say that the intercession subsidy to the province was as good as secured. Buoyed up with this hope, it is said that the Quebec premier and his ministers had decided on a fall session in order to announce to the province that Sir Wilfrid had loosened the Ottawa purse strings for the benefit of Quebec, and that this would be immediate followed by an appeal to the people.

This, of course, would result in Premier Gouin's success at the poll, and all the subsidies, and it is not at all probable that the conference between Ottawa and the provinces will be heard of again for months to come.

If, therefore, the conference has been held over to an unknown or at least a remote date, the session at Quebec must also be postponed till January, for what would be the use of calling the Dominion government to preserve from wanton destruction the magnificent natural acreage on the Yale wagon road and on the Townsite road in the municipality of Surrey, about three and a half or four miles from the city?"

ARRANGING PLAN

TO SAVE FOREST

New Westminster Board of Trade Protecting a Tract of Virgin Timber.

To protect the tract of virgin forest lying about three and a half miles from the city along the Yale road from the ravishes of the lumbermen, is the plan of Mr. H. T. Thrift, says the New Westminster Columbian. That gentleman invariably arrives at the board of trade meeting with a new idea, the adoption and prosecution of which he thinks will redound to the welfare of New Westminster and district, and the meeting generally accepts his views. Mr. Thrift's suggestion at the regular meeting last night was a proposal to petition the Dominion government to preserve the area of forest above mentioned as a natural beauty spot and possibly a park. "I have traveled through that woods by night and day, during the past twenty-eight years," said Mr. Thrift, "and each time I become more impressed with the idea that it should be preserved." He stated that the limits had been leased quite a few years ago, but he thought the government should find some way of revoking the lease. Mr. Thrift went on to state that the Canadian Forestry association will meet in Vancouver some time during the next month, and he thought it would be a good idea to lay the matter before that body.

He made motion that that course be adopted.

Mr. J. D. Taylor endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Thrift, and seconded the motion. He thought the forestry association would readily visit the timber belt if the matter were brought to their attention, and would hereby become more posted as to its value.

On motion it was decided to have the president appoint a committee to carry on the negotiations regarding the preservation of the timber area.

The following resolution was embodied in the motion made by J. T. Thrift and seconded by J. D. Taylor:

"That a committee of the board of trade be appointed to consider and inquire into the expediency of requesting the Dominion government to preserve from wanton destruction the magnificent natural acreage on the Yale wagon road and on the Townsite road in the municipality of Surrey, about three and a half or four miles from the city."

PROTEST DENIED.

Customs Dues Collected From Steamer Becketham Despite Complaint.

An Astoria despatch says: "When the British steamship Becketham arrived here recently from New York, tonnage dues at the rate of three cents per ton were collected from her by the custom authorities. Captain Craggs, master of the vessel, filed a protest against this, claiming that the steamer had paid tonnage dues at San Francisco, and went from there to Royal Roads simply for orders. He asserted that when the Becketham came here she was in reality from an American port, although coming via British Columbia. The protest was forwarded to the department in Washington, and no protest was filed.

was received from there today that the protest had been denied and the action of the local customs authorities upheld.

COD LIVER OIL YIELD LARGE.

Over a Million Gallons Extracted From Norwegian Catch This Season.

New Westminster Board of Trade Protecting a Tract of Virgin Timber.

Consular reports from Bergen say that while cod appears on the Norwegian coast rather earlier than usual this year, the catch was about the same as in 1905, and the quality equally as good, both seasons furnishing a particularly fat and fine quality. The winter fishing closed in May, but the spring cod in Flannmarken was still to be had in June, when one week showed a catch of over one and a half millions of fish. The total number caught was 44,116,000, of which 15,900,000 were herring and 27,400,000 salted. The meddial cod liver oil and 1,073,257 gallons of medicinal cod liver oil, 4,496,883 gallons of other oils and 43,307 gallons of roe. The foregoing is an incomplete report, being only about June 9. The total catch at the close of the year 1904 was 49,000,000, and in 1905, 45,000,000, from which was derived 490,275 gallons medicinal cod liver oil and 57,220 gallons of oil and 843,205 gallons of roe in 1905. The production of cod liver oil, the only by-product which concerns the American market, is slightly above the year, though the increase is small. It is to be noted that statistics of the oil production is of the crude oil, and when refined there will be an estimated loss of 10 per cent.

Of this year's production of medicinal cod liver oil, all excepting about 22,000 gallons is from the winter fishing, which is said to be the best. At present oil is quoted at \$15 to \$17 per barrel of 116 litres.

FORMED MASONIC GRAND LODGE

Regina, Sask., Aug. 10.—The Masons of the province gathered in great numbers for the purpose of forming the Saskatchewan grand lodge, A. F. & A. M. The number of delegates in attendance far exceeded all expectations, no less than 25 lodges being represented out of a total of 28 in the province.

Representatives are here from almost every province in the Dominion, including Bro. Brand of New Westminster, B.C.; Right Worthy Bro. Morris, of P. E. I.; Most Worthy Bros. McKechnie and Jas. A. Ovas, of Manitoba, and others.

The following Grand Lodge officers were installed with due ceremony by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba: Grand Master, H. H. Campkin, Indian Head; Deputy Grand Master, O. Davidson, Prince Albert; Grand Senior Warden, Harold Jaggar, Moose Jaw; Grand Junior Warden, Rev. W. B. Tait, Qu'Appelle; Grand Treasurer, A. Sheppard, Regina; Grand Secretary, Dr. J. M. Shaw, Regina; Grand Registrar, Bro. A. S. Smith, Moosomin; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Edward Matheson, Battle Creek.

The province was divided into seven districts, with the following district deputy grand masters over each: 1, Prince Albert; Right Worthy Bro. George Will; 2, Regina; Right Worthy Bro. Sergeant Forbes; 3, Moose Jaw; Bro. W. Willoughby; 4, Qu'Appelle; Right Worthy Bro. Partridge; 5, Saskatoon; Right Worthy Bro. Rutherford; 6, Alameda; Right Worthy Bro. W. E. Elliott; 7, Battleford; Right Worthy Bro. Warwicks.

Great interest and enthusiasm is being shown in the proceedings. Last evening the visiting delegates were entertained by the Masons at an elaborate smoking concert, which proved in every way a success as great as the earlier proceedings.

It is quite plain therefore that there will be no dissolution of the present legislature before the end of five years for which the members were elected, and as a matter of fact there are very few of the latter who would favor an appeal to the people unless party chances were suddenly brightened by success of better terms, negotiation, or by some other similar incident.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral

Services: Holy communion at 8 a. m., morning service and litany at 11 a. m., evening service at 7 p. m. Canon Beaufort will be the preacher morning and evening. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Allegretto..... B. Tours

Venite..... Burrows

Psalm for 12th morning..... Cath. Psalter

Te Deum..... F. de la

Benedictus..... Langdon

Hymns..... 281, 242 and 365

Offertory Anthem..... Fitzgerald

Organ—"Psalms of David"..... H. Smart

Evening.

Organ—"Agnus Dei in F"..... Mozart

Psalm..... Cath. Psalter

Magnificat..... Battishill

Nunc Dimittis..... Monk

Hymns..... 179, 295, 477

Vesper—"Will Lay Me Down in Peace"..... Blaikie

Organ—"March in D"..... Handel

Evening.

Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard will preach in the morning and the Rev. Percival Jeens in the evening.

The music for the day follows:

Morning.

Organ—"Prelude"..... Tours

Venite..... Burrows

Psalm for 12th Morning..... Cath. Psalter

Te Deum..... Greenwood

Benedictus..... Goodson

Hymns..... 225, 180

Jubilate..... 217

Recessional Hymn..... Armitage

Vesper Hymn..... 217

Litanies..... Barnby

Hymns..... 33, 203

Organ—"Pilgrim's Chorus"..... Wagner

Evening.

Organ—"Andante"..... Dubois

Psalm for 12th Evening..... Cath. Psalter

Magnificat..... Battishill

Nunc Dimittis..... Wesley

Hymns..... 239, 222, 438

Vesper..... Burnett

Organ—"Postlude"..... Hollins

St. James'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Holy communion at 8 a. m., matins, litany and sermon at 11. Morning preacher, Rev. Maurice James Hywater, rector, North Yakima, Wash. Evensong, and sermon at 7.

The music is as follows:

Morning.

Organ..... Voluntary

Venite and Psalms..... Cath. Psalter

Opening Hymn..... 318

Psalm at set..... Cath. Psalter

Magnificat-2..... Mercer

Nunc Dimittis..... Mercer

Hymns..... 316, time 483; 309

Doxology..... 309

Organ—"March Jerusalem"..... A. E. Godfrey

Metropolitan Methodist

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. There will be a splendid musical service by the choir, Classes, 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible classes, 2:30 p. m. Spring Ridge Sunday school, 2:15. A cordial welcome to citizens and visitors.

SOCIETY

THE first ball given by Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir on Monday night, although of a rather private nature, given in order to entertain the Admiral and officers of the visiting U. S. warships, and also that their two daughters Miss Marion and Miss Elinor Dunsmuir might make their debut; was conceded to be one of the most enjoyable ever held at Government House. The brilliancy of the old world seemed on this occasion to be combined with the freedom of the new, and all the guests appeared to be perfectly at ease during every moment of their stay. Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir received their guests in the beautiful spacious drawing room, where red carnations and ferns were employed, certainly by the hands of an art florist, to make it so prettily effective. The ballroom, too, never looked more beautiful than on Monday night. The lights were shaded in red to correspond with the leading color scheme, which was charmingly carried out with magnificent collections of gladiolas festooned about with smilax and ivy, especially the pillars, the effect on which called forth many admiring remarks. The music was provided by Banty's orchestra and was provided by Banty's orchestra and was

The dining-room, where an abundance of dainty light refreshments was served throughout the entire evening, was also sweet with choice flowers, and the billiard room, where the supper tables, loaded with every imaginable tempting viand were laid, was exquisite in yellow galadria, black-eyed Susans and gypsophila, with massive candelabra combining to make especially the tables, a very imposing sight.

A full muster of the visiting navy were present, their uniforms adding to the brilliancy of the ballroom, where some very elegant and handsome gowns were to be seen. Mrs. Dunsmuir's being one of the handsomest ever worn in Victoria. It was of black silk embroidered net over cloth of gold with bertha and sleeves of real duchesse lace. She also wore a magnificent tiara, necklace, earrings and stars, magnificent diamonds of the first water. Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir wore a dazzling gown of goblin green spangled net over silk of the same hue with a jaunty feather in her hair. Honors of the evening were probably shared between her and Miss Marion Dunsmuir. The latter wore a pretty white net empire French gown, with seed pearl trimmings, and looked a typical French belle. Mrs. Audain also looked extremely handsome in a rich white silk with gold and pearl embroidery, and Mrs. Bromley in an empire gown of gray with pearl trimmings. Mrs. (Justice) Hunter was striking in a pretty white net with silver spangles. Mrs. Goodrich wore black net over white with spangled trimming; Miss Dunsmuir wore a handsome blue net dress in which she was sweetly pretty, and Miss Elinor Dunsmuir looked well in pretty white net with satin ribbon; Fred Pemberton wore a handsome gown of white net over white satin; Mrs. Galletly a pretty spangled net over taffeta; Mrs. O. M. Jones a stylish gown of blue and pink brocade satin with pink chiffon ruchings; Mrs. Little wore a pretty painted organdy and Mrs. Butchart a fawn embroidered voile with chiffon; Miss Butchart looked well in a pretty white net and Miss Mary Butchart in pink; Mrs. Freeman wore a handsome over lace gown prettily combined with black velvet; Mrs. McPhillips wore a stylish black gown with red carnations. The debutantes, Miss Dunsmuir, Marion and Elinor, Miss M. Little, Miss G. Irving, Miss L. Eberts, Miss Phyllis Mason and Miss B. Gaudin all wore white frocks and all were in one set of lancers together, making a pretty picture. Mrs. Genge looked sweet in a handsome white messaline with honiton lace; Mrs. Hermann Robertson wore a handsome white satin and Mrs. Harry Pooley a black net empire gown over green taffeta. There were very many other pretty gowns, but too numerous to specify. The following were some of those invited:

Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich, Lieut. and Miss Goodrich, Captain Marshall, Major and Mrs. Audain, Mr. and Mrs. Angus, the Misses Angus, Mrs. Ambery, Miss Mason, Mr. H. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. Crow Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. T. Bullen, Miss Bullen, Mr. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. Blalock, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Jessie Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mr. and Mrs. R. Barkley, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, the Misses Butchart, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Cassidy, Lady Crease, the Misses Crease, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cappage, Mr. J. Cambie, Dr. and Mrs. Cobbett, Mr. Cobbett, Miss Cobbett, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Duff, the Misses Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Dumoulin, Mr. B. T. Drake, Miss Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Dumbleton, Mr. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Eberts, Miss Eberts, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellison, Dr. and Mrs. Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. Keeler, Miss Keeler, Mr. Percy Keeler, Mrs. and Miss King, Mrs. and Miss Kerzepidion, Miss Langley, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Loewen, Miss Loewen, Judge and Mrs. Lampman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Loring, Mr. Lowenberg, Mr. A. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Mr. Alexis Martin, Mr. Motherwell, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. and Miss Musgrave, Mrs. McCullum, Senator and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. McPhillips, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. H. E. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Miss Tunstall, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett, Miss Plunkett, Mrs. and Miss Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Pooley, the Misses Pooley, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Colonel and Mrs. Prior, Mr. Bassi Prior, Miss Perry, Major Phipps, Miss Phipps, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Grundy, Captain and Mrs. Fleet, Mr. Foote, Mr. Freeman, Captain and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. Galletly, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Messrs. Kenneth and Dougald Gillespie, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goward, Mr. and Mrs. Garnet, Mr. Garnet, Colonel Gregory, Captain and Mrs. Gaudin, Miss Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Gresley, Mr. and Mrs. Genge, Mr. G. Harvey, Mrs. Han-

ington, Mr. Maurice Hills, Captain and Mrs. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Hasell, Miss G. Green, Captain Hunt, Colonel and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Hutchins, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Hunter, Mrs. Heyland, Mr. and Miss Heyland, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Judge Irving, Captain and Mrs. John Irving, the Misses Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. Ged Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. Jones, Dr. O. M. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Macnaughton Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, Mr. S. J. Platts, the Misses Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. F. Peters, Miss Helen Peters, Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Rithet, Mr. J. Rithet, Hon. A. E. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Scholtefield, Mr. Spurling, Mrs. Tilston, Miss Tilston, Mrs. Todd, Miss Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Tatlow, Miss Tatlow, Miss McKinnon, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Mr. Twigge, Mr. Vowell, Major and Mrs. Williams, Mr. A. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Watt, Dr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. Stuart Williams, Mrs. and Miss Hickey, Major and Mrs. Blandy, Captain Drake, Mr. H. J. S. Muskett, officers of the Chicago, Boston, Princeton, Paul Jones, Preble, and others.

The doings of the annual tennis tournament, which were completed too late on Saturday, the 4th, for publication in last week's issue, were of a very brilliant nature throughout. The presence of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir with their popular family, as well as Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich and officers of the different United States warships which were then in Esquimalt, harbor, were much to the interest of the occasion. The championship of British Columbia, which has been held here ever since the organization of the local club, it is true, was captured by Mr. Tyler of Seattle and the trophy borne away from Victoria's fair shores, as well as the championship of the ladies' singles, which was won by Miss Ryan of Pasadena. The absence from the city of two of Victoria's best players, Mrs. Coles and Captain Wright, possibly contributed to this defeat; but, be that as it may, "he that knows how to fall knows how to win," and Victoria's tennis friends must surely be pleased with the whole success of this year's tournament.

Socially, Saturday was by far the most gay day, and never before have the Belcher street courts presented a more brilliant scene. The Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir were in attendance, the latter wearing a very handsome gown of gray net embroidered with rich chenille over pink taffeta. Her daughter, Mrs. Audain, wore a very stylish costume of cerise color with pretty hat of same hue. Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir was very handsome in a pretty pale blue costume with hat of the same shade. Mrs. Bromley looked sweet in a charming valenciennes lace and black picture hat. Miss Dunsmuir wore a handsome gown of a pretty red silk with large blue hat, in which she was very pretty. Mrs. Pooley wore a pretty black silk gown with spangles, and Mrs. Goodrich a graceful gray organza over silk. Admiral Goodrich was also present. Miss Marion Dunsmuir looked well in a pretty clinging pink costume with dainty lace garniture. Mrs. Genge looked sweet in a pretty white lace and organdy combination with boleri of lace. Miss Wasson was a very pretty pink combination of pink and blue. Mrs. Pemberton wore a rich black silk costume. Mrs. Rithet looked very handsome in black with a pretty lace Eaton coat. Mrs. Reginald Macdonald looked well in white silk with pretty hat of black and white. Mrs. Langworthy wore a pale green silk with pretty hat to match. Mrs. Lampman a stylish gown of white with blue, and large black picture hat. Mrs. Hermann Robertson was a very stylish white serge costume. Mrs. Joe Pemberton a pretty pink silk with yoke of handsome passmentrie. Mrs. Fleet, white silk with pretty hat, Mrs. Muspratt Williams looked well in a pretty cream dress with large hat. Miss Flumerfelt wore a sweet white serge trimmed with pretty fancy braid. Mrs. Galletly looked well in painted organza with pink garniture. Mrs. Whitlock spent the last week guests of Mrs. W. L. Clay, of Bird Cage Walks.

Mrs. Dixi H. Ross of Hillside avenue, is enjoying a delightful holiday with her daughter, Mrs. Goulding Wilson, at Cadboro Bay. They are occupying the Hibben cottage there.

Mrs. Langley, Quebec street, has had Mrs. Murray-Thain as her guest for some time.

Mr. W. S. Gore, Mr. Arthur Gore and his friend Mr. Bethune, left last week on a delightful yachting cruise. It is their intention to visit Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and other coast towns while away. They are all ardent lovers of the wide sheet and flowing sail and needless to say they will enjoy their cruise as old Neptune has no terrors for them.

Mrs. J. L. Beckwith and family are now at Brighton Beach amongst the inhabitants of the canvas village there. Those inhabitants claim that there is no more enjoyable spot to be found for summer holiday.

Mrs. Taylor and her sisters, the Misses O'Keefe, are again at their favorite camping grounds at Brighton Beach for the summer holidays. They are occupying a cottage there this season.

Mr. Murray C. Potts of Everett, spent several days in Victoria during the past week, a guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Potts, Russel street. Mr. Potts came to attend his sister's wedding.

Miss Dolly Sehl returned last week from a most enjoyable short holiday spent with Mrs. Gouding Wilson at her summer cottage, Cadboro Bay.

Mrs. Stuible and family are occupying one of the pretty beach cottages at Brighton Bay, where they are enjoying their summer outing.

St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Tuesday afternoon, when Captain Clark, harbor master of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Mole, for the last three weeks, have returned to the city.

The Misses Katie and Ethel Brown, who had been visiting in Vancouver and Eburne, the guests of Miss Paul and Mr. and Mrs. Mole, for the last three weeks, have returned to the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Foot left on Saturday for Mill Bay, Cobble Hill, where they

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown spent a few days in Vancouver, Eburne and New Westminster, returning with their daughters last week. Master J. T. Brown spent a delightful week at Shawligan Lake, the guest of Mrs. M. King.

Mrs. Justin Gilbert, accompanied by her daughter Justine, spent a few days in Seattle recently. They returned home on Tuesday's boat.

Mrs. W. S. Gore left on Thursday for Cowichan Lake, where she expects to remain for several weeks. She is a guest at the Cowichan hotel there.

Mr. McDonald Potts of Portland, was a few days in Victoria during the past week. Mr. Potts came over to be present at his sister's wedding to Captain Clark on Tuesday.

Major Reginald Macdonald, eldest son of Hon. Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, accompanied by his wife, are at present guests at "Armadale," having recently arrived from a trip around the world. They will remain in Victoria about a month.

Mr. A. Herbert Ritchie, a celebrated violinist of London, Eng., who is well known in musical circles in America, and who just recently completed a two years' study under the famous Sevelik of Bohemia, who was also the celebrated Kerbelik's master, is here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt. Mr. Ritchie is having a short rest here, after which he intends visiting California previous to his return to the continent to begin his professional career.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Rogers of Brandon, are amongst the strangers in Victoria who are delighted with its many attractions. They are guests at the Balmoral while here.

Mr. and Mrs. Little are of the party on the steamer Thistle, which left on Thursday to convey Governor Dunsmuir and family on a cruise about the coast of this island.

Mr. Rowlin Machin and Mrs. Machin were at Shawligan for a short holiday during the past week. They stayed at the Strathcona.

Mr. J. Hutchinson, who was formerly employed as engraver on the Colonist, is now in the city accompanied by his wife. They are guests of his mother, Mrs. D. C. Hutchinson, John street.

FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A.L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building, Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont. Manager.

On Thursday Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir, with their family, Major and Mrs. Anduin, Miss Helen Peters, Miss Flumerfelt and Mr. and Mrs. Little, left on their yacht Thistle for a cruise in quest of sport of a piscatorial nature. They expect to visit Comox, Union Bay, Alert Bay, Nimpkish River and may go still further north before returning.

On Thursday evening Miss Justice Gilbert was hostess at a small party, when she entertained a number of her girl friends at her residence, Katherine street.

Miss Norman Flumerfelt, accompanied by her father, Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, who met her up the line on the C. P. R., arrived home a few days ago from England, where she has been for some time.

Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Robertson were amongst those enjoying a holiday at Shawligan Lake last week. They were staying at the Strathcona hotel.

Mrs. Justin Gilbert was hostess at a small gathering on Tuesday of last week, when she entertained a few of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Kingham and family are amongst those rustleating at Brighton Beach.

Rex James Simonds, who has recently arrived here from Lakeside, Cal., leaves for Kootenay in the near future to take charge of a parish there. Mrs. Simonds, who is a sister of Mrs. Wilkins, Pandora avenue, will reside here in order that their family may attend school.

Mrs. R. B. Oxley, of Seattle accompanied by her niece, Miss Marion Whitlock, spent the last week guests of Mrs. W. L. Clay, of Bird Cage Walks.

Mr. T. D. Fawcett has been rustinating at Shawligan Lake. He made his headquarters at the Strathcona hotel while there.

Mrs. Williams entertained a number of her young lady friends at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Douglas, on Thursday. The afternoon was pleasantly spent at outdoor games, after which delicious refreshments were served by the hostess and Miss Foot. Some of those present were Miss McTavish, Miss Dorothy McTavish, Miss Gosnell, the Misses Sinclair, Miss Gosselin, Miss Foot, Miss Phoebe Foot and others.

Miss Connie Jay left on this morning's boat for Vancouver, where she will play in the tennis tournament. Miss Jay expects to remain several weeks in the Terminal City, visiting friends there.

Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mr. Arthur Gore and his friend Mr. Bethune, left last week on a delightful yachting cruise. It is their intention to visit Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and other coast towns while away. They are all ardent lovers of the wide sheet and flowing sail and needless to say they will enjoy their cruise as old Neptune has no terrors for them.

The ladies of the orphanage committee are desirous of holding a garden party in order to replenish their funds and provide winter necessities for the children in the home, providing that some kind friend of the institution will loan their garden for the purpose. They also hope later to hold a chrysanthemum tea. We trust that these kind ladies may be accommodated with a garden.

Mr. (Alderman) Douglas gave a delightful children's party recently in honor of his little son, Master Don. Amongst the guests who were present to enjoy the pleasant afternoon and partake of Mrs. Douglas' hospitality were Miss Jessie Wooten, Master and two little Misses Wolfenden, Miss Vincent, Miss Dolly and Miss Jean Vincent, Miss Carr, Miss Foot, Miss Phoebe Foot, Miss Cridge, Mrs. Laundy, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Wolfenden and others.

For information apply to, J. H. ROGERS, Traffic Manager, Mackinnon Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson for a time.

Miss Norma Flumerfelt's engagement to Mr. A. Herbert Ritchie, a celebrated musician of London, Eng., has been announced during the past week.

Mrs. Richard Janion will hold her post nuptial reception on Wednesday and Thursday at her home at the corner of Cook and Yates streets.

The marriage will take place next month of Charles Percival Dundas of Kelowna, eldest son of Archdeacon Dundas of Dorchester, England, and Miss Helen Nuttall, second daughter of the late Thomas C. Nuttall.

The wedding of Mr. Joseph Henry Goyette and Miss Alice Maude West, which was celebrated at the home of Mr. John Churchill, brother-in-law of the bride, was a very happy affair. Friends and neighbors from far and near were gathered to congratulate the happy couple. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. S. J. Thompson of the Centennial church, who after the wedding supper proposed the health of the bride and groom in an eloquent humorous speech. The bride's wedding gown was of white sateen trimmed with a berthia of real lace, she also wore the usual bridal veil, orange blossoms and a handsome bouquet. The bridesmaid was beautifully gowned in white silk with trimmings of lace. Among the presents to the bride were the following: H. W. Driver, electric lamp; Mr. Penneck, a marble clock; J. Bruce, knives and forks; J. Bothwell, vase; A. J. and Mrs. Blaquier, silver butter dish; C. Brooks, silver butter dish; Mr. Sankey, carving set; F. West, Japanese tea set, S. Goyette, pair vases; Miss B. Goyette, table cloth; Mr. Duval, lemonade set; Mr. Renouf, water set; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duval, berry set; C. Graham, berry set; Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, set of paintings; Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, cheque. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold brooch, to the bridesmaid, a gold buckle. Mrs. Goyette will be at home, 37 John street, after September 1st.

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Mr. and Mrs. Little are of the party on the steamer Thistle, which left on Thursday to convey Governor Dunsmuir and family on a cruise about the coast of this island.

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**Comments on
Current Events**

(Written by Dr. Goldwin Smith (Bender) in Toronto Sun.)

The crisis in Russia might easily have been foreseen. A revolutionary assembly, as the Douma elected by popular suffrage could not fail to be, was sure to strike at once for supreme power; as did the National Assembly at the outset of the French Revolution. It was equally certain that the Czar and his advisers would resist, and that a fatal collision would ensue. The Czar, if he is well advised, will now follow up his blow with drastic measures of administrative reform. If he does this, and if he can keep the army faithful to him, he may hold his throne after all and at the same time save Russia from an anarchical and bloody revolution. There are signs of lassitude, if not of reaction among the more quiet and mercantile classes. Trade must be threatened with ruin, and famine is at the door. The disposition of the army is now the critical question. If the Czar is wise he will pawn the last jewel in his splendid jewel room to keep the soldiers well paid and well fed.

At the beginning of the French Revolution the National Assembly, the prototype of the Douma, having wrested supreme power from the monarchy fell itself almost inevitably into the hands of the most advanced and violent section. The result was the ascendancy of a party akin to that of the Russian anarchists and bomb-throwers. There ensued the Jacobin Reign of Terror with the destruction of a million of lives of massacre, civil war, the guillotine and famine. Then followed in due course a military despotism which by protracted wars of conquest sacrificed five millions of lives more, besides bringing on a violent fit of political reaction in Europe. Nor did the series of convulsions end with the first Napoleon: there were still to come the Second Empire, inaugurated by usurpation and massacre, the murderous days of June, and the still more murderous commune. Had Louis XVI held the reins firmly in his hands and himself set on foot the reforms which were practically needed, gradually inaugurating constitutional government, France and the world at large would be a good deal better off at this day.

Once more attention is called to the question of incorporating Newfoundland, though Newfoundland herself would seem to have settled that question in the negative. While the political and commercial elements of the problem have been discussed, the territorial "consequences" of annexation have received little notice. If we had an island province, we should be bound to undertake its naval defence, that is to say, if we undertake defence at all. It is curious that the fathers of confederation should have given so little thought as they did to the territorial unity of their projected nation and its capacity of self-defence. The common argument of the bundle of sticks gaining strength by union was met by one speaker with the remark that the figure was not applicable to seven fishing rods tied together by the ends. But in general the question of territorial unity and capacity for self-defence relies on the mother country. Fortunately the capacity of Canada for self-defence is not likely to be tried unless Japan should hereafter prove ambitious and aggressive. Of an attack from the quarter of the United States there is no more chance than there is of an attack by Manitoba on Ontario.

Politically the incorporation of Newfoundland is hardly to be desired. Though legally annexed, it would remain a community apart, with interests and sentiments of its own, like British Columbia, but in a higher degree. At each election its vote would have to be purchased by some concession to its local demands. The fishermen are a very fine race, but they are not likely in politics to look much beyond their own bread. Canadian opinion would have little influence. The consequence would probably be the opening of a new and dangerous field for political corruption. Already each general election shows that the political union of the existing provinces is incomplete. Each has special interests of its own, and a government based on the support of Ontario or Quebec finds it necessary to secure the support of the maritime provinces or of British Columbia by holding out special inducements irrespective of the common weal. The colonies were already confederated by their common tie to the mother country, and enjoyed the chief benefits which to secure is the object of confederation.

"There can be little doubt that the barbarous and ruthless killing of the natives, shooting them down with explosive bullets, and killing of wounded and prisoners, is a policy, not an accident; and our best men are sickened when they listen to half-hearted apologies." So says an English Liberal about the doings in Natal. The British seem to be trying with the Germans, who the other day reported the gratifying fact that in a war in which no quarter was given 44,000 natives had been slain. In Egypt a party of British officers shot the sacred pigeons, and in the affray with the natives which follows one of the officers is killed. There follows a series of hangings and floggings performed in a way studiously shocking and insulting to the natives. That the British taste in England as well as in Egypt may be regarded with the spectacle, a series of engravings of it is given in a fashionable paper. All this is "civilization." It is at least as like civilization as the effusions of the Jingo bard are like poetry. A lifetime has hardly passed since England was reckoning as the crown of her glories her emancipation of the slaves, while her poets were Wordsworth and Tennyson.

The British parliament is answering the loud call of humanity in legislating against dangerous exhibitions, especially in the case of women and children. It is to be hoped that we may follow suit, and rid ourselves of displays not less degrading and demoralizing to the spectator than they are perilous to the performer. That the danger of life, not the mere display of agility, is the real attraction can not be doubted. When a famous acrobat performed on the high rope with danger of life, there were 40,000 spectators; when he performed on the low rope, a feat more difficult but less dangerous, there were less than 4,000. What a life, that of the victim to the depraved taste of the public must be! Let the condition of his or her nerves be what it may, the set hour the fear must be performed and death must be confronted. The

"Dip of Death"feat, to which it seems Toronto is to be treated, consists of a leap of 40 feet in the air on an automobile from one inclined plane to another. The lady who performs the dip of death says that she has the satisfaction of knowing that if the machine falls, she will not be maimed or disfigured, but killed outright.

Kentucky is not the paragon of American civilization, but it is rather startling to find even in Kentucky judicial approbation of wilful murder. A woman suspects another woman of flirting with her husband. Instead of going to the divorce court, where she could no doubt have got relief in ten minutes, she provides herself with a pistol and deliberately shoots the other

characteristically firm grasp of the unemployed problem. In the House of Commons recently he outlined a bold scheme for dealing temporarily with that question, pending important legislative action.

From the consolidated fund a sum not exceeding £200,000 will be granted to the existing distress committees in London and the provinces "to tide over the coming winter." With money received from the rates and voluntary contributions he estimated that the total for disposal would be between £300,000 and £400,000.

In addition he presented a very comprehensive programme of government proposals for meeting industrial emergencies in the more distant future. Alluding to the scheme for the better

democratic, even Socialistic tendency, has ever been presented to Parliament by a cabinet minister.

Mr. Burns severely criticised the system of relief works, and denounced what he called "the internment of men in pauper compounds and in celibate assemblies." With a daring that startled the House, the President of the Local Government Board delivered a quotation from an ancient author to illustrate his contention.

The member for Battersea is at all times unrestrainedly blunt; but in his first important speech since he attained his present exalted rank he displayed an inability to cast off the platform manner. He resorted liberally to the poets—mostly ancient and seldom read. As he stood at the treasury table, in

cricketing, and cycling Minister of the Crown who was once a "boy in buttons." Next to the first person singular, his favorite words are "therefrom" and "thereon," which invest him with quite a legal air.

"This is only a stop-gap alternative," he said, in explanation of his scheme. "I myself will disburse the £200,000, and I promise pure finance and less waste in spending it than has occurred during the last twelve months." The directors of the docks had been consulted with a view to preventing places like West Ham and Poplar from being "permanently burdened and eternally cursed" by want of employment. The grant would be a vote in supply, and would not need legislation. "Necessity will be the criterion," said Mr. Burns.

unemployed should be engaged in the work of afforestation in various parts of the country. Mr. Burns mentioned that a scheme of the kind relating to some 10,000 acres w.s.t. at present under consideration.

Mr. Burns questioned whether the newspaper contributions raised last winter for West Ham were advisable. "We have penniless men," he observed, "because we have too many thirsty men."

Miss Jessie Fairfell, of Heywood avenue, is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Ditchburn, at their summer cottage, Shawlinian Lake.

Mr. J. C. Fleming, treasurer of the county of Kent, Ont., and Mrs. Fleming, spent Thursday in Victoria via C. P. R. They are returning to Chatham via Southern California.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P.

Under the head of "Letters to Eminent men" "Observer" in public opinion writes to Mr. Winston Churchill as follows:

Sir—I was much struck with a remark by X. Y. Z. in the last issue of public opinion, to the effect that you seemed unable to forget that you were once a war correspondent who was not allowed to direct operations in the field. It seemed to me that the point summed up and to some extent explained your conduct since you became a member of the greatest government of modern times.

As an under-secretary of state you have certainly made a record, you have eclipsed the assurance of half a hundred Curzons, and you have apparently regarded your position from one point of view only—that of getting your own back. You inaugurated your entrance on your duties at the Colonial Office by a reference to your predecessor—I beg pardon, I mean Mr. Chamberlain—which violated one of the first tenets of decency in official life. It is easy to imagine you groping in the pigeon-holes of the office to ascertain any facts that might provide a stone to fling at the best Colonial Secretary the empire has ever known. In another direction you have bidden your time, and Natal supplies the occasion for a reflection on Lord Kitchener, which it is hard to characterize politely. Your merits were overlooked by the Commander-in-Chief as completely as by the Unionist Government, and you cannot forgive either.

What the Mahdi's tomb could possibly have to do with Bambuata's head no plain man can see, and your reference to it was wholly gratuitous and offensive. But what matters? Your official chief, at any rate, is keenly alive to your virtues, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has made heroic, if not wholly admirable efforts to keep you in countenance by his own lapses from good taste and chivalry.

If anything were wanting to justify Mr. Balfour's refusal to invite you to join his government your conduct since you became Under-Secretary for the Colonies is sufficient to prove his insight.

I never remember in long years of intimate connection with public functions hear a secretary of state appeal to an audience to respect the name of his colleague but once, and that was when Lord Elgin referred to you at a big Colonial gathering. To Natal your airs and little lectures must be peculiarly irritating. Natal has enjoyed the advantage of personal contact with you, and is quite capable of understanding the springs of your superior statesmanship.

If some of the older members of the permanent staff of the Colonial Office have not had the jump since you have taken charge of the affairs in the House of Commons then I am afraid they are not the public spirited people they are generally reputed to be, and have little respect for the best interests of the service.

That you are a boon to the government goes without saying, though I am sometimes in doubt whether you are not likely to prove an equally valuable asset to their opponents when the next election comes round. It is always a great thing for a Ministry to have on hand a genius who is capable of taking up and running any office at a moments notice. Mr. Haldane, Mr. John Morley and Mr. Asquith can sleep comfortably o' nights confident that if necessary, you will save Imperial affairs from collapse.

Your advice in handling of such small questions as Army Reform, the government of India and the incidence of taxation is, of course ever at their service, and they would not for a moment presume to doubt the wisdom of taking it.

I should no more think of questioning the fact that you are the mainstay of the government than I should dare to deny that the sun is the centre of our solar system. That you have made a splendid hash of things at the Colonial Office than you did not understand the spirit of Natal or of the self-governing Colonies, and that you have been wrong from the very first regarding Chinese labor is not to the point: you shared these minor demerits with your colleagues, and any man who rises so superior to all else can surely rise superior to his own mistakes.

It would be cruel to accept as gospel truth all one hears of your nice appreciation of your own quality. The suggestion, for instance, that in your view Lord Randolph will some day be remembered as the father of Winston Churchill can only be a libel originating in the crass stupidity of your enemies. The first time I really appreciated at its full your sense of in-born statesmanship was when I watched you on the Terrace. A crowd of ladies and gentlemen was about. You moved slowly with head bent and brow knit. You were absorbed in affairs, and did not hear the whispers, "That's Winston." If it did not occur to me to marvel that you should risk the possibility of disturbance to your thoughts by such close proximity to ordinary tea-drinking, cigarette-smoking humanity, the explanation is that I became suddenly fascinated by your hat. I wondered how it stood the ever-increasing strain.

Your friends talk of your courage, your wit, your capacity for taking pains, and they find evidence of these attributes in your biography of your father. One of your admirers in the "New Edinburgh Review" derives confidence in your future from your ability to co-operate with other men even when they are not your subordinates! No more subtle insinuation than that could surely be found that there are men who are your equals. How true it sometimes is that a man is taken at his own valuation!

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
OBSERVER.

THE VOLCANO ISLE.

Man Who Visited It in a Sealing Schooner Gives Particulars.

L. Bales, who has arrived in Seattle from the North, gives further information concerning the volcanic island which has appeared in Behring sea. Mr. Bales stated that he went close to the Island in a sealing schooner. He estimated its height at 900 feet and length at about three miles. "The Island has come from the depths of the sea since last spring," said Mr. Bales. "I hardly credited the report when I first heard of it, but went close to it shortly afterward in a sealing schooner. There were streams of lava still running down into the sea from the crater, or one of the craters. The sea is almost covered by thousands of dead fish. They have been killed by the heat from the lava. Close to the Island the sea albumenous. It is rugged and rocky, and has a few green plants growing on it. It is possible it will last a little longer. The Island is surrounded by clouds of steam and some smoke. It lies about fifty miles west of Dutch Harbor, almost directly between the Begosof islands."

woman in the back. It does not appear that there is independent evidence of the alleged flirtation. The jury, however, at once find "not guilty—self-defence." "Self-defence" is construed as including "defence of the husband and the home." A strange part of the story is that the narrator, a clergyman, appears to think that the custom of Kentucky is right and superior to the cumbersome processes of law.

GOOD NEWS FOR EMPLOYED.

Mr. John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, has taken a

housing of Irish agricultural laborers—a scheme, by the way, which will cost some three or four million pounds—self-defence." "Self-defence" is construed as including "defence of the husband and the home." An outburst of vigorous cheering from Liberal and Labor members halled this declaration. Then he pointed out that the government are considering such questions as small holdings, allotments, coast erosion and canals, the result of which might be to provide work. He was to ask municipalities with profitable tramways to try a six-day working week.

Probably no policy of an equally

modest "reefer" suit, low cut collar, and the knotted sailor fashion, he irresistibly gave the impression that he would have looked less out of place on the quarter deck of a battleship or the captain's bridge of an Atlantic liner.

Mr. Burns, the man, is something of an enigma. He is only forty-eight—quite juvenile as cabinet ministers go—yet the suit which spans the fine, clever head is already a mere row of silvery wisps, contrasting markedly with the heavy black eyebrows that shadow the small, astute eyes. But a broad shouldered, deep chested mass

of vigor is the teetotal, non-smoking Labor members warmly welcomed the scheme, and Mr. J. R. Macdonald promised Mr. Burns their whole-hearted support.

Generally Mr. "Will" Crooks approved the scheme, but doubted if all the proposals would come to fruition, except by the lapse of time. "The first thing I would do with an unemployed" Mr. Crooks suggested, "would be to scrub him and put him into a decent suit of clothes. Then I would take him into the country for a three months' holiday, and when he began to feel that life was worth living I would give him something to do."

Several members recommended that

FINE AS SILK.
That Is What a Little Girl Says of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

I am a little girl eight years of age do not know much, but one thing I do know and that is that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is fine as silk for any one with a stomach ache. I had a very severe pain last night, took a dose of it and was relieved at once.—Maudie Ellen Wood, Clifton, Va. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

VICTORIA AS SEEN BY OBSERVATION CAR

A Pen Picture Is Drawn by a
Colonist Staff Correspondent Yesterday.

SPOT OF LOVELINESS AND BEAUTY

Ride Through City and Environs
on Trolley Car Perfect
Revelation.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

I made a trip yesterday on the observation car being operated for the convenience of visitors by the B. C. Electric Railway company, and it was a most delightful experience. While waiting to start there was time to look closely at the Indian bazaar in front of which the car takes its stand. What a wonderful array of curios of all kinds is to be seen in those interesting windows—from totem poles with hideous idols' faces, gorgeously colored one above another, down to coral and bead necklaces of every description. Specimens of birds and beasts not found in zoological records are there carved in wood, besides innumerable wicker baskets of all sizes and shapes, mode canoe paddles, quaint gloves and favors and trinkets of all kinds. Whilst still contemplating the holiday air which Saturday afternoon lent to the numerous coolly clad crowd waiting for cars to speed them out of town, the conductor gave a tug to his cord, the bell tinkled, and, with a threatening hum for pedes-trians to clear the way, the car buzzed along Government street past restaurants and retail and wholesale stores of all denominations.

Soon we are passing Chinatown with its curious Chinese signs and we catch a glimpse of celestial in various attitudes of activity and relaxation. Here one stands at a street corner with his hands behind his back aimlessly holding the end of his pigtail; there another plods along with a pole across his shoulders at the ends of which loads of baskets hang suspended; there again a third sits outside his little grocery shop with head between his hands calculating gains.

On the right, as we glide by, we catch sight of the Chinese Reform Society's institution, and as the car proceeds on its course the conductor, Mr. Dewar, an affable blue-eyed person, enlightens the passengers with information ably conveyed through a megaphone. As we take a curve and advance over the iron Point Ellice bridge prominent on the left, and the huge booms of logs floating upon the water show how great are the timber interests of Victoria. Just beyond are peacefully anchored side by side, the *Florella*, of sealing vessels

which sometimes go in search of quarry even as far as South America, though this time of year their best hunting ground is the Behring Sea. On the right of the bridge an arm of the harbor, excellent for boating extends 6 miles inland.

Now we are vibrating along through Victoria West on the outskirts of the town. To right and left may be seen many pleasant suburban residences. On the left is the home of the manager of the C. P. R. local boats. Further ahead on the same side is Mr. Robin Dunsmuir's abode, with pines pointing like needles into the sky all about and around. A little further, on the right, Mr. Bullen's house appears with its pretty creeper-covered portico.

Swinging around a curve and over a hillock we catch sight of Hon. C. E. Pooley's residence, which, like himself in his character of speaker of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, is also in an eminent and commanding position.

The car shortly comes to a stop to allow the one going in the opposite direction to get past the siding, since the line is a single one. As we come to a standstill the red building of the barracks shows itself on the left, and while waiting, there is time to drink in a gorgeous view which stretches away to the outer wharf and beyond, with a perfect blending of pine trees and azure sky and smiling waters. As one gazes placidly around one cannot help being struck by the resemblance of Victoria to the cylinder of a musical box, if one beautiful thing may be compared to another, for pines everywhere stand erect like the spikes on the cylinder, now in serried ranks like the German phalanx of old, now again like solitaires sent up.

Proceeding onward with a switchback motion over undulating ground, the car glides near the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway and past the chocolate and grey little Roman Catholic church near Esquimalt, and further on past the rather barnlike St. Paul's Episcopal church, and, going through the rocky cleft around which formidable fortifications are visible, dips down into Esquimalt, which seems to show signs of sadness at the departure of the navy.

Outside the Esquimalt postoffice the car will remain 15 minutes, so there will be time to

Look at the Harbor

and at the remarkable dry dock which our agreeable conductor tells us is 450

feet long. Across the harbor lies the Marienchen, the vessel which was wrecked in Alaska, top-sided, with its iron sides showing evidence of hardships undergone.

The passengers remount the car and on the return journey to get on to the Gorge line it is possible to note points overlooked before. As we ascend the Esquimalt hill the Royal Road anchorage is spread before us. Out there lies a sailing ship which wanted a free mooring ground and forms a striking picture set off against the majestic Olympic mountains which in the hazy distance lift their cold summits into the sky, where one god hurls pillow clouds at another.

On the crest of the hill on the right, visible amid trees, is a site covered with rocks which show like elephants' backs here and there and the conductor points to them and remarks that there is no need for laying foundations there. Further on we pass an edifice which bears the sign "Soldiers' and Sailors' Home," pleasantly situated. Nearing the snout where the car changes lines to go to the Gorge park we are carried past Fairall's brewery, whose existence proves Victoria is not entirely abstemious.

Now a white little house fronted with a neat garden of variegated chrysanthemums, arrests the eye, now it is the conservatory of a large nursery which attracts the attention, again one is held by the residence of Mr. James Dunsmuir, the present lieutenant-governor which is surrounded by fir woods where one can imagine pheasants delighting to nestle amid cool roots and ferns.

The car soon takes the turn for the Gorge, and then passes Fire Hall No. 1. A little further on a large apricot tree is seen growing like ivy on the side of a house, heavily laden with fruit bearing the Gorge a superb view of the southern part of the city is seen on the right across spaces of land and water. Tipping slightly to the left we see a military wagon amidst what suggests the parting of the waters of the Red sea—in other words, the parting of the sea of pines made by a country road.

Once at the Gorge, there is a surfeit of beauty. Rustic seats and winding paths embowered shades and sunlight breaking through the leaves, such things.

Delight the Heart of Man

and such things abound there, while water glides mysteriously over the giant reeds. Giant strides and swings, and other arrangements to give pleasure to the young, are plentiful. Boats can be easily hired and one can bathe in the impid water, leaving clothes at either of the two bathing places. But to appreciate fully the enchantments of the Gorge it must be visited at night when illuminated with its multitude of white and colored lights and when music floats along the air.

On returning to the observation car we saw another car arriving full of passengers, who evidently knew what was the best place for spending a half-holiday. Our car then got under way again in the direction of town. On the way back one could not but observe that the factories in Victoria are less obtrusive than elsewhere and do not interfere with the harmony of the scenery.

Arrived in Government street we turned up Fort street, making for Oak Bay. After passing the Tourist Association's office, the large Presbyterian church became visible on the right, and the Roman Catholic cathedral on the left in Douglas street. A glimpse was also caught of the new building which constitutes the Carnegie Library, and a little further on, also of the Metropolitan church four blocks away. The sight of so many churches, for a church of some sort is visible almost everywhere, would lead one to believe that Victoria is very devout. Soon the car is passing through the midst of rows of beautiful residences in the bungalow style. One is indicated by the conductor as the house of having been once an early judge of British Columbia. Flowers of all colors abound. We pass a large rock overgrown with ivy most pleasing to the eye, and the conductor points out how wisely the rock has been made use of instead of being abused.

As our course continues we pass the High school with its lawn tennis court and croquet ground on the left. Further on, on the right hand side, at a considerable distance from the street, Dunsmuir castle rises stately with its bastions and battlements. This is the residence of Mrs. Robert Dunsmuir.

As the car advances along Cadboro Bay road we see a house whose foundations have clearly been built upon a rock and no mistake about it and the inspired No. 17 remarks that the owner is a "wise man." Now we are in

Oak Bay Avenue

and as we enter it we obtain a long view of the exhibition building and the race track in the distance. Rockland avenue turns off to the right and we can only see a few of the many noble residences which we know exist all along the hillside, and which display a variety of design and coloring that makes them look as if they had grown there like so many flowers.

Proceeding along Oak Bay avenue Mr. Fernie's house with its tastefully arranged garden, on whose lawn a gushing jet of water plays incessantly, draws particular attention, and in a few minutes we are at Oak Bay, where we are allowed to alight for 10 minutes to look at the beautiful Oak Bay hotel, or to enter the Reception park, where St. Andrew's church is giving a picnic and athletic sports were going on. Some passengers spend a few minutes watching big brawny fellows putting the weights when return to gaze at San Juan island which lies close to the route taken by the boats that ply between Victoria and Vancouver. This island was awarded to the United States in 1872, and forms a central point in a lovely view.

Going back to the town from Oak bay

and as we enter it we obtain a long view of the exhibition building and the race track in the distance. Rockland avenue turns off to the right and we can only see a few of the many noble residences which we know exist all along the hillside, and which display a variety of design and coloring that makes them look as if they had grown there like so many flowers.

Proceeding along Oak Bay avenue Mr. Fernie's house with its tastefully arranged garden, on whose lawn a gushing jet of water plays incessantly, draws particular attention, and in a few minutes we are at Oak Bay, where we are allowed to alight for 10 minutes to look at the beautiful Oak Bay hotel, or to enter the Reception park, where St. Andrew's church is giving a picnic and athletic sports were going on. Some passengers spend a few minutes watching big brawny fellows putting the weights when return to gaze at San Juan island which lies close to the route taken by the boats that ply between Victoria and Vancouver. This island was awarded to the United States in 1872, and forms a central point in a lovely view.

GIVING AN OVATION.

Manchester, Eng., Aug. 11.—Henry B. Irving made his first appearance at the Prince's Theatre here tonight in "The Lyons Mail," playing the double roles of "Les Fureurs" and "Dubosc" parts with which his father's name was associated.

Mr. Irving, who is the author of well known books of criminology, was powerful in portraying the murderer. He was given an ovation.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—(Special)—The Governor-General and party returned this evening from Newfoundland.

May Ellis has instructed the solicitor to enter an action for libel against the Toronto World on account of the sensational statement in that paper, that the mayor and aldermen had sacrificed the city's interests by making arrangements with the Ottawa Electric Co. not to reduce the present charges for lighting. No such arrangements were made, the civic plant being run independent of the Ottawa company.

Hon. N. A. Belcourt has been seriously ill for more than a month past. Mr. Belcourt a few days after his arrival in London contracted a very bad cold, which owing to his many professional and social engagements he neglected. It soon developed into pneumonia. Notwithstanding, Mr. Belcourt persisted in his work and after arguing a case before the privy council (when seriously ill) he sailed on the 26th by the Empress of Ireland, arriving in Montreal in a very weak state. He there placed himself under the care of Dr. Roddick, who ordered absolute rest and abstention from all work.

JAMES LODGE.

Do as Mr. Lodge did. Simply write us for a free sample box of GIN PILLS and try them at our expense. If you feel better in every way, and know that GIN PILLS are doing you good, surely you will continue using them until cured. That is why we will send you a free sample box if you write and tell us in what paper you saw this offer.

GIN PILLS are sold by druggists everywhere, 50c a box, or 6 for \$2.50.

THE BOLE DRUG CO. WINNIPEG MAN.

Sold in 2 lb. sealed packages by all good grocers.

Brilliant in appearance, convenient in form, and no sugar can equal it in excellence.

The B. C. Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

PARIS LUMP SUGAR

Sold in 2 lb. sealed packages by all good grocers.

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and no sugar can equal it in excellence.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lump Sugar

2 lbs. Net.

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FOR SALE

Lots in the neighborhood of Pandora and Grant Sts., \$275 to \$350.

\$25 cash, and balance on easy instalments.

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45 FORT STREET



The Largest and Most Up-to-Date
Electricians in British Columbia.

HINTON
ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.
29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

And at Vancouver.

Agents for Lozier & Union Marine
Motors.

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Scotch Firebricks and Fireclay

"GARTCRAIG" BRAND.

A Large Supply for Immediate Delivery.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.
Temple Building, - - VICTORIA.

Keep Your Lawn Green

By using our Bone Fertilizer. You will save half your water bill, having the necessary elements, viz., Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, which saves the grass from drying up—\$2.00 for 100 lbs.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES STREET.

NOTHING BETTER FOR BREAD
CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, August 11—8 p. m.

SYNOPISES

The barometer has fallen considerably over the Rockies, and the warm weather continues west of the Cascades, while in Kootenay and eastern Washington temperatures of 100 are reported. The weather is also fine and hot in Alberta, and fine and cool in Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	53	74
Vancouver	53	82
New Westminster	54	82
Kamloops	62	100
Jalckerville	48	76
Atlin	38	56
Dawson, Y. T.	36	74
Calgary, Alta.	56	90
Winnipeg, Man.	48	68
Portland, Ore.	60	90
San Francisco, Cal.	52	62

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday
Victoria and vicinity: Southerly or west-westerly winds; continued fair; not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds; generally fair and warm.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

For August, 1906.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht
1	6:32 1:21	7:00 1:23	7:22 52 8.9	7:58 6:57
2	7:18 6:57 14:30	7:31 18:23	7:22:34 8.9	8:01 4:17:00
3	8:01 4:17:00	7:41 12:26	7:11	8:42 5:17:19
4	8:30 8:8	8:42 5:17:19	7:40 20:25	6:8
5	8:22 8:6	9:22 0:17:27	7:44 21:26	6:5
6	8:15 8:1	10:01 1:3:17	7:44 22:26	6:1
7	8:10 7:50 10:41	2:0:17:58	7:44 23:31	5:7
8	4:09 6:9	2:18:25	7:51	4:09 6:9
9	3:35 5:3	5:17 6:2	12:01 3:0	4:18 6:56
10	4:18 6:56	4:36 6:0	12:37 4:18 28	4:0
11	4:46 7:2	8:43 5:13:07	5:1:19:59	7:6
12	5:42 2:2	.....	20:30	7:6
13	4:47 3:3	.....	21:31	7:7
14	5:35 2:9	.....	22:05	7:7
15	6:15 2:5	.....	22:05	7:7
16	6:53 2:1	.....	22:55	7:8
17	7:20 1:8 17:05	7:1 18:53	7:0 23:45	7:9
18	8:01 1:56 15:53	7:0 19:40	6:8	.....
19	8:38 8:4	8:35 1:4 16:36	7:0 19:23	6:4
20	1:38 8:1	9:30 1:4 16:36	7:1 20:23	6:4
21	2:23 7:9	9:50 1:4 16:36	7:2 22:00	5:0
22	3:18 7:6	10:20 2:3 17:23	7:3 22:56	5:1
23	4:19 7:2	11:10 2:3 17:23	7:4 23:56	4:5
24	5:52 6:7	11:53 3:7 18:23	7:5 24:56	4:5
25	6:53 7:9	7:03 6:12:37	4:5 18:56	7:8
26	2:04 3:3	8:51 6:0 19:20	5:3 19:31	7:9
27	3:08 2:7	11:33 6:2 14:05	6:1 20:08	8:1
28	4:10 2:1	13:56 5:7 14:59	6:7 20:48	8:2
29	5:05 1:7	14:55 7:0 19:30	6:9 21:37	8:1
30	6:01 1:4 15:24	7:2 17:17	6:9 22:38	8:0
31	6:49 1:3 15:44	7:3 18:18	6:7 23:45	7:9

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lowest low water at spring tides. This corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

Pure salt is just as important as pure water or pure milk.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT
is absolutely pure and never cake.

Use telephone to Seattle.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

wife, Seattle; J. Tector, Toronto; W. J. Barber, Seattle; P. E. Ellis, Etches, Idaho; W. S. Clarke, Granite Falls; B. H. Walker and wife, Tacoma; A. L. Watson and family, Spokane; Mrs. Pandora, Astoria; Cobble Falls; Mrs. Parker Clarke, Crofton; W. C. Clarke, St. Louis; Wm. O'Byrne, St. Louis; H. M. Andrews and family, W. C. Carter and wife, S. Hahn and family, D. Campbell and child, Seattle; E. A. McMahon, Mrs. J. T. Aldrich, Spokane; C. D. Garfield, Nome; Mrs. H. Haas, Spokane; Blanche Haas, Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Seattle; Mrs. J. E. Martin, Spokane; Mrs. J. E. Martin, Spokane; Mrs. G. McKeown, Armaugh, Ireland; Miss S. Gillespie, St. Paul; Mrs. I. W. Haynes, Bothell; Mrs. C. A. Douglas, Fargo; Mrs. J. E. Cullens, C. D. Harrison and wife, Seattle; J. Boles, London, Ont.; G. W. Richardson, New York; John H. Hoerner, New Orleans; S. R. Margaret, Whinplex; S. J. Kennedy and wife, Kenora, Ont.; J. G. Ward, Shawinigan Falls; N. C. Hunter, Toronto; Andrew Mattson and wife, Vancouver; Geo. Coatsworth, Toronto; H. S. Adolph, Brandon; George Kershaw, Vegreville; W. W. Fife, Edmonton; S. S. Corbett, Penticton; Deacon; D. J. O'Brien, Sidney; C. H. McCurdy, Calgary; W. P. Perkins, Vegreville, Alta.

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And these large
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WHY NOT GET

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Ask Your Grocer for

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THEY ARE SOLD ALL OVER CANADA.

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EDISON
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We have just received
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The August list is one of
the best lists that has
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The Oldest and ONLY Reliable
Music House in B. C.

EXPERT
BILLIARD
ADVICE

Mr. Charles Acland, of the world-famous firm of BURROUGHS & WATTS, LTD., London, England, manufacturers of billiard tables, etc., is now on a visit to Canada, and will be in Victoria during the next few days.

Mr. Acland is anxious to make appointments to meet owners and prospective owners of Billiard Tables, and respectfully invites them to favor him with an interview.

No one interested in billiards

should miss this opportunity of obtaining expert advice on all matters pertaining to tables, or should miss

the up-to-date information concerning Burroughs & Watts' recent patented improvements.

Address:

Mr. C. ACKLAND
General Delivery, Victoria Post Office.

Time Ht

IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA

Capital subscribed \$4,000,000
Capital paid up 3,930,000
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Drafts and Letters of Credit Issued. Sterling and Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, and interest paid at highest current rate from date of opening account, and compounded half-yearly.

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HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at E. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train connection with business.

Fourteen years' business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

WANTED

100,000 Shares of International Coal and Coke Co.

Also Canadian Fire Insurance Co.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SUNDAY SHOOTING.

Sir—The contributed letter in last Sunday's Colonist, and Mr. Musgrave's able reply thereto, arouse for its annual outing the Shall-we-Preserve-or-Exterminate bogey. However, a new factor has arisen in the question which promises to deal with the wild and woolly West brigade as they deserve, and make them wish too late that they had compromised matters by advertising a costly license.

I prefer the municipalities. North Saanich and Chilliwack have already very trespass and anti-Sunday shooting by-laws; while I understand that there is little doubt that South Saanich will follow suit. If this doesn't abate the nuisance, the councils will doubtless find means of doing so.

The worm has turned! The farmer does not propose any "quer" to find free shooting for the class whose vote is principally responsible for the labor famine at present impoverishing the large farms and starving the small, and I want to know WHO CAN BLAME HIM?

THE DOG TAX.

Sir—in looking over Friday morning's Colonist, I noticed that an amendment to the Pound By-law will shortly be submitted to the council for consideration. I think the provisions relating to the treatment of dogs suffering with incurable and infectious diseases are good and reasonable. The other provisions as to taxation should be looked at in a more reasonable light, and submitted to more thought and consideration than it evidently has. First of all, what is the reason of such taxation? Is it for revenue? or for the purpose of improving the breed of dogs? or for the purpose of eliminating the "dog nuisance"? There is no doubt that it is a "dog nuisance" here, as is apparent by the number of mixed dogs on the streets, and for other obvious reasons. We will let it be that it is partly revenue; it would take too much of the editor's valuable space to consider all these in turn. The next thing to consider is, how should the taxation be regulated? Should all dogs be taxed the same?—for if revenue has anything to do with it taxation is of course necessary. I think certainly not; in the case of prize winners and castrated dogs. I think that the by-law should be amended to this extent to put it as shortly as possible, viz.: All dogs that are prize winners and all dogs that are or have been castrated, should be exempt, providing they are not allowed to run on the streets alone, i. e., while being at large, not in chain. In case any such dog should be so large, a small fine should be imposed. A prize winner should be any dog which has taken any prize, at any exhibition or dog show, or any pedigree dog (this could be arrived at by the kennel club or any other proper body appointed).

Castration is a success in dogs—whether male or female—as I know of dogs that have been so treated both sexes and in my opinion in the case of pedigree animal as regards working properties; but perhaps this is a matter of opinion.

This would almost at once bring about a far superior breed of dogs, just as it has done in the case of horses and cattle. There would be no difficulty to ascertain this in the male, as it would immediately be apparent on inspection; and in the case of the female, the certificate of a duly qualified veterinary surgeon who had performed the operation, or a sworn declaration of the fact that such operation had been performed, would, I think, be ample. If there is to be a tax on such dogs, i. e., prize winners and castrated dogs, let it be not more than 50 cents a year, and on all other dogs, say, a tax of \$1.00. This would be somewhat reasonable. One reason for this—is the sportsmen's eye—is that it is necessary for him, generally speaking, to have two dogs for hunting, and with the gun license of say, \$2.00, \$3.00 additional tax would be imposed for, and which is doubtless going to be law soon—it would be very hard on the average sportsman's pocket. If such tax were \$2.00 per dog, But aside from the sportsman's view, such dogs should receive some exemption, therefore making it worth while to improve the breed, and lessen the dog nuisance. We are being pressed too hard now with taxes, and this water question will make it worse. I think, if you go to the well, if possible, and draw the line somewhere, not suffering themselves to be carried away altogether by water, pumps and wooden pipes.

Now is the time, citizens and dog fanciers, to stamp on this badly regulated tax proposition, improve the breed of dogs in Victoria, and remedy the dog nuisance in a practical manner, before it becomes law and sets to late; for if it is allowed to stand, it only means that we will be forced to numerous dog constables, who will have to be appointed, to enforce this tax—for it is always hard to enforce any extortional tax—and who will come to our doors and bother us with a dozen or

A. W. BRIDGMAN

ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,

41 Government Street.

CALEDONIA AVE.—New 3 roomed residence; stone foundation, electric light, sewer connection, fine garden. Easy terms.....\$2,050
JAMES BAY—Comfortable 7 roomed Bungalow, brick foundation, modern conveniences, ornamental trees.....\$3,000
OAK BAY AVE.—Modern 7 roomed residence, 2 lots, stable.....\$4,000
DOUGLAS ST.—Brick residence; 8 rooms, one acre, fruit trees. Easy terms.....\$2,500
TOLMIE AVE.—Modern brick residence; 2 acres, first class cultivated land.....\$4,000
OAK BAY AND SOUTHERN BAY—Cheap acreage, with water frontage. VANCOUVER ST.—Ten roomed residence; large concrete basement, modern conveniences; fine view of park and mountains. Easy terms. 3,500

12-10 ACRES—Sloping to the south; good black loamy land—\$310.

FOR SALE—\$2,000—Hotel, stable and outbuildings, two lots and business. It is well situated as a fishing resort, in close proximity to the Cowichan and Koksilah rivers. A good opportunity for suitable parties. At this price it is a bargain.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE an acre of cleared and cultivated land near terminus of TRAM LINE EXTENSION. At garden land, with southern slope, just off Saanich Road; going at \$450 per acre, particularly adapted for fruit. A good speculation to the early buyer. Purchase now, before prices go up.

12-10 ACRES—In the zone; good black loamy land—\$310.

FOR SALE—\$2,000—Hotel, stable and outbuildings, two lots and business. It is well situated as a fishing resort, in close proximity to the Cowichan and Koksilah rivers. A good opportunity for suitable parties. At this price it is a bargain.

FURNISHED HOUSE—In good location on Yates street; 8 rooms—\$14 per month.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on improved real estate security at current rates of interest. Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

MODERN BUNGALOW—Facing Park; \$3,250.

LICENSED PREMISES—Including 45 furnished rooms, bar fixtures complete. This is worth investigation. Full particulars on application.

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents. Notaries Public.
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

REAL ESTATE

Matson & Coles

23 BROAD ST.
Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

2 NICE FURNISHED HOUSES for rent.

2-1-3 ACRES—Lovely building site, 10 minutes' from P. O.; \$2,000.

13 ACRES—20 minutes' from P. O., all cleared; \$2,750.

4½ ACRES—20 minutes from P. O.; \$1,050.

6 ACRES—Cultivated, with house, Oak Bay; \$1,800.

12 ACRES—Mostly cultivated, house, barn, etc., near town; \$4,000.

10 ACRES—All cultivated, house, barn, 0 head stock, horse, buggy, etc.; \$3,800.

17 ACRES—Near town, mostly cultivated; \$4,000.

16 ACRES—Gordon Head, mostly cultivated, on water; \$250 per acre.

2 ACRES—St. Charles St., lovely building site; \$3,000.

8 ROOMED HOUSE in good order, on Cadboro Bay Road, with furniture; \$3,250.

RENTAL AGREEMENT—Including 45 furnished rooms, bar fixtures complete. This is worth investigation. Full particulars on application.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TIMBER LIMITS.

2,000 ACRES TIMBER LANDS for sale, crown granted.

6 ROOMED HOUSE and 9 acres of land, close to Victoria, on good road; splendid soil and nearly all under cultivation.

GARDEN HEAD—2-1-3 acres (corner); 5 roomed house, barns, etc., fruit trees and small fruits. Only \$3,500.

BARGAIN IN ACREAGE—13 acres with a city limits, chiefly cleared, with a beautiful view—cheap.

20 ACRES—Only 20 minutes from centre of city; nicely situated, good view. Only \$100 per acre.

SIX LOTS—Facing Beacon Hill Park, all under cultivation; splendid building site; \$3,000.

\$1,250 will buy a full sized lot on Yates street, centrally located, with southern aspect.

\$1,000—Lot, Johnson street; full sized; close in.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—100 acres, 100 good land, 20 acres cleared and fenced; spring water; all level bottom land; \$1,500.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—160 acres, large portion cleared and cultivated; fine stock and all necessary farming implements.

VICTORIA WEST—2-1-3 acres with a city limits, chiefly cleared, with a beautiful view—cheap.

TO LEASE—100 acres in Esquimalt District, 60 acres fenced, 10 acres cultivated; 100 fruit trees, barn, stable, sheds, 2 roomed house, etc.

TO LEASE—100 acres, 8 acres cleared; 2 creeks on property, 8 roomed house, barn, 3 stall stable, 8 hen houses, etc.

TO LEASE—5 acres on Victoria Arm; 4 roomed house, barn, chicken houses, etc.

FOR SALE—Two acres, all under cultivation, within a block of the Gorge car line. This is all under crop, and would be a good start for anyone. (2225)

SHOAL BAY—Two acres of uncleared land; \$600.

SHOAL BAY—Two acres cleared and with house; \$3,150.

OAK BAY AVE.—15 acres with frontage on Oak Bay avenue. \$750 per acre. Back 5 acres, \$600 per acre.

HEAD ST.—7-10 of an acre of cleared land, ready for building on; \$1,000.

ESQUIMALT RD.—7½ acres. \$700 per acre.

FOR RENT.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, Stanley avenue. \$60 per month.

ESQUIMALT DIST.—25 acres, 20 cleared, on waterfront; orchard, house etc.; \$6,250.

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LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, Stanley avenue. \$60 per month.

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LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, Stanley avenue. \$60 per month.



David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Continuance of the August Sale of

FURNITURE AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Thrifty Housekeepers are attending this Sale, for this Sale is providing Bargains for all parts of the Home. Bargains in the Furniture Store, in the Carpet Store and in the Basement, where all kinds of Kitchen Utensils and Crockery are being sold at a marked saving. The Furniture Section is particularly busy, for here the value given is certainly remarkable; and remember, also, that we have not any cheap Furniture, but all's Medium and High Grade. Besides the Furniture, we have a very unusual list of Bargains for the Third Week of August. For instance: All our Summer Dresses for Women will be offered at \$2.50 and \$4.50. Also, a Special Purchase of Men's Clothing has just come to hand, which we wish to clear out next week before the Fall Stock arrives.

Important Sale of Women's Dresses Monday

\$3.75 to \$5.75 values.....\$2.50
\$6.50 to \$12.50 values.....\$4.50

LADIES' CHAMBRAY DRESSES, fancy blouse with eyelet embroidery yoke, circular tucked skirt, in blue, pink, lavender. Regular \$12.50. MONDAY \$4.50

INDIAN MULL DRESSES, fancy transparent yoke, skirt trimmed with acoquion plaiting. Colors: Blue, pink, white. Regular \$10.50. MONDAY, \$4.50.

LADIES' FANCY LUSTRE

SHIRT WAIST SUITS, tucked waist and skirt. Colors: Dark blue, light blue, green and cream. Regular \$8.75. MONDAY, \$4.50.

LADIES' FANCY TUCKED SHIRT WAIST SUITS in blue. Regular \$7.50. MONDAY, \$4.50.

LADIES' LUSTRE SHIRT WAIST SUITS, in navy blue, cream, brown and green. Regular \$4.50. MONDAY, \$2.50.

LADIES' FANCY FRENCH GINGHAM SHIRT WAIST

SUITS, in black and white, blue and white, pink and white and lavender, with tucked blouse and skirt. Regular \$7.50. MONDAY, \$4.50.

LADIES' FANCY DIMITY DRESS, surprise waist, skirt has tucked blouse and shirring. Regular \$5.75. MONDAY, \$2.50

LADIES' PRINT-SHIRT WAIST SUIT, tucked blouse and skirt in green, blue and tan. Regular \$4.00. MONDAY, \$2.50.

LADIES' LINEN SHIRT WAIST SUITS, with tucked blouse and skirt, in white, blue and brown. Regular \$3.75. MONDAY, \$2.50.



Sale of Inlaid and Printed Linoleums on Monday

On Monday we place on sale our stock of inlaid Linoleum. Best grade. 20 pieces of Printed Linoleum. Value 75c. Monday, 50c. square yard.

Usually sold by us at \$1.25. Most stores get \$1.50 for the same

(Third Floor).

CARPETS

Value, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Monday, 75c. yard.

Brussels Carpets at one dollar a yard. Choice designs to choose from, and plenty of a pattern.

Wiltons, velvets and axminsters, 20 yards to one roll of a pattern, good designs but we wish a clean stock before the end of the month, hence the great reduction.

Wilton and Axminster Carpets on Sale Monday

Body and Border. Regular \$1.65 to \$2 per yard. Monday....\$1

Quantities as below:

85 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Body ground colors, fawn with pink and green design.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Body only. Sage green ground, pink and claret scroll and flower design.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Border to match.

64 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Body, green ground, red and fawn design.

31 yds. Border to match.

51 yds. Body only, green ground orange and green design.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Body only. Apple green ground, salmon pink and light green scroll and flower design.

ON MONDAY

A Special Purchase of

Men's Suits

Go on Sale at

\$5.00

A Suit that many will find worth buying to finish out the Summer. Compare them with SUITS sold in ordinary stores at \$8.50 and \$10.00.

Salirma Sale of Axminster Carpet, Body and Border

18 yds. Body. Two tone, electric blue ground, green and fawn scroll design.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Border to match.

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Body. Two toned, green ground, blue and fawn flower, scroll design.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Body only. Green with terra and cream flower, green scroll.

10 yds. Body. Green with fawn, 8 1-3 yds. Border to match.

Odd Pieces—13 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Body Wilton. Dark green, with fawn flower and scroll design.

10 yds. Body only. Fawn with blue and green large figures.

17 2-3 yds. Body only. Velvet carpet. Fawn with red and green conventional design.

SALE OF SIDEBOARDS, DINING TABLES AND KITCHENWARE, MONDAY

IRON BEDS

White Enamel Iron Bed, size 4 feet 6. Regular price, \$2.90. Sale price, \$1.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted, size 4 feet 6. Regular \$4.75. Sale, \$3.90.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounting. Regular, \$4.40. Sale, \$3.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$3.75. Sale, \$2.75.

Plain White Enamel Iron Beds, extra high head piece, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$3.25. Sale, \$2.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted, extra scroll work on head. Regular, \$6. Sale, \$4.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$5.50. Sale, \$4.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted on the corners, with brass filling in the centre. Regular, \$6.50. Sale, \$5.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted along top, extra brass scroll work. Regular, \$15. Sale, \$11.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed with extra heavy brass trimming, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$10.75. Sale, \$11.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed with heavy brass trimmings, bow foot. Regular, \$17.50. Sale, \$13.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed with fancy scroll, head and foot brass trimmed. Regular, \$14.50. Sale, \$11.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed with smooth brass mounts, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$20. Sale, \$13.

One Green Enamel Iron Bed, fancy brass mountings. Regular, \$20. Sale, \$14.

Extra Fancy White Enamel Iron Bed, 4 feet 6, beautiful brass trimmings. Regular, \$24. Sale, \$18.

Special Reduced Brass Bed, extra large tubing, bow foot. Regular, \$15. Sale price, \$20.

One All Brass Bed, bow foot, extra heavy brass mountings. Regular, \$65. Sale price, \$47.

Solid Brass Bedstead, two-inch tubing, extra heavy brass filling, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$65. Sale, \$47.50.

Satin Finish All Brass Bedstead, 4 feet 6, square tubing with brass ground tubes. Regular, \$72. Sale, \$57.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass trimming, size 3 feet 6. Regular, \$6.50. Sale, \$4.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass trimmed, size 3 ft. 6. Regular, \$4.75. Sale, \$3.90.

White Enamel Iron Bed, size 3 ft. 6, extra brass trimmed. Regular, \$8.50. Sale, \$6.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed, extra heavy tubing, size 3 ft. 6. Regular, \$14.50. Sale, \$9.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, extra heavy brass tubing. Regular, \$16.75. Sale, \$13.00.

Bronze Plastered Iron Bed, with solid brass tubed fillings. Regular, \$18.50. Sale price, \$13.75.

(Size, 3 ft. 6.)

Bronzed Iron Bed, brass trimmed head and foot, size 3 ft. 6. Regular, \$17.50. Sale price, \$14.00.

OAK BUFFETS

Three Oak Buffets, special reduced sale price, with bevel mirror, leaded glass fronts. Regular, \$22.50. Sale, \$14.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, fancy top with bevel mirror, very neat design. Regular, \$28.00. Sale, \$19.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, scroll top, extra highly polished. Regular, \$38.00. Sale, \$28.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet with extra large bevelled mirror, swell front, with extra large cupboard compartment. Regular, \$38.50. Sale, \$29.00.

Highly Polished Quarter Cut Oak Buffet with fancy leaded glass cupboard doors, swell front drawers, fancy bevelled mirror. Regular, \$47.50. Sale, \$29.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, fancy bevelled mirror with large china closet compartment, oval glass front. Regular, \$45.50. Sale, \$33.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, two drawers with cupboard compartment on each side, decorated shelf underneath. Regular, \$37.50. Sale, \$28.75.

Extra Highly Polished Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, with large bevelled mirror. Regular, \$47.50. Sale, \$38.00.

Quarter Cut Oak China Closet and Sideboard combined, swell front drawers, two fancy bevelled mirrors. Regular, \$65.00. Sale, \$45.00.

Quarter Cut Oak China Closet and Sideboard combined, swell front drawers, bevelled mirror, very neat design. Regular, \$45.00. Sale, \$38.00.

Weathered Oak Sideboard and China Closet, fancy leaded glass, oval glass in front. Regular, \$75.00. Sale, \$62.00.

Weathered Oak Sideboard, Gothic-style, leaded glass china compartment, large bevelled mirror. Regular, \$86.00. Sale, \$62.00.

Quarter Cut Weathered Oak Sideboard, two large bevelled mirrors, fancy leaded glass front. Regular, \$68. sale, \$54.

Quarter Cut Oak Weathered Buffet, fancy glass front, large bevelled mirror. Regular \$45, sale \$27.50.

Weathered Oak Dinner Wagon, two small drawers. Regular \$19.50, sale \$15.

Weathered Oak Dinner Wagon, fancy design. Regular \$14.50, sale \$9.50.

Golden Oak Dinner Wagon, extra high polish. Regular \$14, sale \$9.50.

SIDEBOARDS

One Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, 3 swell front drawers, extra heavy scroll work on cupboard drawers, beautiful British plate mirror, size 18x32. Regular price, \$48.75. Sale, \$38.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, fancy bevelled mirror, size 18x32; velvet lined drawers, scroll front, fancy carved cupboard doors. Regular, \$48.00. Sale, \$38.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, extra high polish, bevelled glass, size 16x40; fancy carved front, Regular, \$57.00. Sale, \$43.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, extra large bevelled mirror, size 20x48; fancy swell front drawers with large highly polished smooth cupboards. Regular, \$65.00. Sale, \$49.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, extra large bevelled mirror, double oak pillar supports, very highly polished swell front drawers with large cupboard departments. Regular, \$65.00. Sale, \$48.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard with fancy scroll supports for top, large bevel mirror, with swell front drawers, highly polished. Regular, \$65.00. Sale, \$48.00.

Beautiful Hand Carved Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, extra large bevelled mirror, size 23x54. Regular, \$125.00. Sale, \$90.00.

DINING ROOM TABLES

Solid Oak Dining Room Table, 8 and 10 foot extension. Regular \$14 and \$15. Sale \$9 and \$10.

Solid Oak Dining Room Table, extra heavy legs, 8 and 10 foot extension. Regular \$15 and \$16. Sale \$11 and \$12.

Solid Oak Dining Room Table, extra heavy legs, 8 and 10 foot extension. Regular \$19 and \$22. Sale \$16 and \$18.

Quarter Cut Oak Dining Room Table, 6 and 8 foot extension, extra heavy legs, fancy turn. Regular \$27.50, sale price \$24.

Quarter Cut Oak Round Extension Dining Room Table, 8 feet. Regular \$25, sale \$19.

Solid Oak Round Dining Room Table, 8 foot extension. Regular \$25, sale \$18.

Quarter Cut Oak Dining Room Table, extra high polish, with fancy fluted heavy legs, 10 foot extension. Regular \$35, sale \$30.

Extra High Polish Quarter Cut Oak Dining Room Table, 12 foot extension, heavy legs. Regular \$47.50, sale \$32.50.

Quarter Cut Oak Dining Room Table, 8 foot extension. Regular \$32.50, sale \$26.

Weathered Oak Dining Room Table, quarter cut, 10 foot extension, very neat in design. Regular \$27.50, sale \$22.50.

Handsome Weathered Oak Dining Room Table, square heavy legs, 10 foot extension. Regular \$32.50, sale \$27.

Quarter Cut Oak Round Extension Table, 8 foot, extra heavy hand-carved legs. Regular \$45, sale \$36.

Highly Polished Flemish Oak Dining Room Table, extra heavy legs. Regular \$63, sale \$50.

Highly Polished Mahogany Round Dining Room

VICTORIA, B. C.

THE INDUSTRIES OF VICTORIA

With Scores of Busy Factories and Mills Giving Employment to Thousands of Artisans and Mechanics Victoria Has Laid a Substantial Foundation for a "Pay Roll City"---A Constantly Increasing Output Is Necessitated by the Rapid Growth of Population in British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon, the Trade of Which in Several Lines Is Practically Controlled Here.

EVER since its infancy Victoria has been and still retains its proud position as the leading manufacturing centre of Canada's most westerly province. Besides supplying the needs of an ever-growing home population, the wares of the mills and factories find a ready market in the thriving towns of the neighboring prairie provinces and in the Yukon. Below will be found brief but interesting descriptions of some of the industries whose aggregate number of employees go to make a "payroll city" of no mean proportions. In every respect Victoria's factories and mills embody modern machinery, up to date business methods and give employment to as fine a class of artisans and mechanics as can be found anywhere on the continent.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

THE clothing factory of Turner, Beeton & Co., on the corner of Johnson and Wharf streets, is one of the largest and certainly one of the most prosperous west of Toronto. When the department manager, Mr.

the most up-to-date and expensive machinery. Last, but not least, he purchased the highest grades of material, whether in cloth, denim, cotton, worsted or flannel. His practical manager carefully drilled the staff of willing workers and between times devised alterations and improvements which made the garments just a little more convenient and eyeable than any they had to compete with. An additional pocket here, a strap there, a cross seam to prevent tears, attached elastic suspenders to the overalls, an ingenious underside button to the shirt collar. In short, everything that would improve the garment both as to its appearance and utility. The result is a standing sign of "sold out" in the popular lines. This brings us to a consideration of one very important feature in the factory work of Turner, Beeton & Co. A point perhaps not so much of general interest, but one appreciated to the full by every mechanic and workman who wears overalls, and who does not nowadays? This at any rate is one of the things we owe to the American invasion. In England we have been accustomed to see the mechanic wending his way home after his day's work with soiled clothes, often smeared with grease and tar. In America, and now in Canada, he puts on a pair of overalls, his "bib and tucker." This useful garment receives all the paint which can be washed off periodically. The result is that as soon as a man sloughs his overalls he presents a decent appearance and travels home without becoming a nuisance to himself, his fellow travelers or those awaiting him. The overall is the ultimate product of Turner, Beeton's fac-

tions cuts out the cloth from designs marked by the two gentlemen with the chalk. It is rolled out on tables sixty to seventy feet in length, and the machine cuts from seventy to one hundred thicknesses at once, according to the kind of material.

Turner, Beeton & Co. use English and Canadian cloth almost exclusively. The English flannels and the Canadian denims are the best, and it was very gratifying to hear Mr. Walker say that the Canadian goods manufactured by the Colonial Cotton company, Montreal, were superior to the best American and were ousting the latter from the market.

The product of this modern and up-to-date factory is all sold in British Columbia, the great market being the Kootenay. For the miners' requirements Turner, Beeton & Co. have provided the best of wear and he has shown that he appreciates their attention by demanding Big Horn every time. On the other hand, the finest silk, silk stripe or fine flannel shirt as seen on the lawn or cricket field of Victoria has also been turned out by the firm that imports only the best goods and puts them on the market in the most finished style.

After spending a whole afternoon in studying this interesting factory the Colonist man went away wondering more than ever whether Victorians know that there is such a place in their midst; and if so, why they ever purchase a negligee shirt made in the East. It costs more, it is no better and rarely as good and it "knocks" a fine native industry.

At the present time there are fifty-one machines in operation. The mo-

nitor

as a great number of other household requisites.

The British America Paint Company, which is also controlled by Mr. W. J. Pendray, is the most complete factory west of Toronto. At Laurel Point all the paints are manufactured from the ground door to the finished article; the firm does its own printing, makes its own tins and irons for holding paint, as well as its own wooden boxes, and boils its own linseed oil. In addition, the British America Paint Works manufacture dry colors and varnishes of all descriptions, and have an extensive line in the grinding of white lead. Owing to the cheap rate on the raw materials, via sailing vessels and China mutual steamer, the British America Paint Company has a great advantage in British Columbia and the Northwest Territory over their Eastern competitors, who have to contend with heavy transcontinental rates. A branch of this company has been opened in Vancouver and another in Calgary. Among the principal lines manufactured are "The Elephant" brand of white lead and liquid paints, "Atlantic Copper" paint, "Fronte" varnishes, "Baplae" and "Ironite" floor paints.

Mr. W. J. Pendray has three sons who take an active part in the business. Mr. Ernest Pendray looks after the soap manufacturing; Mr. Herbert Pendray is a practical paint maker, and has had wide experience in this line. Mr. Carl Pendray is general manager, and is well versed in everything pertaining to paint and soap. Mr. Pendray states that his factory supplies about 90 per cent of all the paint used in British Columbia. All goods bearing the label of the British America Paint Company are fully guaranteed to give satisfaction.

VANCOUVER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

THE Vancouver Portland Cement company has its works at Tod inlet, about six miles from the city of Victoria. The plant and machinery are of the most modern type, selected and installed under the supervision of Mr. Butchart, the managing director, whose office is in the Board of Trade building. The industry, which is the only one at present in Canada west of Owen Sound, has been established a year, and already has demonstrated the possibilities of production and the extent of the market. The capacity of the works in the first instance was 300 barrels a day; at the end of six months it was increased to 600, and is now undergoing a further change which will raise the production to 900. Constant employment is found for 160 men, and the payroll for the current year will aggregate \$100,000. The value of the finished product will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000. These figures show that the industry over which Mr. Butchart presides is one of the most important on the island, or indeed in the West, only being surpassed among the manufacturing industries by the largest lumber companies.

It has, however, a special significance and is exercising a marked effect on the development of the coast cities in furnishing cement at a price hitherto unheard of, and of a grade equal to the highest. Before the establishment of Mr. Butchart's company all the cement used in this section was imported from England and transported round the Horn. It retailed for \$2.50 a barrel. Today the local product sells for \$2.50, and in large lots for \$2.35. Nor is this all. Of late years English Portland cement has been very largely superseded in the market by German and American brands of higher quality and finer mesh. This placed the English product at a disadvantage, and engineers often insisted on specifying the German and American brands. The cement manufactured at Tod inlet grades with the latter, to which it is equal in every respect. It sustains the same strains for tensile strength, giving as high as 9.16 for a twenty-eight-day test, and an average of 8.16 for 100 barrels used at the works of the West Kootenay Light & Power company at Bonnington Falls. Among the largest users, all of whom have testified to satisfactory results, are the corporations of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, the British Columbia General Contract company, limited, the Canadian Pacific Railway company, the West Kootenay Power & Light company, the Western Fuel company, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, the Wellington Colliery company and many others.

When Mr. Thompson five years ago decided to branch out into the manufacture of clothing there were many knowing ones who shook their heads. It was a new idea for a reputable wholesale firm of many years' standing to set up a factory, and therefore an idea to be scouted. Said some, the old lines are safer, and therefore should be followed. In other words, "stay in the rut." This did not suit Mr. Thompson's progressive and fertile mind. He was here to do business and to make money for his firm. His methods are characteristic of the man. If he had to go into the manufacture of clothing, he knew he should be between "the devil and the deep sea." Between the Eastern Canadian manufacturers, with their cheap raw material and favorable long distance transportation rates, on the one hand, and the San Francisco houses, with their low water carriage and old established businesses, on the other, there was only one way to successfully meet such competition, for nothing is harder than to oust a line of goods once it has taken hold in a market. But there was one way in this case, and Mr. Thompson saw it and promptly acted on it. To have placed an article on the market just as good as the Toronto and San Francisco houses would simply have resulted in cutting prices and spoiling his chances of doing a profitable business. To succeed he must give something better than any of his competitors and at the same price; then he could win.

He first secured the best manager available, a thoroughly practical man, from the heart of the old country cloth district, Stroud. Next he purchased

Walter, is in a position to say that it is impossible to keep up with the demand, that he has orders for all standard lines months ahead, and that the only limit to increased production is the difficulty of securing sufficient labor, no further evidence of prosperity could be desired.

But it must not be supposed that overalls and heavy goods alone are produced in this model workshop made famous throughout the West by the Big Horn brand. A mere list of articles of clothing manufactured would run to the limits of this article.

Now a word as to the conversion of the material into garments. In a large, clean, well lighted room on the first floor, forty women and girls sit busily engaged at two long tables. Each is operating a machine; in fact, everything is done by machinery in this room. It matters not whether the seam to be sewed is straight, curved or crooked, the swift flying needles make the journey faster than the experienced eye can follow. Most of the machines are of the Wheeler & Wilson make; the others of the Singer. They tuck and sew automatically, working with two needles simultaneously in parallel lines. Others cut and stitch buttonholes, and one, the latest arrival, highly prized by Mr. Walker, sews shirt buttons on, and at the end of the process ties a knot in the thread and cuts off the ends. It seems almost human in its dexterity and efficiency. One girl, possibly the most expert, can make 250 dozen of overalls in a month; but when one learns that the machine runs at the rate of 4,000 stitches a minute it is not so much to be wondered at. The women all work by the piece, and earn from \$30 to \$50 a month, according to their skill and experience. They work eight hours a day and take a holiday whenever they need it. Some of them have worked there ever since the factory started, and are quite contented. In fact, it would be difficult to find a healthier or pleasanter room for the purpose.

In the adjoining room an electric ma-

tive power is supplied by three dynamos connected with the wires of the British Columbia Electric company. The output for the current year will be 8,000 dozen overalls and 6,000 dozen shirts, a total of 14,000 dozen, or 168,000 single garments. The payroll will reach \$30,000, and the value of the manufactured product \$150,000 at wholesale rates.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOAP WORKS AND BRITISH AMERICAN PAINT WORKS.

THE above factories are located on Laurel Point, which is one of the best sites in Victoria for manufacturing purposes, situated as it is right in the harbor, with every facility for loading and unloading without the cost of land transportation.

The B. C. Soap Works were first established in 1875 by Mr. W. J. Pendray, since which time they have grown with such rapid strides that they now rank among the largest on the Pacific Coast. The buildings are four stories high, and some of the enormous kettles reach from the top story to the basement, one of the kettle alone holding no less than 40,000 pounds of soap, while others are only just inferior in capacity. Mr. Pendray states that the demand for his soap is increasing to such an extent that it will not be long before another addition to the works will have to be made. Of late large shipments have been made to Japan, with the result that it is the intention of the firm to place a representative in the Orient to look after their interests in that quarter of the globe. The leading grade of soap turned out from these works is the well-known White Swan Soap, which is a universal favorite in British Columbia and throughout the Northwest Territory. In addition to the manufacture of all grades of laundry soap, the B. C. Soap Works place upon the market excellent qualities of washing powder, salt soda, bluing and ammonia, as well

word, and the products of their factory are to be found in every town and village of British Columbia and the western fringe of the prairie provinces. The offices and showrooms occupy one of the handsomest blocks in Victoria, on the corner of Government and Broughton streets; the immense warehouse of three floors and basement is on the corner of Broughton and Broad streets, and the furniture factory is a modern brick building of three floors on Humboldt street. The firm employs fifty-nine pairs of hands, and last year paid out \$63,000 in wages. It claims that it handles every requisite for house-furnishing from the requirements of the humblest cottage to the mansion, and an inspection of the showrooms would appear to justify the claim. Necessarily much of this material is imported from the best known centres of special manufacture, England, France, Germany and Austria are all large contributors of choice ornaments and china, costly ware, ornaments in brass, copper and the most artistic grades of ware are brought from the best factories, whilst everything that can be produced from native material is manufactured on the spot. The finest bank, office, store and saloon fixtures, as well as the most artistic household furniture, is made in the factory on Humboldt street. In addition to the highest grade articles manufactured from imported hardwoods, such as mahogany, rosewood, walnut and oak, a great many articles of furniture in the cheaper grades are made from native woods. The method of transacting business has not had a little to do with their success. Weller Bros. never ask a customer to keep an article if he is not perfectly satisfied with it. All goods are sold with the right of exchange or return if not satisfied.

The firm of Weller Bros. not only manufacture the furniture, but does all its own upholstering, for the requirements of which departments the choicest lines of silk, satin, brocade and other rechercé coverings are imported. The factory is kept busy, and every piece of machinery in it, and there are

huge enterprises and to contribute substantially to the development of the Island.

THE GIANT POWDER CO., LTD.

THIS enterprise, established near the Royal city 20 years ago has become one of the most important of Victoria's permanent industries. It is a branch of the firm of the same name which has its head offices in San Francisco, and is a good instance of the kind of Americanizing that Canada wants. American capital comes in to develop a native industry and employ native labor to produce an article required for native consumption. This is exactly the position of the Giant Powder company. The extensive mines of the Kootenay use thousands of tons of high explosives yearly. The less extensive but rapidly developing coal and metal mines at the coast and on the island are using more every year. To import means an excessive price for an actual necessity, for without blasting no mining can be done and the development of the vast mineral resources of the country would be hopelessly retarded. This difficulty is met by local production, and the company has erected and equipped a modern factory at Telegraph bay, six miles from Victoria, where at date forty to fifty men are employed turning out all the standard grades of dynamite. It is a favorable point for distribution to all the consuming districts, and Mr. D. F. Ayers, from his office on Government street, directs the operations of the company. As British Columbia grows, the Giant Powder company bids fair to become a

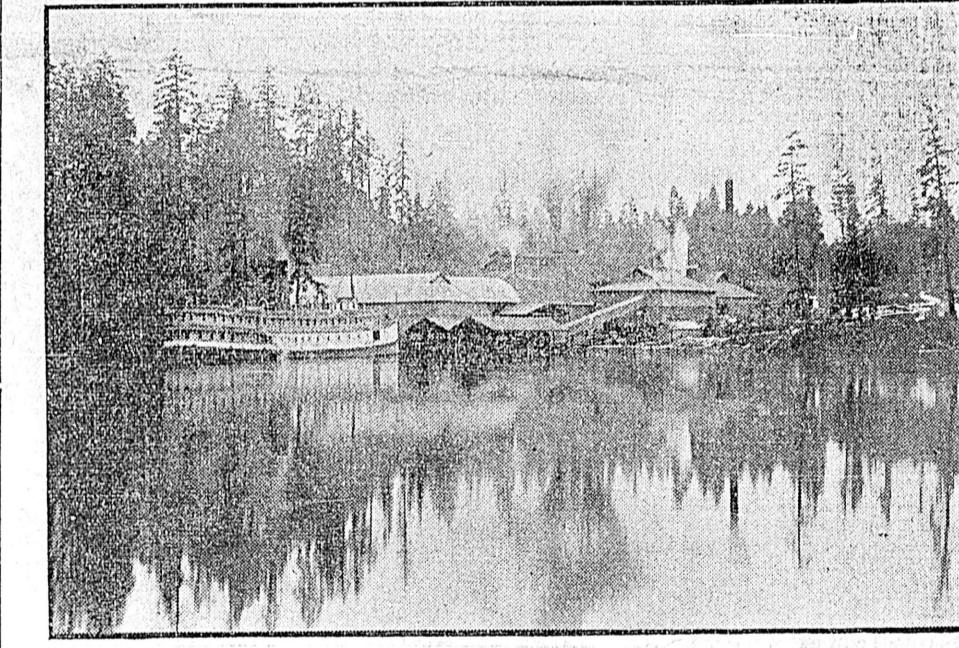
THORPE & CO.

THIS firm, by far the largest manufacturers of carbonated waters in the West, enjoys a deservedly high reputation for the purity and excellence of its beverages.

With large factories in Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson, its sparkling drinks are known and appreciated in every section of the province. Its plants are fitted up with the latest and best carbonating and bottling machinery, and all water used is passed through modern germproof filters. While Thorpe & Co. cater to all tastes by turning out a large variety of refreshing drinks of popular flavors, they make a specialty of a high class dry ginger ale that connoisseurs appreciate. Their English ginger beer is a universal favorite. Many can testify to the benefits derived from using their syphon Lithia, and in St. Alice water, from the Harrison Hot Springs, they put before the public a medicinal mineral water that has no superior.

WEILER BROS.

THE firm of Weiler Bros. is one of the pioneer industrial concerns of the Pacific coast, having been established forty-four years ago by the father of the present proprietors. From that time until today the business has continued to show steady growth and advancing prosperity until the name has become a household



Vancouver-Portland Cement Works at Tod Inlet.

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VICTORIA SEALING COMPANY.

THIS immense industry has its head office in London, whilst its business office and base of operations is at Victoria. Capt. Grant, the general manager, directs its operations from the wharf and docks at Point Ellice, where rows of schooners are tied up out of the season. From this vantage ground no less than thirty-eight vessels are despatched in quest of seals, finding employment for 550 men. The company disburses over \$100,000 a year in wages and purchases supplies in Victoria to the extent of \$37,000, so that the value of the industry to the city is apparent.

F. R. STEWART & CO.

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THE ALBION STOVE CO., LTD.

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ONE of the pioneer industries in Victoria is that of the Albion Stove Co., Ltd., situated on Pembroke street, with showrooms at 81 Douglas street. It was established in the year 1864, and has continued without a break for forty-two years; not, however, without vicissitudes, for only five years ago the works, then known as the Albion Iron works, were completely destroyed by fire, only to give rise to a newer and more up-to-date equipment, and the abandonment of every other branch of iron foundry and machining in favor of stoves and ranges alone. Brands which have made this firm a household word in British Columbia are the "Nugget" steel range, "French" range for hotels and the "Coronation" range. In all sixty-five varieties are turned out. Mr. Wood, the present manager, narrates a striking circumstance as illustrating the durability of his firm's work. The second stove manufactured by the original company in 1864 was last year, and for all he knows is still, in use in a house on Galiano Island. This must surely establish a record in the longevity of stoves. The firm employs about thirty pairs of hands and pays out nearly \$20,000 a year in wages for the production of 4,000 stoves and ranges.

ESTABLISHED 1863
INCORPORATED 1902

WE MANUFACTURE

Shirts, Overalls
Denim Pants, Tweed Pants
Cottonade Pants
Jumpers, Blouses
Engineers' Jackets
Waiters' Jackets
Barbers' Jackets
Gingham Jackets
Mission Flannel Underwear
Cooks' Aprons and Caps
Carpenters' Aprons
Waiters' Aprons
Painters' and Plasterers' Overalls
Mackinaw Coats
Mackinaw Pants
Tarpaulins
Dunnage Bags, Tents
Horse Blankets
Etc., Etc.

AGENTS FOR
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
TOTAL ASSETS • \$18,061,926.87

WHOLESALE
DRY
GOODS
SHIRTS
AHEAD



REGISTERED

UNION MADE

LIQUORS

—AND—

CIGARS

OVERALLS
OF ALL!

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Ltd.



WAREHOUSE, VICTORIA, B. C.

EUROPEAN AGENTS:
H. C. BEETON & CO.
57 Moorgate St., London

Sole Agents in British Columbia

FOR—
Robert Brown, Ltd, Glasgow
Four Crown Scotch Whiskey
Boutellau & Co., Barbezieux, France, Brandies
Moet and Chandon, Epernay • Champagnes
Henry Thomson & Co., Newry, Ireland
Irish Whiskey
Pease, Son & Co., Leith, London and
Darlington • B. O. S. Scotch Whiskey
William Jameson & Co., Dublin, Irish Whiskey
H. Corby, Belleville, Ont. • Rye Whiskey
Croft & Co., London • Port Wines
Machen & Co., Liverpool
Pelican Brand Ale and Stout
American Brewing Co., St. Louis, A. B. C. Beer
Kellogg's • Bourbon Whiskey
John Gibson & Co., Glasgow
Broomey Knowe Scotch
Edward Allan & Co., Glasgow, Old Priory Scotch
A. Taylor & Co., Glasgow
Taylor's Liqueur Scotch
J. C. Cowie, Glasgow, House of Lord's Scotch
Hodges Nessim, Alexandria, Egyptian Cigarettes
Gallagher, Ltd, Belfast, Tobaccos and Cigarettes

ALL LIQUORS SOLD IN THE SAME CONDITION AS WE GET THEM FROM DISTILLERS.

PRICES QUOTED IN BOND OR DUTY PAID F. O. B. VICTORIA.

THE GRIBBLE & SKEENE CO.

THE firm of the Gribble & Skeene Co. is best known in Victoria as the company which secured from the C.P.R. the contract for building the palatial Empress hotel, now approaching exterior construction on the east of James Bay, and which promises to be one of the most striking erections in the west. South of the line the firm is well known, having during the last five years completed contracts on such important works as the Olympia Brewery, a \$100,000 job, the Ainsworth & Dunn, and the Standard Furniture Warehouse in Seattle. Prior to his association with the firm, Mr. Skeene erected many large buildings in the states of Iowa and Minnesota, and attained a high reputation as a practical construction engineer. More recently the firm has erected in Seattle a \$60,000 residence for W. L. Hofius, and the fine new oil plants of the Standard Oil Co., in Seattle and Tacoma, which include office buildings, storage warehouse, pumps and tanks—in fact by arrangement this firm does all the work of the Standard Oil Co. in the Northwest. Then a recent contract, successfully carried to completion, is the handsome new annex of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., in Seattle, which is admitted one of the most imposing blocks in that city. The other activities of the coast all bear witness to the enterprise and skill of Gribble & Skeene. The large business block which is the most conspicuous feature of Aberdeen West, is their work. In spite of these large contracts, the Empress hotel, which by the time it is completed will run into \$1,000,000, is the largest, as it promises to be the best, monument to the skill, thoroughness and reliability of the builders. The solid foundation is of granite, the decorative and relief work of sandstone, and the main structure of chocolate pressed brick. The framework is constructed of steel girders and columns, the interior walls of hollow fire-proof tile, and the floor construction of reinforced concrete, making the building absolutely fireproof. The design is the Tudor Gothic style of architecture, and is the work of Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, who made himself famous by designing the parliament buildings across James Bay. The hotel and annex cover a space of 30,000 square feet, with a frontage of 200. There is little doubt that this monumental work will be the first of many which the firm will secure in B. C. They have won the favorable opinion of the community by the fair and considerate manner in which they have treated their employees, giving the preference to Canadian laborers whenever they could be secured; in fact, of the nearly 200 men employed, very few are Americans. Then they purchase all their supplies locally, and as far as possible use local material in construction. But for the fact that the head office of the firm is in Seattle no one would know that it was not a Canadian company. During the year of construction constant employment is being found for upwards of 200 men, either about the buildings or at the stone quarries; the amount paid out in wages will exceed \$150,000, which, excluding the transportation companies, makes the Gribble & Skeene Co. the largest wage payer in Victoria, and actually the largest among industrial concerns.

Another smaller contract recently secured by this firm is the reconstruction of the old Savoy into a modern vaudeville theatre. Both partners, F. M. Gribble and J. M. Skeene, are typical American busi-

ness men, putting in full working time themselves, and personally supervising every detail of their business. Mr. Skeene is an alert, bright, capable man, whose observation nothing escapes, and who keeps the various departments of practical designing and construction steadily moving to the completion of their task without friction; whilst Mr. Gribble keeps his eye on the sinews of war. Both are men in the prime of life, and with a future before them in which it is reasonably certain that Canadian enterprises will figure largely, for they represent the very type of American, for which there is still plenty of room in this new country; men with money, with ideas, and with a grasp of the situation which shows them that capital and brains have no nationality if they respect the views of the people in whose midst they are exploiting. An American contractor on Canadian soil is shorn of all his terrors when he employs Canadian labor, purchases Canadian supplies, and uses Canadian raw material.

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE CO.

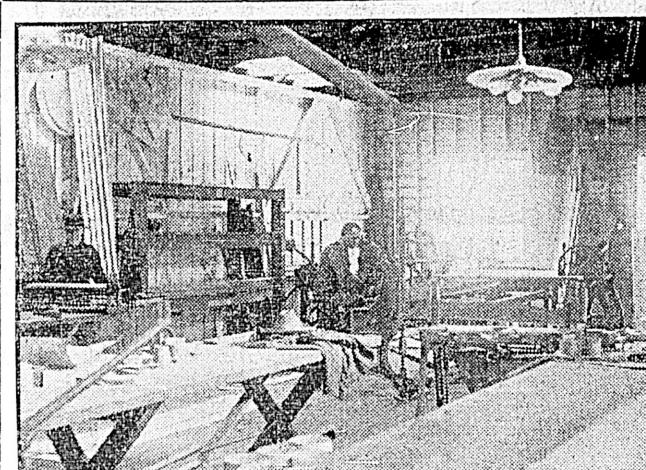
J. COLLINSON is the manager of the Pioneer Coffee & Spice Mills, on Pembroke street. The plant is installed in a modern building conspicuous for its neatness and cleanliness. Mr. Collinson is a thoroughly practical man, who attends closely to his business and turns out the purest of coffees and spices. He buys only high grade beans, and a careful examination of his stock verifies his claim to a quality of coffee that cannot be surpassed. Competition in his line of business is keen, and quality is the only thing that tells. If Victoria retailers would only give this home product a fair chance against the high priced imported article, which is neither as pure nor as finely flavored, the business of the Pioneer Coffee & Spice Mills would rapidly expand. At present nine men are employed, the annual pay roll is \$6,000, and the product 40,000 cases of goods.

THE PRICE PRESERVING CO.

ON Work street, Esquimalt road, south of Point Ellice bridge, is the fruit preserving factory of the Price Company. Established many years, this firm aims more at quality than quantity, although last season 200 tons of local grown fruit were converted into appetizing preserves. Berries of every kind are the favorites: strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries, plums, prunes, and crabapples complete the tale. Mr. Price, the present proprietor, proudly displays upwards of twenty gold and silver medals won at various exhibitions, attesting the excellence of his product; but he has one certificate which he values more than all the medals. It is from the Dominion government analyst, and testifies that of seventy-eight samples of preserves tested by him throughout Canada that submitted by the Price Company factory was the only absolutely pure one. No firm needs or could have a better advertisement.

VICTORIA-PHOENIX BREWERY CO.

THE Victoria-Phoenix Brewery Company is the leading brewery company of the Capital City. The business is located in a massive and handsome red brick building situated on Government street, north. An ornamental corner stone proclaims the date of its erection as 1892. In nothing does the quality of the article determine its sale more positively than in beer. Victoria is a beer-drinking city, a circumstance which, to those who have studied the question, is accounted for by three facts—the large proportion of English-born residents, the climate, and the excellence of the local product. One has to go to the old country to get a tankard of ale or beer as fresh and as pulatable as the brew of the Phoenix Company. The Victoria-Phoenix Company



Cooley's Galvanized Iron Works.

fills this public need, and to that extent is a boon to thirsty Victorians. The make is not confined to one grade; ale, stout, and aerated waters of every kind are manufactured, and there is also a modern ice-making plant. On the payroll are thirty names, and the disbursements in wages exceeds \$25,000 a year.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY.

ALTHOUGH there are scores of laundries in the city, there is but one Victoria steam laundry. Replete with every kind of apparatus to do its work thoroughly, expeditiously and with the minimum of wear and tear, the well known establishment on Yates street continues to give satisfaction to its patrons after years of service. The utmost precaution is taken to keep the workrooms sanitary, and every consignment of

clothes received is thoroughly disinfected, both on arrival and before leaving. Patrons feel quite safe in entrusting their business to this model laundry, which finds employment for 40 pairs of hands and pays out \$11,000 a year in wages.

F. FOSTER.

THE large furrier's and taxidermist's establishment on Johnson street is owned exclusively by Mr. F. Foster, who some years ago bought out the interest of his partner, Mr. Lindley. He employs nine men, and lays out \$5,000 a year in wages. Here one may find a private collection of heads, furs and birds as unique and almost as extensive as will be found in any provincial museum. There are two distinct branches, furrier and taxidermy.

In the latter Mr. Foster himself is an expert, and in the former he employs the best skill procurable. Hither come the hunters of big game with their trophies of the chase, and under Mr. Foster's skilful fingers they are treated and mounted until they present that picture of a thing of beauty which is a joy forever. He pointed with pride to a magnificent specimen of the wapiti shot by Mr. Truman, of the well known London firm of Truman-Hanbury. Another trophy of which he was especially proud was a fine mountain sheep, purchased for presentation to the Princess of Wales as a memento of her visit to the Canadian west. Yet another exceptionally fine head was of a caribou, which had just been selected as a present for Sir Wilfred Laurier. Ranged along the showroom were bears from Alaska (grizzlies), black bears from the Island, moose from the Stikine, elk and caribou from Cariboo Creek, sheep from the same section, and an endless variety of panther, mink, lynx, coon and other smaller animals from the Island and Pacific coast.

The fur department is a large one, for Mr. Foster handles every kind of fur on the market, from the costly orange, silver fox, chinchilla and seal to the homely but necessary coon skin. He treats the hides himself, purchasing them in large quantities in the raw state, and making them into coats, pelisses, capes, linings, muffs or coats, as the customers may require, to say nothing of rugs and mats. He also undertakes the renovation and repair of furs and fur-made garments. Altogether Mr. Foster has a genuine home industry such as few cities can boast of; he uses the native material to produce articles de luxe which are a la mode on the streets of London or the boulevards of Paris.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON.

THIS is a modern lumber company, with a compact up-to-date mill on Pleasant street, and on frontage on the Gorge. Whilst yet in its infancy, it is making progress and finding employment for 43 men. The annual payroll approximates \$10,000.

NORTH AMERICAN SOAP CO.

AMONG the younger industrial establishments is that of the North American Soap Company, whose factory, laboratory and office is at 14 Johnson street. Under the trade name of "Nasco," the company has placed on the market a liquid soap that is rapidly winning a reputation throughout the West. "Nasco" soap has many uses for the laundry, bath, removing stains, and is a valuable aid during house-cleaning. The soap has also germicidal and disinfectant qualities, and is an excellent soap for horses and dogs. The product is put up in several different sized tins, and is for sale at all grocery stores.

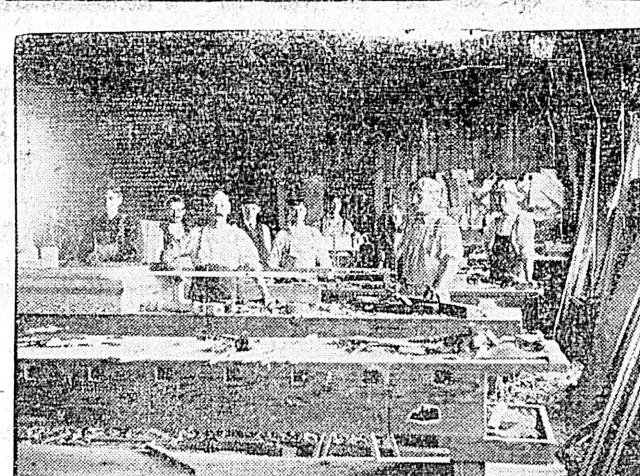
A paradise for young people.
"The Ever Green City of Canada."

The centre of the greatest tourist business in Canada.

There is a need for more capital in existing industries and for the establishment of new ones.

The centre of the best fruit-growing, dairy farming and poultry raising country in Western Canada.

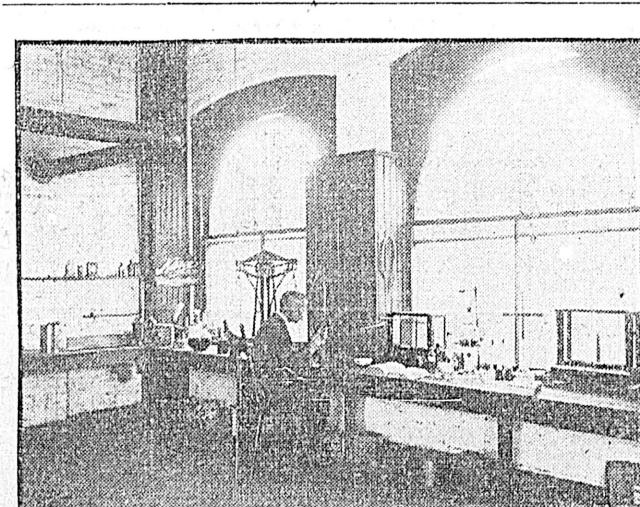
Victoria has facilities for repairing the largest steamers and sailing ships at the least cost of any port on the Pacific coast.



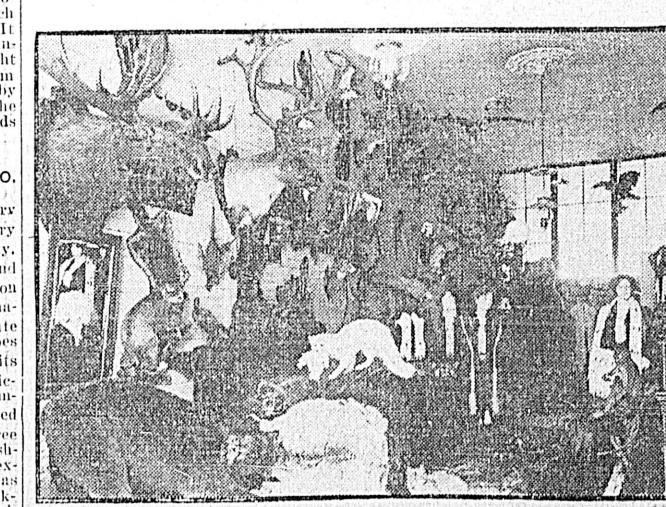
The Workshop of Dickson & Howes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POTTERY CO.

ONE of the thriving industries of Victoria is the British Columbia Pottery Company, employing forty men and paying about \$25,000 a year in wages. It is a great advantage to have at one's door the raw material to produce all the requisites in connection with the drainage of a city, as well as the thousand and one articles of potteryware, which enter into the building and decorating of a city. The enterprise fulfills all these requirements and has contributed no little to the sanitary and hygienic excellence of Victoria. The range of manufacture covers salt glazed vitrified sewer pipe (from 3 to 24 inch), branch, bends, yard and gully traps, and all kinds of sanitary fittings, agricultural drain tile, flower pots, terra cotta chimney pipe,



North American Soap Co.'s Laboratory.



Fred Foster's Fur Store.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

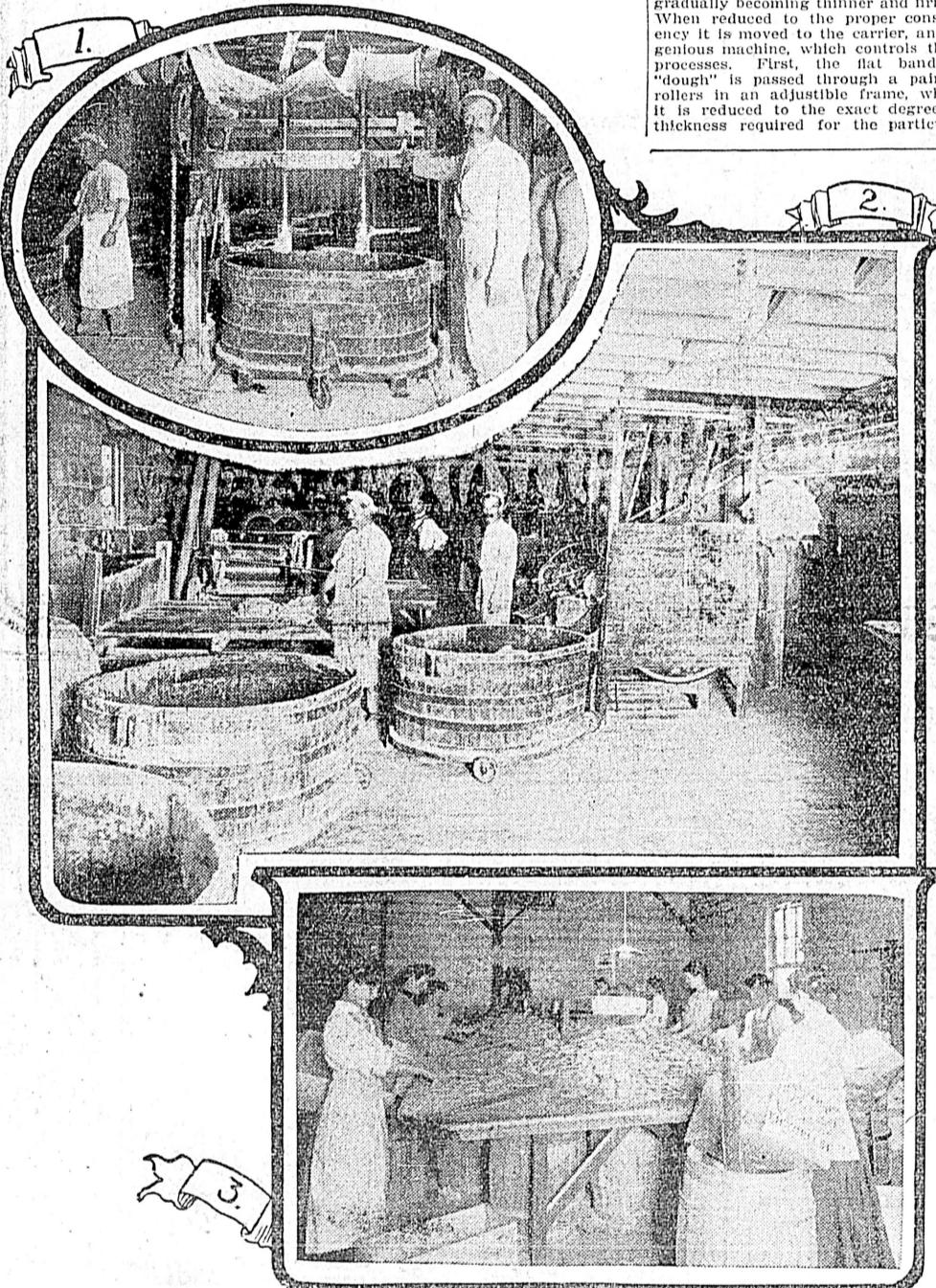
WITHIN a few blocks of the Outer Wharf M. R. Smith & Co. have their biscuit and confectionery factory, which is at the same time one of the most important and profitable of all the industries in Victoria. The business of this company is rapidly and continuously expanding, trade having been established with all important points in the Province and the Northwest Territory. In consequence of this increase the company have decided to enlarge their plant, and in the near future an annex 40 feet by 50 will be added in the rear of the existing building. It has already been found necessary to remove the wholesale office to more convenient quarters on Yates street. Some of the machinery in use at the factory represents what is most modern in the business; for instance, the old-fashioned cooling table is quite out of date, and the company have installed several Column's steel coolers, the temperature of which, regulated by water, can be kept stationary. In the basement of the building are to be seen the bread bakeries, for the firm sends out a large quantity of bread to local consumers. The excellence of the manufactured goods may be well gauged by the number of medals which have been won by the company, e.g., the bronze medals of the Colonial and London Exhibition in 1886; silver medals at the British Columbia Agricultural Association Exhibition in 1891-2, and gold medals at the same place in 1895-6-7-8. Silver medals were also won at the British Columbia

must be fed on corn, which alone imparts the necessary qualities of firmness and flavor. Canada is not at present a corn-growing country, although the day will come when extensive crops will be raised in the Okanagan, Osoyoos and Similkameen valleys; meanwhile the raw material has to be imported. This can be profitably done in consequence of the lower duty on the raw than the finished article and furnishes the opportunity of which the B. Wilson Co. has taken advantage with such satisfactory results. Although only a young industry, the firm already employs twelve men and pays out \$14,000 a year in wages. In addition to the curving and packing departments a large trade is done in provisions. Here is also the only cold storage warehouse in the city and a modern ice-making plant. The principal proprietor is a young man of energy and ideas who is bent on making his firm as well known in the province as the leading Chicago firms are in the United States, and there is little doubt he will succeed.

VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY.

JUST what justification there may be for including the Victoria Transfer company among the industrial firms of Victoria may not at first be very apparent, but the genial manager solved the problem by modestly suggesting, "We manufacture health." That is a legitimate claim, for no one can ride in their luxurious carriages or tool one of their drags

POPHAM BROS.
ONE of the rising industries of Victoria is that just established by Popham Bros. in the commodious building formerly occupied by Simon Leiser on Mary street, Victoria West. The business represents an amalgamation of the Excelsior bakery with the candy department previously carried on by Popham Bros. Now their energies are divided, one brother, A. C., taking charge of the former, and the other, F. J., of the latter. Needless to say, both are thoroughly practical men, and it is a pleasure to watch the skill with which they handle the products of their factory in the various stages of manufacture. With them is associated Thomas Nelson, who was for many years head sugar boiler for the renowned firm of R. T. Watson & Co., Toronto. Every part of the work that can be done by machinery, especially in the biscuit department, is entrusted to steel bins, steel teeth or steel rollers. After human experience has cast the proper ingredients into the kneading trough there is nothing left for man to do except transfer the mass of well prepared "dough" from one machine to another. First it is dumped into a mixer, in which is a long horizontal revolving screw, just like the mixer in a clay pipe mill. When this process is completed the mass is turned out by an odd looking ratchet into a wagon and pushed to the rolls. Here it is passed and repassed, just like sheet iron or plates in a steel mill, gradually becoming thinner and firmer. When reduced to the proper consistency it is moved to the carrier, an ingenious machine, which controls three processes. First, the flat band of "dough" is passed through a pair of rollers in an adjustable frame, where it is reduced to the exact degree of thickness required for the particular



BISCUIT ROOM OF M. R. SMITH & CO.

1. Mixing Room. 2. Main Room. 3. Packing Room.

Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Exhibition in 1901, and at the Dominion Fair in New Westminster in 1905, together with the \$50 special prize presented at the latter exhibition for the best biscuits. In short the M. R. Smith and Company Biscuit Manufactory is an institution of which Victoria may well be proud, and one which tends largely to increase the commercial prosperity of the city.

B. WILSON CO., LIMITED.

ONE of the local industries to which Victorians point with particular pride is that of the B. Wilson Co., Ltd. This is one of the most progressive and enterprising firms in the city, and is well housed in a handsome red brick building on Store street. Here is the only packing industry on the coast, developed under considerable difficulty in consequence of the fame of the Chicago product of such well known firms as Armour and Swift. It remained for the local company to prove that they could put as good a product on the market as their formidable competitors, and they have succeeded. In the opinion of the most competent judges, the bacon and hams of the B. Wilson Co. are equal in every respect to the American goods. There is no reason why they should not be; the stock used is the same, for all the green pork has to be imported, and earload after earload arrives in Victoria in a green state, to undergo the various processes of curing at the hands of this firm.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA RICE MILLS.

THE British Columbia Rice Mills are located in a commodious building on Douglas street, employing four to eight men and pay out \$3,000 a year in wages. The output is five tons a day. Having to compete with a number of small mills operated by Chinese labor, this company has not found it an easy task to hold its own, but Mr. Townsley has stuck manfully to the work and is on the eve of launching out on new lines which will ensure a larger market and increased prosperity.

The product of this mill is sold as far east as Winnipeg, with distributing agencies at Calgary and Edmonton.

It is an established fact that the grade of pork suitable for packing

around the magnificent bays or along the country roads of Victoria without drinking in deep draughts of invigorating air to expand the lungs and purify the blood, to say nothing of the keen delight with which the whiff of ozone or the perfume of flower and tree, the beauty of the landscape, the serene majesty of the far-distant snow-capped mountains and the eternal murmur of the ocean appeal to the senses. It is the business of the Victoria Transfer company to introduce visitors to these native charms, a duty they have performed to the delight of tens of thousands of people during the last thirty years. Their patrons never tire of calling on them, and whilst they are thus contributing to the best advertisement Victoria can have in displaying its matchless attractions, they are finding employment for fifty men and disbursing \$25,000 a year in wages.

kind of biscuit it is designed to make; then as it lies on a flat table the cutter discs descend and stamp out say fifty biscuits or crackers at a stroke. A canvas belt carries the material, which is now ready for the oven, to the end of a long table, where a thin wooden "peel" is cleverly pushed underneath, and the fifty biscuits at once turns in the interior of the oven. The biscuits are well and truly baked. Crackers only require ten minutes, being very thin and flaky. Puff bread, at the other extreme, takes forty minutes. The wheel can be stopped and started instantly by a friction clutch, and a new batch of goods placed on a vacant shelf. Each shelf holds about 300 transferred to the oven. The latter is very interesting, at any rate to a tyro. In huge chamber, probably twenty feet by twelve, is a revolving wheel almost exactly like the paddle of a steamer, only that it is constructed entirely of steel and the paddles or flat parts are deeper. Each one of these forms a shelf, and as there are ten shelves it will be seen that the capacity of this oven is very considerable. The oven is enclosed with fire brick, has a movable sheet iron front and consumes half a ton of coke a day. Everything about the factory is scrupulously clean and sanitary, and no one need have the slightest suspicion of goods manufactured by Popham Bros. They use Canadian flour wherever practicable, and at the time of this inspection had several carloads in stock from the Armstrong mills in the Okanagan. For the finest grades of confectionery they have to import from Oregon. The latter is much whiter and finer than the former. In this model factory thirty-two pairs of hands are employed and an annual payroll of nearly \$9,000 disbursed.

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONS

Many people imagine that, because an article is manufactured in the place where they reside, it cannot be equal to--far less excel--a similar article made at a distance.

This is a fallacy, and to prove our assertion, our goods have gained numerous medals, not only in British Columbia, but also in Great Britain at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, in open competition.

(These medals are on view in Messrs. Watson & Jones' window, Yates Street.)

Having been manufacturing for half a century, we may say that we have brought our goods to a perfection not excelled in British Columbia.

We make BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, and our name is an indication of excellence.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Ltd.

Head Office - Yates Street, VICTORIA Branch Office - Cordova St., VANCOUVER
Factory - Niagara St., Victoria

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS

...OF...

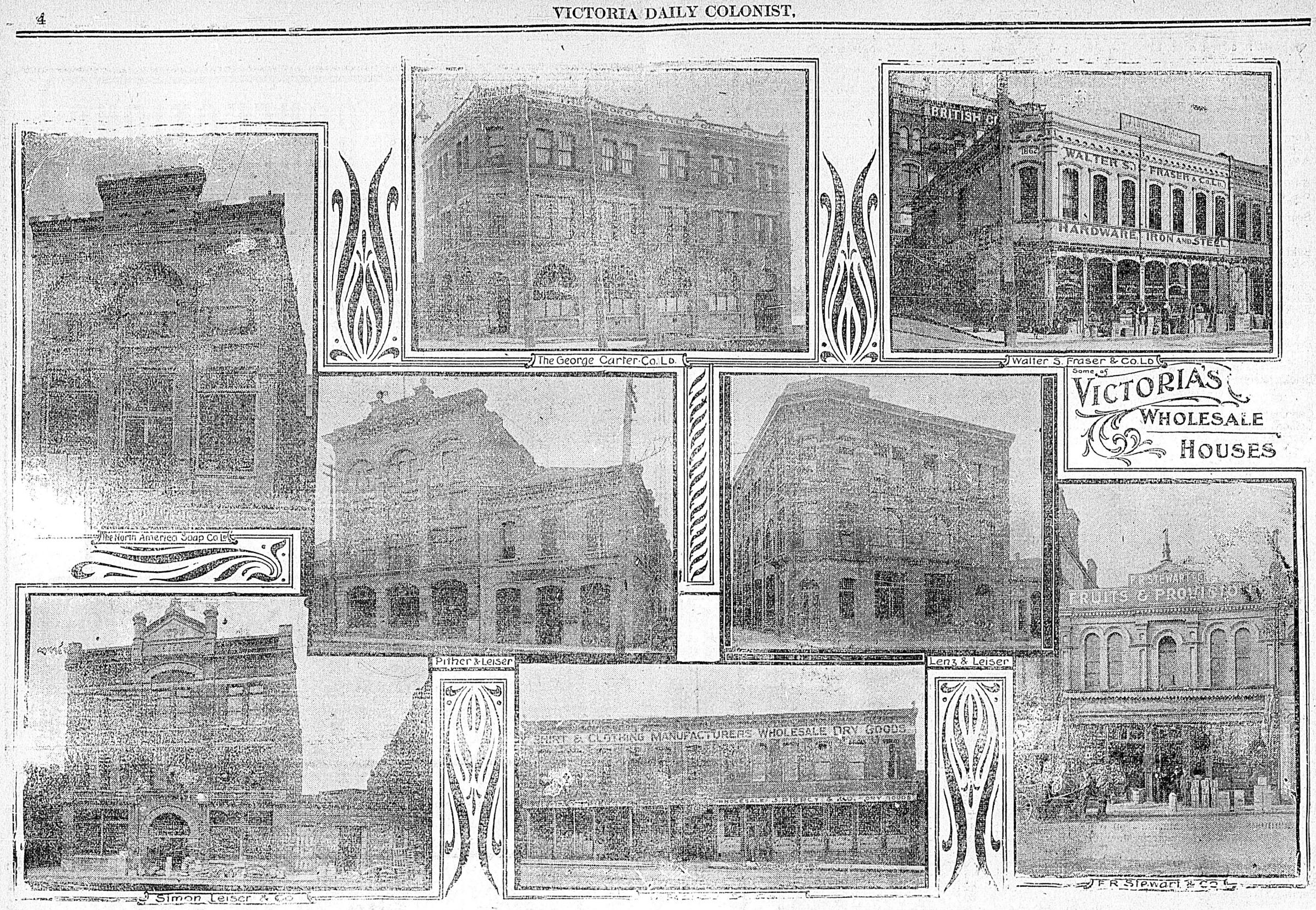
HIGH CLASS
BISCUITS

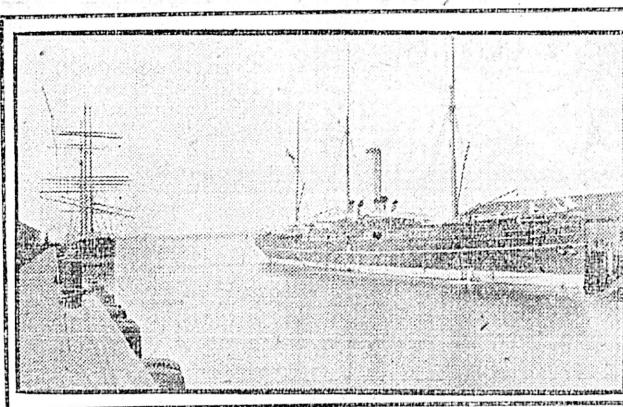
...AND...

CONFECTIONERY

POPHAM BROS.

VICTORIA B.C.





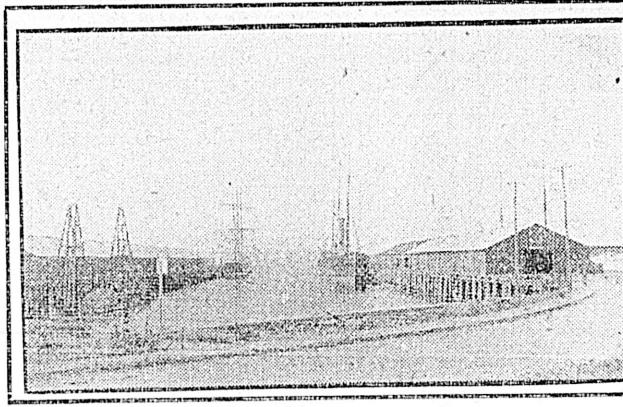
**WIRE ROPE
CHAIN, Etc.**

GROCERIES

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

**IMPORTERS
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
INSURANCE and SHIPPING
GENERAL AGENTS**

VICTORIA - - B.C.



**CEMENT AND
FIRE BRICKS**

AGENTS:

DISTILLERS' CO., Ltd.
JOS. E. SEAGRAM
MELCHERS' DISTILLERY
J. P. WISER & SONS
MENZIES & CO.
Etc., Etc.

AGENTS:

KONA COFFEES
GILLARD'S PICKLES and SAUCE
ST. JAMES' TEA
VOONIA TEA
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

WINES and LIQUORS

LIST OF VICTORIA INDUSTRIES

DESCRIPTION	NAME OF FIRM	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.				ANNUAL PAY ROL
		Men	Women	Boys	Total	
Aerated Waters and Syrups	Thorpe & Co.	10	...	...	10	6,000
Awnings	C. Morley	5	...	...	5	3,000
Automatic Push Button Biscuits and Crackers	Smith & Champion	6	3	4	13	7,850
Boat Builders	Jeune Bros.	2	2	1	5	3,700
" "	The Taylor Co., Ltd.	5	...	...	5	4,500
Baking Powder and Extracts	Popham Bros.	10	16	6	32	8,400
Boots and Shoes	M. R. Smith & Co., Ltd.	21	26	5	52	24,500
Bookbinders and Printers	T. C. Jones	2	...	...	2	2,000
Brewers	John Nickells	2	...	...	2	2,000
" "	Harris	2	...	...	2	2,000
Brickmakers	Henderson Bros.	3	2	1	6	3,500
Candies	Pioneer Coffee Mills	9	...	...	9	6,000
Cement	Terry & Maret	4	...	2	6	2,000
Carriages	Angus McKeown	21	...	...	21	7,000
Chemicals	T. N. Hibben & Co.	4	5	4	13	6,000
Cigars	Colonist P. & P. Co., Ltd.	59	3	29	91	65,000
Clothing	Victoria Printing Co.	7	3	2	12	8,300
Contractors	T. R. Cusack	6	4	2	12	9,000
Creameries	Victoria-Phoenix Brewery Co.	30	...	...	30	25,000
Electric Signs and Paper Hanging	Fairall Bros.	8	...	...	8	5,000
Electric Supplies	Silver Spring Brewery Co.	5	...	3	8	2,500
Feed	Baker Bros.	40	...	...	40	12,000
Fruit Preserving	M. Humber	55	...	...	55	24,000
Furniture	J. P. Elford	40	...	...	40	18,000
Furriers	A. Bancroft, Langley Street	4	8	...	12	10,000
Galvanized Iron	Vancouver Portland Cement Co.	160	...	...	160	100,000
Granite and Marble	John Meston	12	...	...	12	8,000
Garage	W. Mable	7	...	...	7	5,500
Harness	T. M. Brayshaw	5	...	5	10	6,000
Iron Founders and Machinists	Victoria Chemical Co.	40	...	...	40	25,000
Lime	M. Bantley	4	...	1	5	3,500
Machinist	H. F. W. Behnsen	14	...	...	14	10,000
M'n'fcturing Jewelers	T. F. Gold	5	...	3	8	6,000
Paints, Oils and Soaps	J. Levy & Sons	3	...	1	4	1,800
Powder and Dynamite	Province Cigar Co.	8	2	3	13	10,400
Pottery	Schnoter & Sons	4	...	...	4	2,800
Pickles and Sauces	Brackman-Ker Milling Co.	31	...	...	31	35,000
Publishers and Eng.	Turner, Beeton & Co.	2	40	4	46	30,000
Rice Milling	Jno. Piercy & Co.	1	20	1	22	10,000
Smoked Meats	Gribble & Skene	180	...	...	180	150,000
Showcases	Victoria Creamery Co.	6	...	...	6	4,800
Saw and Planing Mills	The Melrose Co., Ltd.	60	...	...	60	50,000
Steam Laundry	Mellor & Son	11	...	1	12	10,500
Salmon Canning	Hinton Electric Co.	12	...	4	16	15,000
Sealing	Sylvester Feed Co.	7	...	...	7	7,200
Ship Builders	F. R. Stewart & Co.	15	...	...	15	8,500
Transfer	Price Preserving Co.	4	...	...	4	2,500
Whaling	Weiler Bros.	59	5	5	69	63,000
	B. C. Fur Co.	2	8	...	10	5,400
	F. Foster	4	5	...	9	4,500
	H. Cooley	4	...	2	6	4,800
	Alex. Stewart	4	...	...	4	4,500
	J. Mortimer	2	...	...	2	1,200
	Victoria Garage Co.	3	...	...	3	1,600
	Hutcheson Bros.	10	...	3	13	6,400
	R. G. Alderly Co.	11	...	...	11	7,500
	Norris & Sons	12	...	...	12	8,000
	W. Duncan	2	...	...	2	2,350
	Albion Stove Works, Ltd.	27	...	3	30	20,000
	Marine Iron Works	40	...	10	50	25,000
	Victoria Machinery Depot	120	...	20	10	90,000
	E. G. Prior, Ltd.	30	5	5	41	23,000
	Raymond & Sons	16	...	...	16	12,000
	Louis Hafer	6	...	...	6	6,000
	Challoner & Mitchell	20	...	5	25	18,000
	B. C. Paint Co.	30	9	16	55	30,000
	North American Soap Co.	5	...	...	5	3,300
	Giant Powder Co., Ltd.	50	...	...	50	30,000
	E. C. Pottery Co.	40	...	...	40	25,000
	Brady, Houston & Co.	4	...	2	6	2,000
	The Times Pub. & Ptg. Co.	26	1	40	67	35,000
	B. C. Rice Mills Co.	4	...	...	4	3,000
	B. Wilson & Co., Ltd.	12	...	...	12	14,000
	Dickson & Howes	9	...	...	9	9,500
	J. A. Sayward	151	...	6	157	109,000
	Taylor Mill Co.	65	...	4	69	32,000
	Lemon & Gonnason	60	...	...	60	45,000
	Muirhead & Mann	20	...	...	20	17,000
	Leigh & Son	50	...	...	50	45,000
	Moore & Whittington	13	...	7	20	10,000
	Victoria Steam Laundry	7	25	...	32	8,350
	J. H. Todd & Sons	200	...	...	200	52,000
	Victoria Sealing Co.	550	...	...	550	101,000
	Bullen Bros.	250	...	...	250	175,000
	Turpell & Co.	20	...	...	20	15,000
	Victoria Transfer Co.	50	...	...	50	25,000
	Pacific Whaling Co.	10	...	...	10	5,000



Dixi H. Ross & Co's Model Grocery.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST.

LENZ & LEISER
LIMITED.

WE MANUFACTURE THE POPULAR
WINNER BRAND

-OF-
Shirts, Overalls, Etc.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS,
GENT'S FURNISHINGS,
CLOTHING, Etc., Etc.

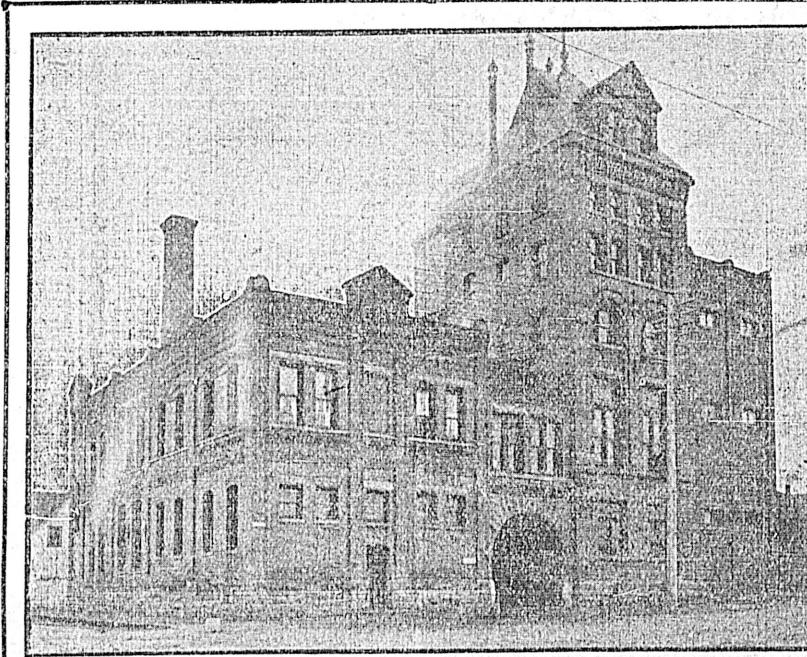
Write for our prices before placing orders.

LENZ & LEISER, Ltd.
No. 9-11 Yates St. - Victoria, B. C.

The Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co.

Limited Liability

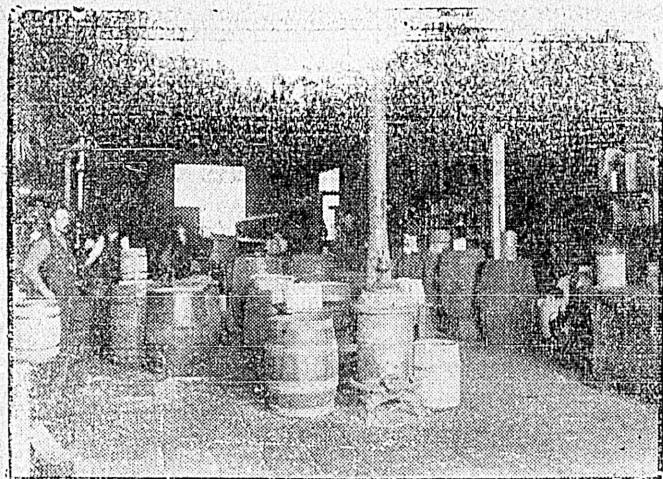
VICTORIA, - B. C.



Export
Lager,
Pilsener
AND
Phoenix
Lager.

Light
Ales
AND
XXX
Stout.

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Brewery
in Western Canada.



The Brady-Houston Packing Co's Plant.

THE BRADY-HOUSTON PACKING COMPANY.

A T 131, 133 and 135 Johnson street are the work of the Brady-Houston Packing company. Established in 1885, this firm has for twenty years turned out a brand of pickles, sauces and syrups that has established their reputation as one of the most reliable firms in the province, as attested by the steady increase in the demand for their goods. At the present time they employ six pairs of hands continuously, and during this year their product has increased 25 per cent. over last. The line of goods which they prepare and place on the market includes Worcestershire sauce, pickles, horseradish, curry powder, malt, wine and elder vinegars, tomato ketchup, flavoring extracts, fruit syrups, Madras chutney, salad oil, ciders, etc.

The firm also acts as coast agents for the Wilson, Lytle, Badgeron Co., Ltd., of Toronto, the owners of the largest vinegar works in America. Their goods are manufactured under government supervision and are absolutely pure. The Brady-Houston company procure all their raw material from the market gardens and farms of Victoria and the island. They pay out in wages about \$3,000 a year.



B. C. Fur Co's Show Room.

THE B. C. FUR COMPANY.

F OR six years the above company has been established in a good position on Government street, where a first-class selection

firm. Not only is this a lumber mill but many side lines of manufacture have been developed including sashes, doors, boxes, moldings and house trimmings of every kind. Constant employment is given to 50 men and the annual wage bill totals \$15,000.

THE B. WILSON CO., LTD.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, Etc.

Packers of the Celebrated



BRAND

HAMS AND BACON

The result of years of experience, combined with exceptional carefulness, enables us to produce an article that cannot be surpassed by any other brand on the market.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS

of furs, rugs and heads may be seen on application. The B. C. Fur Company buys its seal skins from the Indians, forwards them to London to be dyed, and receives them back again, so that it is able to place the very best article on the market at a reasonable figure. All kinds of cleaning, dressing and curing are done on the premises, together with taxidermy. At the Dominion Fair, held in 1905, at New Westminster, the gold medal for the best selection and finest display of furs and taxidermy was presented to this enterprising firm. In their show rooms on Government street is to be seen a fine range of heads of elk, moose, caribou and sheep, bearskins and panther rugs, stuffed birds and dressed furs of every variety.

JAMES LEIGH & SONS.

T HE firm of James Leigh & Sons has been established 17 years and has done a steady and improving business during the whole of that time. The works are situated on Pleasant street, with a water frontage on the Gorge. The equipment is modern and well adapted to the extensive business conducted by the

BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LIMITED.

T HE Brackman-Ker Milling Co. is one of the best known firms in B. C., and evidences of their energy and enterprise are to be met with at every turn, both in this Province and in the fast advancing new province of Alberta.

In British Columbia, with the head office at Victoria, their branches extend to Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson and Rossland, owning their own premises in these different places.

In Alberta, they have very large interests, having elevators at all the principle points along the Calgary & Edmonton line, with a large mill at Strathcona, and another large mill in the course of construction at Calgary, all of which are under the general management of Mr. D. R. Ker, who is so well known to the people of this province that any comment as to his personality is unnecessary.

In Victoria, the mill is situated at the Outer wharf to ensure cheap water transportation. A Chemist representative visited these mills the other day, and could come to but one conclusion—that the mill was equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of the standard brands bearing the mark B & K.

To give a small idea of the capacity of the mills, we might say that no less than 50 machines are installed for manufacturing the different cereals as turned out by this firm, and which are to be found on every well appointed breakfast table in B. C.

The wharf warehouses have also the most improved facilities for the expeditious handling of grain, which arrive by boat in sacks, and being dumped into a hopper on the wharf, is conveyed to any portion of the mill which is desired, by especially constructed conveyors. And so it is, that the grain, whether it be oats, wheat, rye, barley, etc., is never handled at all but once, until it is packed ready for consumption in the various packages which are placed before the public.

These packages consist mainly of cotton bags, neatly branded. Cartons made and lithographed in Victoria, and neat, clean wooden boxes also manufactured in Victoria which contain the different sized smaller packages eventually finding their way to the consumer. By the time one of these packages reaches tradesman's hands, it has passed through at least 20 different processes, each of which advances the grain from its original condition to the perfected food, such as the beautiful flakes of oats and wheat which form the staple breakfast food of more than half the people in the province.

The whole machinery of this extensive plant is operated by a 120 h. p. Wheelock engine, electricity not being used for the reason that the different processes through which the grain must of necessity pass, require steam at a high pressure to properly cook them, such as rolled oats, wheat flakes, etc., and in the case of Nemo to thoroughly cook before they are placed on the market.

The list of cereals, etc., manufactured by this firm comprise in part, Rolled Oats, Wheat Flakes, Corn Meal, Rye Flour, Graham Flour, Whole Wheat Flour, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, etc., and the afore mentioned Nemo, for the manufacture of which a separate plant had to be erected, for the method of treatment of this celebrated food is entirely different from that employed on the other ordinary cereals.

All the material used by this firm is the finest selected grain that can be obtained, and in the manufacture of Nemo it will give the reader some idea of the many processes it has to go through, when it is mentioned that the wheat is first pearled to remove the husk or bran, then steamed for a period, after which it is passed through rolls reducing the grain to an exceedingly thin flake from which point it is conveyed to the oven and here receives, during the baking process, that treatment which makes it the breakfast gem, "Cooked ready to eat."

Besides the manufacture of all these different cereals, the company do a large business in all sorts of chopped and mixed feeds, hay, grain, and all classes of mill feed, and handle large quantities of flour, and field seeds, and this year obtained the agency for the whole of British Columbia for the celebrated seeds of Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading, England.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

DICKSON & HOWES, manufacturers of show cases, furniture and store fittings, have their factory at 131 and 133 Johnson street. This firm has a well-earned reputation for high-class work, not only in Victoria, but throughout the Island and Mainland. Their factory is equipped with a modern wood working machinery plant and appliances. Of recent date Dickson & Howes have paid particular attention to the manufacture of furniture from special designs, and have been successful in securing several good contracts from both local and Vancouver architects in this line. The firm employ nine men and pay out \$9,500 in wages per annum.

GALVANIZED IRON WORKS.

A T 39 Kingston street is the workshop of Henry Cooley, who manufactures all kinds of galvanized iron work, cornices and heaters. Mr. Cooley employs six hands and has a payroll of \$1,800 per annum. The present era of building activity, in which he shares to a very large extent, has necessitated enlargements in his plant, which promises in the near future to need the services of more skilled mechanics as the business continues to expand.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

SOLE AGENTS FOR MYER'S ROYAL HORSE, CATTLE AND POULTRY SPICE

NEMO
THE QUEEN OF BREAKFAST FOODS

B & K WHEAT FLAKES

B & K ROLLED OATS

A PYRAMID OF PROGRESS
FROM THE
NATIONAL MILLS
BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

HALL & WALKER
VICTORIA AGENTS

The Wellington Collieries Coal
The Favorite Household Fuel

The Comox Anthracite Coal
For Ranges, Furnaces and Heaters

Blacksmith and Nut Coal Specially Prepared

In Quantities to Suit and Weight Guaranteed

Telephone 83. 100 Government St.

Victoria's Sealing Industry

ONE of the industries centred in Victoria which has made the city known throughout the world is the pelagic sealing industry. Fleets of schooners of from 60 to 90 tons, with crews larger than big ocean steamers, are sent twice a year from this port in pursuit of the valuable fur-bearing seals. Aforetime the life of the sealer was an adventurous one; now it is more or less prosaic. It is a profitable industry, though, and brings yearly many thousands of dollars to Victoria; last year the catch of the fleet was sold in London for \$350,000, and the Victoria Sealing Company, which owns the majority of the schooners of the fleet, all except three, paid a dividend of 20 per cent. The pelts have of late years been bringing large prices, having more than doubled in value since the schooners began following the herds; in fact, the price has almost been trebled. At one time there were sealing schooners sailing from Seattle and San Francisco as well as from Victoria, but in 1892 the United States Congress passed a measure which made pelagic sealing unlawful, and the industry flourished apace at Victoria, then the only port from which sealing vessels were despatched on this side of the Pacific. Victoria's sealing industry grew from that time until today it is the largest in the world. Japanese ports come next, with a fleet sailing to the Sea of Japan and the Komandorofski islands, and, of late years, a fleet, mostly owned by Victoria sealers, has been despatched from Halifax to sealing grounds in the South Atlantic, off Cape Horn, and in the South Shetland Islands, where, far into the Antarctic the most valuable of all seal pelts are taken. Since the passage of the United States legislation, aimed to protect the monopoly of the lessees of the Pribiloff islands, restrictions have been made by treaty with Great Britain, which, sad to relate, has at times sacrificed the rights and interests of the sealers for

imperial reasons. A limit of a sixty-mile radius has been prescribed about the rookeries on the Pribiloff islands, and the pelagic sealers are permitted to use spears only, instead of shot guns and rifles as aforetime, in the pursuit of the seals. Efforts were made by the United States government to close the Behring Sea entirely to the sealers, but without effect. Regulations were made limiting the hunting seasons, that on the coast and in the North Pacific, where firearms are still permitted to be used, being brought to a close on the last day of April, and the Behring Sea season does not commence until the beginning of August.

The method of pelagic sealing is to hunt the seals on the face of the waters from boats and canoes. The schooners carry complements of from 21 to 30 men, divided into boat's crew with one hunter, a boat-puller, and boat-steerer to each boat, they being engaged at pro rata lays, or shares, usually at a given price per skin. From Victoria, if the schooner has shipped a full complement of white hunters, the vessels start seaward, with eight or ten boats lashed on deck and provisions and outfit for a nine months' cruise, often extending from Southern California waters to Alaska, across to the former Russian rookeries off the Kamchatkan peninsula and into the Sea of Japan or the Okhotsch Sea; if the schooner is carrying an Indian crew (such a vessel is "generally known among sealers as a 'Siwash schooner') she proceeds from Victoria to one or other of the villages of Vancouver Island to ship a crew of from 18 to 24 Indian hunters, with from 7 to 14 canoes, and thence starts seaward, following the herds off the coast of British Columbia and the United States territory abutting on the North Pacific until the end of the spring season at the end of April, when the schooners with Indian crews return to land their catches. A second start is made in June or July from Victoria to the west coast of Vancouver Island, and thence north to Behring Sea, where the schooner's complement engage in hunting with spears until September, when

the primeval battle of mankind with the fiercer elements can never be lessened, and the dangers of the sea are no less today than when the first sealers went to Behring Sea, during seizure of the revenue cutters of the United States government, which paid an indemnity of \$125,000 some years ago to the sealers for the illegal seizures then made.

Pelagic sealing is no new thing. From the earliest days before the white man came, the Indians hunted for seals, spearing the stragglers from the migrant herds that came within reach of their off-shore canoes. It was the late Capt. William Spring who was the pioneer of sealing at sea. Noting the catches made by the Indians, Capt. Spring, then a trader on the west coast of Vancouver Island, built a sealing schooner, and was later followed by Capt. Warren and others, who entered the business. In 1872 there were half a dozen sealing schooners sailing from Victoria, with Indian crews, killing the seals off shore. The industry increased quickly, the Alaska Commercial Company adding a fleet of schooners from United States ports on the Pacific, and the range of the sealing grounds were increased year by year, the fleet going down to meet the migrating herds from Behring Sea—the sealers soon learned the movements of the seal herds—and followed the seals northward when they returned to Behring Sea. It is well known that the seals only use the hauling grounds on the Behring Sea islands in the summer months, and in November again leave Behring Sea to migrate southward to the warmer waters in the vicinity of Southern California, and often further south. The return northward occupies from January to May.

The entry of sealing vessels into Behring Sea dates from 1882, when the sealing schooner City of San Diego went from Victoria and secured 2,000 seals in the northern waters. In 1885 firearms were first used, and white hunters took their place in the industry. These hunters were men of ample means when they returned from their cruises, for the bay of the trade was bountiful. In 1890 there were 29 vessels engaged in sealing from Victoria, which were valued—for purposes of the United States case at the Paris tribunal—at \$265,985, the value per ton being placed at \$21,54, which the United States counsel argued was excessive. In 1891 the fleet numbered 43, whose value is given as \$452,150. There were then 675 white men and 439 Indians engaged in that year. At the same time the United States fleets were then large, the combined fleets of Victoria and United States ports numbering as many as 122 vessels in 1892. Although this was the largest fleet of any year, it was not in that season, but in 1894 that the largest sealing catches were made. The fleet of sealers from all ports, Canadian and the United States, numbered 95 in that year, and the catch amounted to 140,000 skins.

Some sigh to have their dreams come true,
I cherish no such habit.

If dreams come true, 'twixt me and you,
I'd never eat Welsh rabbit.

—Washington Star.

The Summer Girl—What do you keep this pencil for?

Mr. Would Be—Oh, ah! That's to write my cheques with.

Summer Girl—Oh, then you're a walter.—Scraps.

The Pacific Whaling Co.

THIS is a new industry started last year. The Pacific Whaling Company has expended \$116,000 in establishing and equipping a station at Sechart, on the west coast. At present only one vessel is in commission, but two other stations are planned, with a steamer stationed at each. One station will be at Esperanza Inlet, the other in Fitzlough Sound.

Capt. Sprott Balcom is the pioneer of steam whaling in British Columbia waters. Before he organized the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, of Victoria, B. C., he built the steam whaler Orion at Christiana, Norway, and founded the whaling station at Sechart in Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island, only the Indians of the coast hunted the many whales which were off the island coast, and many a pot-latch was held as an adjunct to feasts of whale meat after a carcass was towed ashore by flotillas of canoes. Capt. Balcom was the first British Columbian to embark in steam whaling and introduce modern methods into the romantic business, which in previous years was confined to vessels making long voyages in the South Seas and the Arctic, with principal headquarters at New Bedford, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal. These fleets go in search of the more valuable bone whales and the less valuable fin back and sulphur bottom was not thought as desirable. In Norway and Japan, where Norwegians combined with Japanese to develop the coast whaling of Korea and Saghalien, the whaling industry was revolutionized, small steam whalers being used with convenient coast stations, at which the whales were quickly converted into mercantile products, and with the success of these companies to encourage them, promoters established companies for coast whaling at Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Dr. Rismiller, one of the foremost of the men interested in the Eastern Canadian companies, investigated the business in a scientific manner, with the result that he invented patent processes which made the coast whaling stations an exceedingly profitable enterprise.

Capt. Balcom was the first to consider the possibilities of the business on the Pacific coast, and he also saw the advantage of installing the inventions of Dr. Rismiller, who is one of those interested in the business of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company at Sechart. The Victoria company has the sole rights for coast whaling in British Columbia, and Mr. Kildall of Minneapolis is stated to have secured the rights for the Southeastern Alaska coast, where he proposes to establish a business similar to that of the Victoria company. A San Francisco firm is reported to have secured a concession for the Washington and Oregon coasts and will also establish a station.

Capt. Rupert Balcom, brother of Capt. Sprott Balcom, was despatched to Christiana when the establishment of the British Columbia whaling industry was decided upon, and he superintended the building of the steamer Orion, which he brought to Victoria when completed, and on arrival turned her over to her present master, Capt. Nels Nelson, who has had considerable experience in coast whaling from Norwegian ports. The Orion is a trim little vessel, with a harpoon and at her bow and big winches like those of a 6,000-ton freighter. She is a copy of several hundred similar craft that Norwegian shipyards have built for the whaling industry. Before the arrival of the vessel, Sechart in Barkley Sound had been selected as the station from which the vessel would be operated. It is an ideal location and most convenient to Victoria. The necessary buildings were erected, boilers and vats set in place, drydock and other machinery emplaced and a slip like that of a marine ways was made, where the mammals brought in by the whalers could be hauled up to be carved and rendered into marketable goods of various kinds.

On September 1st, 1905, the Sechart station started operations, but the drying station was not what the makers had claimed, for in the first place some drying machinery was used which was bought in New York instead of Dr. Rismiller's patent machinery. Dr. Rismiller was summoned then and he soon rearranged the drier, and his process was installed throughout. The process is the best in use in the world today, in fact, it is almost indispensable. From the commencement of work the station has been busy constantly.

The Orion's day's work at sea is an interesting one. The little steamer is equipped forward, fixed to a platform extending over the bow a harpoon gun, which is a formidable affair. This gun is the invention of an expert Norwegian whaler named Foyen. It is a short muzzle-loading gun worked horizontally in a semi-circle, although the barrel can be readily raised or depressed if necessary.

It has an effective command of a large area in front of the steamer. The harpoon with a bomb at its point is fired more or less tightly into the muzzle, after the necessary powder charge has been placed in the gun. The harpoon is a big weapon, an iron bolt, six feet long, with head, body and tail. The head is a conical projectile, the bomb, imbedded in which is a fuse which explodes the shell within two seconds of the time it strikes the whale, burying itself in the oily flesh. There are four stout arms or bars fastened like a bundle of sticks which open at right angles when the harpoon is made taut by the tension. To the tail a fine Manila line is made fast, a pliant five-inch line which has been carefully tested.

As on the old-time whaler the look-

out stands in a crow's nest high on the foremast, and the whale, blowing water or tumbling about playfully is seen first by him. His cry is the signal for a

Mr. Would Be—Oh, ah! That's to

make a quick burst of speed—the Orion can

steamed to within ninety feet of the quarry, this distance being the effective range of the harpoon gun. A trigger contrivance is used to fire the gun, and the head whaler stands on the platform

with his gun sighted in readiness for the psychological moment. A flash, a boom of sound, and the harpoon speeds to strike the whale, dragging behind it the line which runs easily from the hawse piping leading to the rope collars below decks. The bomb explodes with a dull sound, and the shock of the impact having set in motion the time fuse, and the thin spun yarn which held the barbs in place has been broken, causing these to spread at right angles from the body of the harpoon, fastening the prongs surely in the flesh of the victim. Often the exploding bomb kills the whale, but often, too, the bomb no more than infuriates the big mammal, and there is a lashing of the water and plunging jerks, as though to break the rope. The line has, however, been caught over the drum of the big steam winch, which has a powerful clutch, and with the machinery at his control the whaler is able to play his big catch like a trout fisher plays the small fish on his line.

When the struggles of the whale have ceased the whalers bore a hole and pump air with their engine into the carcass to keep it afloat for the voyage home. The catch is then taken in tow. On some occasions the whalers turn the whale adrift and proceed after others, the Orion on some occasions returning to port with two mammals in tow. On arrival at the station the Orion runs the whales alongside the station wharf, and the tackle of the runway is made fast. There are huge logging chains and a big winch, such as one would expect to see to haul schooners on to the ship. The chains are made fast and the whale is hauled up on the slip, where the flensing is done. In flensing the carcass of a whale the workmen strip off the outer coating of blubber with long-handled knives, the haunches of which resemble cutlasses, and great strips of meat are torn off, and these are cut smaller and fed to a mincer from which they are carried to the steam tanks which extract the oil. The remaining material is ground up and put through the drier, being converted into a guano that is an excellent fertilizer.

The Pacific Steam Whaling Company exports large shipments of whale oil and fertilizer. Glasgow is the market for considerable of the whale oil and Japan is a big customer for the fertilizer. Recently some trial shipments of whale meat were made to Japan. The whale meat is tinned in some parts of Norway. That a steak cut from behind the eye of a young finback is juicy and palatable some of the workmen will testify. For years whale meat has been a delicacy of the const Indians, and a favorite dish of potashes. The Japanese are also fond of the whale meat. Peary on his last voyage to the Arctic took a supply amongst the provisions of the steamer Windward.

Of course, there isn't anything like the same amount of romance to the British Columbia whaling industry as to that of the long-cruising whalers which go to get frozen in the Arctic or drift lazily in tropical seas; but there is considerable more money, and those interested in the business naturally prefer this to the romance.

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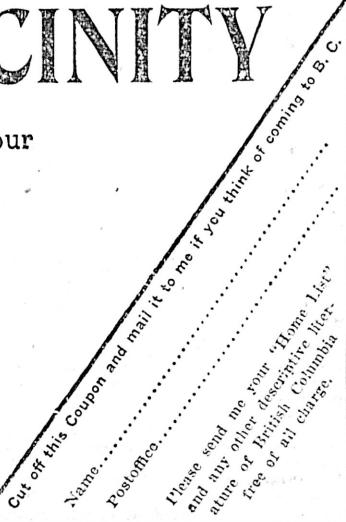
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of the progress which has been so marked during his term of office.

The High School.

Standing at the head of Victoria's educational institutions is the High school, more popularly known at home and abroad as Victoria college. The present building, which was erected in 1901, is a neat, imposing structure of brick, furnished with a thoroughly modern equipment, a credit to the city. The site of the college is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the city and on a gentle

universities, while some of them have taken post-graduate work in American universities. These men and women have all had a ripe experience in their chosen profession, and are well equipped in their special departments.

The teachers on the High school staff, their subjects, and the colleges from which they graduated, are as follows: A. J. Pineo, M.A., science; Queen's; S. W. Wills, B.A., classics, McGill; Miss Georgia Potts, B.A., French and mathematics, Trinity.

in the preparation of questions or in the examination of papers. Two such examinations are held in the year, in June and December. Victoria pupils have ever ranked high in these tests, and the first places in the province have fallen to this city on more than one occasion.

The curriculum of the High school is liberal, broad, and comprehensive. The Department of Education, under whose control it is, has spared no effort in order that the course might be of the greatest possible benefit to the young people. The entire course covers a period of four years. The first two, known as preparatory and junior grade, give a sure foundation in moulding the mind of the pupil and in preparing him for the advanced work. At the end of this period, the department holds another examination for promotion to the intermediate grade. On this examination, also, pupils may receive a third-class teacher's certificate. The license thus obtained is granted for a period of three years, and requires no attendance at the Provincial Normal school.

Writing of the intermediate grade of Victoria college leads the contributor to refer to a very important feature of the school, viz., its affiliation with McGill university. This third year is taken up almost entirely in preparing for the McGill Matriculation examination; the successful passing of which not only enters one at the great university, but also provides the candidate with a second class teacher's certificate, subject, however, to an attendance of one term at the provincial Normal school at Vancouver. From year to year our pupils take a foremost place in this matriculation examination, while occasionally there comes forth a leader. In 1905, one of our young ladies stood second among all the candidates throughout the Dominion. This speaks much for Victoria college, for the young lady's success must certainly be credited in some degree, at least, to the school.

The fourth, or senior year is spent in doing the freshman work of McGill. There is always a class of 12 or 15, who are thus enabled to secure at home the advantages of one year of college work. At the end of the course, and on attendance at the Normal school, the pupil is granted a first-class teacher's certificate.

The academic license is granted to all graduates of British and Canadian colleges who have attended some recognized normal school. For those who do not attend college, the High school provides a special course, which

but with sufficient elevation to bring it within view of the entire town. To the west, nearby, lies the business portion of the city, with the harbor and its shipping beyond, having as a suitable background the wood-clad slopes of the southern portion of Vancouver Island's mountain range. To the south lies the principal residential part of the city, the placid water of San Juan strait, beyond which, towering heavenward ever, can be seen the famed snow-capped peaks of the Olympic range in Washington state; while to the eastward and northward the city slopes away gently, on the one hand, to the sea, studded with its innumerable isles, rivalling in beauty the Thousand Islands; on the other, to the broad and arable farm lands of the suburbs, where are evidences in plenty of thrifit happiness, and contentment.

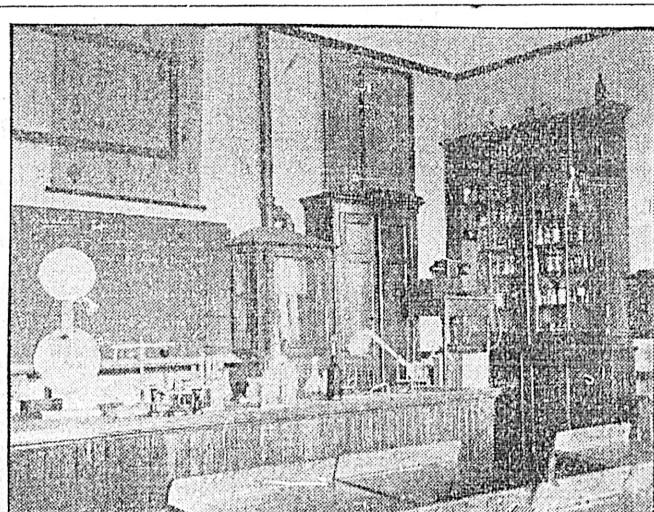
Victoria is a city surprisingly beautiful of environment, and the fact that it possesses one of the finest climates in the world; coupled with these natural advantages and the more important one of well-equipped, well-staffed schools, it will be conceded that the youth of this most western city of the British Empire, have splendid educational opportunities.

Edward B. Paul, M.A., the principal of the High school, a native of the land of the heather, a graduate of the renowned University of Aberdeen, is a tried and experienced teacher. Having taught successfully for a number of years in his own land, he came in '85 to this province, and opened the High school at Nanaimo. He assumed the principalship of this institution in 1892, when it was but in its infancy, having a staff of only three teachers. He has also been an extensive traveler in Asia, Africa, and through Europe. A scholarly man, a perfect gentleman, a skilled teacher, honored and respected by every pupil, kindly considerate in his relations with his staff, Mr. Paul possesses the qualities that make a successful principal.

Assisting him is a staff of eight teachers, all graduates of Canadian

ity; Frank Andrews, M.A., Latin and mathematics, Acadia and Harvard; Miss Jeannette Cann, B.L., English, Dalhousie; Kenneth Langdon, B.A., history and geography, Toronto; Vann Perry, M.A., commercial subjects, Acadia and Yale.

Before entering the High school, the pupils of the public schools must undergo a rigid test in all the various subjects taught in the elementary grades. This examination is supervised entirely by the Educational Department, the teachers having no part



Domestic Science Class.

Thus the pupil is assured of a solid general education in addition to his commercial training. A further feature of the High school is the military training and physical drill afforded the pupils under the guidance of a skilled master. The attendance at the High school is very satisfactory. During the last few years there was an enrolment of 270, with an average daily attendance of 210.

Coming now to the public schools, and speaking but briefly and generally, there are nine schools of varying sizes in the city, having an enrolment of about 2,800 pupils annually, and 64 teachers. The largest of these schools is that of the Boys' Central, situated along with the Girls' Central, in the block adjoining the High school.

In these two schools there are twenty-two teachers and upwards of eleven hundred pupils. Many years ago, under the Old Country idea that boys and girls should not be taught together, two separate schools were established. As the city grew and other schools were needed they were organized on the modern American co-education principle; but the separation of the sexes at the Central school has

been discontinued, now the provincial director of manual training, are in charge of these centres.

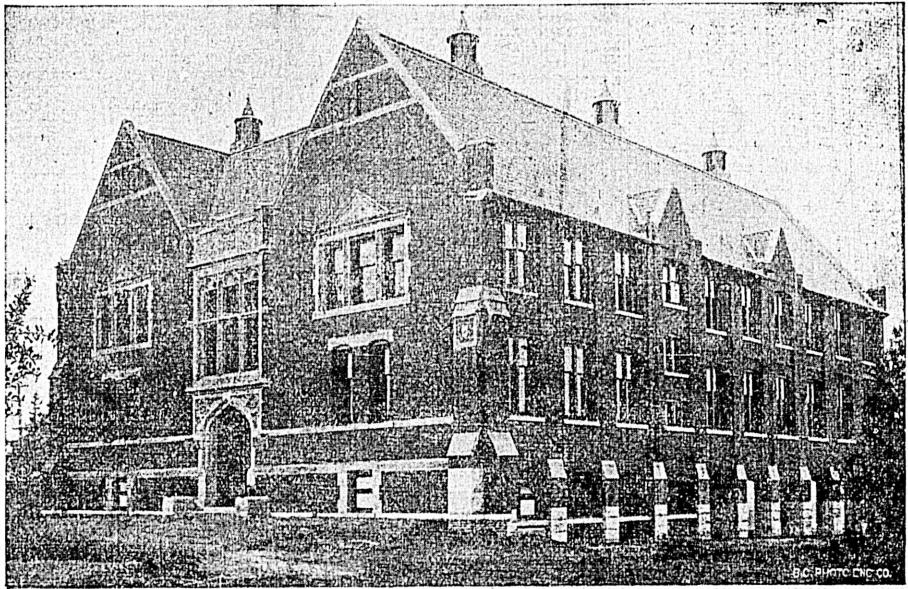
Domestic Science

Domestic science in its two departments of cooking and sewing, is receiving due recognition in the school. Through the efforts of the local Council of Women a completely furnished kitchen classroom was opened up a few years ago with facilities for classes of twenty. Here the senior grade girls from all the schools receive a course of training in the art of family cooking, together with much incidental instruction in matters preliminary to good housekeeping. Sewing is taught to the younger girls in several of the schools by the regular teachers, and steps are being taken to extend this important branch of school work to all the younger classes in the city.

While every facility is offered in the Victoria public schools for thorough and practical training in the elements of sound education, the important matters of the health and physique of the pupils are not neglected. Every possible care is given to school sanitation, and the school work is in consequence singularly successful.

OPPORTUNITIES IN FRUIT CULTURE.

Fruit growing offers one of the best openings for people of small means who wish to employ their time in a pleasant occupation. The experimental stage in fruit culture at Victoria has been passed. It has been demonstrated that there



The High School.

been perpetuated. Whatever may be said on either side of the co-education question, the existence of one school in the city where classes are not "mixed" has been practically satisfactory, and there is every likelihood that it will be continued.

A Commercial Department

The recently established commercial department, an up-to-date and twentieth century feature of the liberal education everywhere, must be passed over. Victoria college can boast of having such a department, but, infancy as yet to be sure, but destined to grow, and become a permanent in our educational system. A class of over thirty availed themselves of this opportunity and began work in January. The course covers a period of two years, giving the pupils an education, not only in typewriting, stenography, penmanship, and book-keeping, subjects incidental to a commercial training, but also in many of the regular subjects of the High school course, such as arithmetic, English, geography, algebra, geometry, and his-

lary free from serious interruptions from epidemic diseases; the records for regularity of attendance in Victoria schools is the highest in the province. How much of this comparative immunity from serious illness among the school children is due to the care that is given to special physical training cannot, of course, be determined, but the coincidence may be noted. For many years the physical instructor, Mr. St. Clair, has devoted his whole time to instruction in callisthenics, drill and gymnasium work during term hours, while in the summer vacation he has been almost continually in the water learning the school children to swim. Many an anaemic girl and many a flabby-muscled boy have been made ruddy and strong by the training received at the hands of Mr. St. Clair.

A sketch of this nature would be quite incomplete unless special mention were made of that body of men and women who are the executive administrators of the local schools. The school trustees for the city of Victoria are indeed alive to the interests of the city's

certain varieties that can be grown as fine a stage of perfection as possible. But there is a market which can absorb all that can be grown, at a splendid profit, and that there is any amount of the finest land for the purpose at prices that are more reasonable than are asked in places that have not half the advantages of Victoria. All that is wanted now is the advent of newcomers, who are experts at the business, to avail themselves of the opportunities that exist, and to go into the business upon expert and practical lines, and Victoria will be the centre of one of the best and most profitable fruit countries in America.

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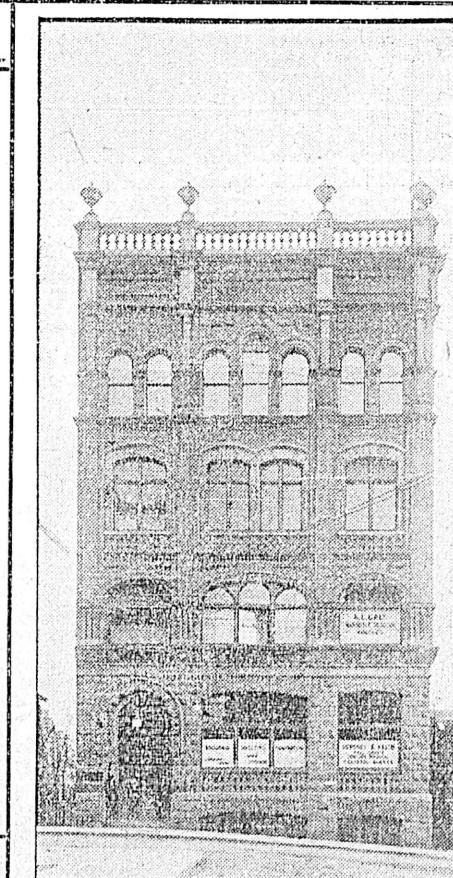
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St. Ann's Convent	150	14
St. Ann's Kinderg'tn	45	2
	441	36

drawn from every quarter of Canada, and from the United States.

The Collegiate School.

Of the boys' schools founded on these lines the largest is the Collegiate school, situated at "The Laurels," on Belcher street. Here Mr. J. W. Laing, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, an educationalist of thirty years' standing, has established a flourishing and prosperous boys' boarding school having removed to these new quarters from Angela college since March, 1903. The present number of boarders has reached the high standard of 30, and these come from as far field as Edmonton, Alberta, and Dawson, Y.T. For the better accommodation of the boarders, the main building of "The Laurels," spacious as it is, has been extended by the addition of a large indoor recreation room and two dormitories, while two acres of playing field bordering on the school property were acquired a year ago.

In addition to the boarders there are 22 day boys who share in the school work and sports in every particular, as do the boarders. Boys are received in the Collegiate school from the age of eight upwards, and are prepared for the universities in England and Canada, the Royal Navy, the English public schools, the R.M.C., Kingston, banks, and commerce. Recent successes include naval and military cadetships in England and the Royal Military college, Kingston, an

ally develops; a fine gymnasium is attached to the school and here the boys have every opportunity to grow up strong and healthy, with well developed frames. Mr. Church himself, an Old Country university man, and took high honors both at Edinburgh and Durham; he was then appointed headmaster of Middlesborough Grammar school, whence he came to British Columbia, where he has been residing for nearly twenty years. Although Corrig college has such splendid advantages in being situated outside of the town, and on the flank of Beacon Hill, it is by no means cut off from easy communication with the shopping portion of Victoria, as the street cars run right up to the door.

Mr. Bolton's School.

At the other end of the city from Corrig College, close to the beautiful district of Oak Bay, is the school kept by the Rev. W. W. Bolton, who has been connected with scholastic life in the Island for nearly twenty years. Mr. Bolton has been established in Belcher Avenue since 1888, where he has also been fortunate enough to be in a position to have to refuse boys, owing to want of room. This is a school where there are always more applicants for vacancies than there are vacancies. At present there are five boarders and fifteen day boys who are instructed by Mr. Bolton and one assistant. Boys are received between the ages of 7 and 14, and for the most part pass on into English public schools, though many go to the High school. But apart from the ordinary school routine Mr. Bolton has many private pupils whom he prepares for all other examinations. Perhaps in no place in Canada is more attention paid to the physical training of the boys. Mr. Bolton is an ardent athlete himself and firmly believes that the best way to bring boys out as manly men is to encourage them to live healthy lives out of doors, when not engaged in their school duties. He is therefore to be seen with them at all times during play hours, on the golf links or on the shore, engaging in their pursuits and teaching them how to play as well as how to work. Mr. Bolton is a graduate from Cambridge, where he represented the light blues in the Inter-varsity sports in 1878-79; in the latter year he won the half-mile amateur championship of England. He has played football for Blackheath and other well known teams, and it is not to be wondered at therefore that he is the president of nearly every athletic body in the district.

St. Louis School.

Next in order for boys' schools of this class is that known as St. Louis school, on Pandora street. This school, which claims to be the first established school in the city of Victoria, is under the direct patronage and supervision of Archbishop Orth, and in fact is more often called Archbishop Orth's school than anything else. The pupils here, who number sixty-five, are all day boys, and as regards age are on a level with the public schools of the city. The majority of them on leaving enter the High school, but there is a substantial portion who continue their studies at St. Louis, where there is ample provision for them being well instructed in modern languages and in all the branches of higher mathematics. Although St. Louis must be classed as a private school, in that it is not under

the public direction of the school board, yet it differs from the ordinary private school in the fact that with a few exceptions the tuition is given free of charge. Some parents who are willing and able to pay, do provide for their sons' education there, but this is entirely voluntary. The building is large and commodious, and stands in the centre of an open oblong which allows of two extensive playgrounds on each side.

St. Ann's Academy.

The largest of the girls' schools in Victoria is St. Ann's academy, where there are 150 pupils, of whom fifty are boarders. A staff of fourteen teachers of the Sisters of St. Ann is kept to superintend the studies and recreations of the girls. The convent was first built as early as 1858, but even before this the sisters had begun their good work, and were engaged in teaching before the city was founded. In 1886 additions were made to the original building, and the result is a fine structure, standing in ample grounds, with

ers is to be seen in the numerous pictures which decorate the passages and the classrooms. The chapel, which was the first cathedral chapel erected in the Island, is beautifully adorned with pictures which represent the handwork of the inmates. This same chapel is one of the most finely furnished places of worship to be found in the province. The convent possesses a private kiln for the manufacture of chinaware, which is painted by the pupils. Music in all its branches is studied, there being no less than seven pianos in the building. For recreation there is a fine tennis court and a court for basketball, while two indoor recreation rooms furnish all the space for games on a rainy day. St. Ann's convent is entirely self-supporting, and in addition helps to maintain two orphanages.

St. Ann's Kindergarten.

In conjunction with the convent is St. Ann's Primary and Kindergarten school, on Blanchard street. Here tiny

physical culture is taught, as well as sewing and elocution.

Miss Carr's School.

In a pretty house bordering on Beacon Hill, and close to the most beautiful part of the park, Miss Carr carries on a school at 46 Carr street. Miss Carr, as the result of ten years' experience, has now thirty-three day pupils, which is as many as she can manage to take, varying in age from 6 to 10. Two assistant teachers are required here to give the children the individual care which is so essential at that age.

Queen's Academy.

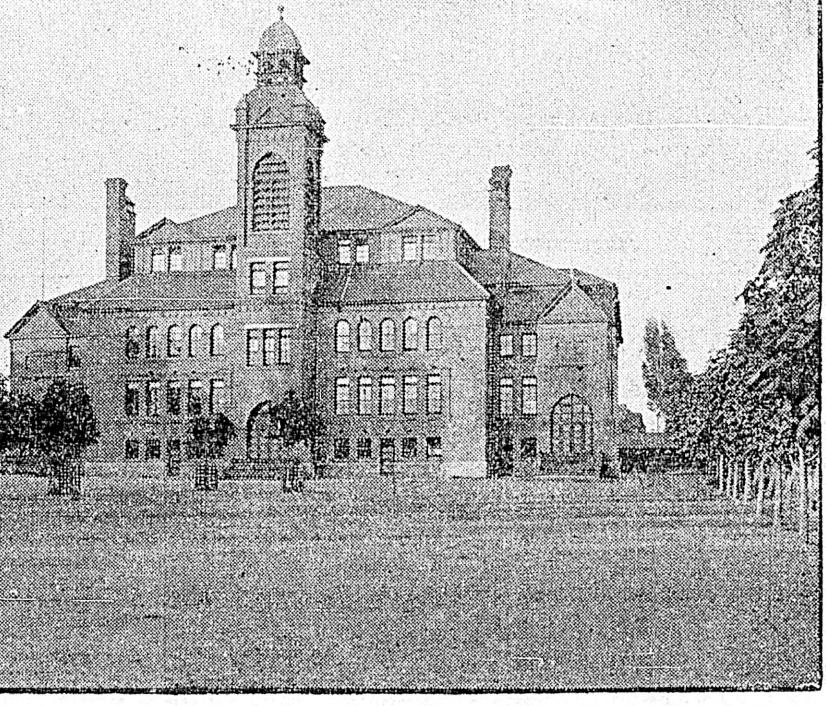
There is a large girls' school situated at the corner of Henry street and Rock Bay avenue. This is Queen's academy, which is conducted by Dr. Pope, with the assistance of his daughter. Dr. Pope, who holds the degrees of B. A. and LL. D. from Queen's university, Kingston, was for fifteen years superintendent of education in the province, and has resided in Victoria for thirty years. Girls of all ages are taken as day scholars, but the average age of the school is about 11. All branches of study are taught at Queen's academy, and the doctor makes a specialty of a business education for those who require it, teaching them bookkeeping and business correspondence. Some remain at the academy to "finish," but the majority proceed to the High school. The house stands in extensive grounds, where there is a good tennis court for the use of the older girls; behind the house are two open plots of ground which furnish plenty of room for games of all kinds, and surrounding them is a most delightful shrubbery which effectively ensures the privacy of the grounds. The pupils are carefully instructed in physical culture by a competent teacher who visits the school regularly for this purpose.

Stanley Avenue School.

To accommodate families residing on Cadboro Bay road the Stanley Avenue school was first opened seven years ago. It is now under the control of Miss Sehl, who employs one assistant to teach the kindergarten section of her school of twenty-four. Both boys and girls are taken here from the age of 3 to 12, though in special cases, where it is so desired, Miss Sehl will keep pupils until a later age. As may be inferred, the training is of an elementary character, the younger children leaving the kindergarten at the age of 6 to enter the primary school. At the Stanley Avenue school, as at almost all the other schools in Victoria, a special feature is made of physical culture, which in this case is taught by Miss Sehl herself. Singing is taught, and arrangements can be made whereby music in its other branches can be taken without interfering with the school routine. The girls are also carefully instructed in the art of sewing. Miss Sehl's pupils on leaving, for the most part go, the boys to the Rev. W. W. Bolton and the girls to the public schools.

Victoria Day School.

In the same district Mrs. Blakelock has a school of thirty-seven, with three teachers. This is known as the Victoria Day school, and admits boys under 8 years, while the girls are allowed to remain until 18, or occasionally longer. The boys continue their studies at the public schools, but the



The North Ward School.

to make Victoria the natural home of the boarding school in western Canada. Where else could be found a more ideal playing field than the slopes of Beacon Hill, exposed to the sea breezes as it is, with all the beauty of the park behind it? What other town can offer such charming walks for boys or girls as can be found in whatever direction they turn? It is in consequence of all these natural gifts that men and women have been induced to open schools on their own account, trusting that parents who give in more rigorous climes will not neglect the opportunity thus offered of sending their sons and daughters away to a place where they will get a careful instruction in every branch of learning desired, and receive a home during the period of separation. Nor has this confidence been misplaced. There are, as will be seen, many schools whose numbers are perpetually kept up to the fullest capacity, and whose members are

open scholarship at Trinity university, Toronto, commissions in the Imperial army service corps and Indian army, and first class honors in degrees at the universities of McGill and Toronto. The number of passes from this school into McGill and other institutions by boys who have achieved honors is a matter of much congratulation on the part of the head master.

Mr. Laing is assisted by a capable staff of university men who reside on the premises, and take their share in the supervision of the boarders in addition to the school work. There is a school cadet corps, gazetted at Ottawa No. 103, which is drilled regularly twice a week by a sergeant of the Canadian artillery who visits the school for that purpose, while an expert gymnastic instructor takes charge of them once a week for gymnastics and exercises in physical culture in the school gymnasium.

In addition to the ordinary games of cricket and football, in which the Collegiate boys have always held their own

pose, seeing that the building is erected right on the heath of Beacon Hill, which offers itself as a huge natural playing field to the boys, being also within 100 yards of the sea shore. No place could be found more healthy, or more suited to the requirements of a school for small boys. Mr. J. W. Church, the head master has been established at Corrig College for over 16 years, and has no difficulty in keeping his numbers up to their limit, which is 20, 7 of whom are boarders. Boys are accepted between the ages of 8 and 15, when they are carefully prepared for the professions, or for university matriculation at McGill, Toronto, or Kings ton Military college. Mr. Church calculates that there are now well over 250 of his old boys settled down as prosperous men in the province alone. There is every facility for the encouragement of games, a special feature being always made of the athletic sports which take place once every year. Fencing is taught to those who wish to cultivate the quickness of eye and suppleness of wrist, which this art so spe-

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The South Park School.

girls, for the most part, remain with Mrs. Blakelock until their education is completed. It is now twelve years since this establishment was first opened, and there can be no better proof of the general efficiency of the tuition there received, than the fact that at the present day it is in a more flourishing condition than ever before in its history. In addition to the usual curriculum, unusual care is bestowed on the arts and physical culture.

Other Educational Advantages.

But it is not to the private schools alone that we must look to find the many advantages which Victoria affords to her residents. Above all things, the capital city prides herself on being a musical city, and to assert her right to this title she affords advantages to her children, and to her adult population also, which cannot be surpassed in any other city in Western Canada. Too often the taunt has been flung at Victoria that she is not musical, because through some unforeseen circumstance her theatre has not been crowded to hear a celebrity sing or play. But that this is undeserved can be appreciated by those who have some knowledge of the zest with which musical training is sought in the various studios which are open for those who wish to patronize them. As has been said above, music, both vocal and instrumental, is taught in the majority of the private schools, and those which have no resident music master or instructor on the staff, take special care to send those pupils who show any taste for music to one or other of the professors in the town.

Miss Smith's Studio.

The premier musical studio in Victoria is undoubtedly that presided over by Miss S. F. Smith, at 57 Fort street, who is an associate of the Toronto College of Music, where she passed with honors no less than seven examinations and finally won the Field gold medal at Leipzig. The number of testimonials which Miss Smith has received from gratified parents is an unanswerable tribute to the thoroughness of her system in teaching the piano, while the record of her pupils is sufficient to prove her powers as one who can turn out a really finished pianist. Miss Muriel Hall, who studied with Miss Smith for eight years, won a musical scholarship only last November, which was given by Dr. Torrington, of the Toronto College of Music. This constitutes a record in the history of British Columbia, as no other pupil in the province has been successful in winning a similar scholarship.

Miss Ethel Green, who so lately has won much renown in New York, was also one of Miss Smith's pupils. The writer was privileged to hear Miss Smith's present brightest scholar, a little girl of 13, play a wonderful selection of different pieces, including such things as "The Spinning Wheel," from Wagner, and Gounod's "Serenade." These were executed with an accuracy and delicacy of touch which would seem to show that Miss Smith has another pupil on the high road to fame at Toronto. Every year Miss Smith conducts an examination not only in actual playing, but also in the rudiments of music. For these examinations prizes and certificates are offered, and the result is indeed wonderful. Besides this annual examination, frequent piano recitals are given at Miss Smith's home on Dallas road, where the children, as well as the elder pupils, play before a large number of their friends; thereby the nervousness which so often spoils the playing of a young amateur is early

combed. Amongst her pupils Miss Smith has numbered the children of all the best families in Victoria, who have never failed to express their complete satisfaction with the result of her tuition. It might be mentioned here that when Lord and Lady Aberdeen were in Victoria, they had the opportunity of hearing Miss Smith's pupils play, and were so pleased with the performance that they gave a photograph of themselves, as well as of their family, to be hung in the studio.

Victoria College of Music.

Another well known musical establishment in Victoria is the Victoria College of Music, under the management of the principal, Mr. A. Longfield, F. V. C. M., Mr. Longfield, assisted by his son, Mr. Jesse Longfield, takes pupils of all ages in piano, organ and stringed instrument lessons. Fitted up in the music room at the college is a pipe organ made by Wordsworth & Co., of Leeds, England, which is worked by an electric motor. This is the only organ in the city which has this electric attachment for the bellows. Both Mr. Longfield and his son are well known in Victoria musical circles, and both render invaluable aid on Sundays, the former to St. Barnabas' church, where he plays the organ, and the latter to St. Andrew's, where he acts in a similar capacity.

Mrs. Boulton's Studio.

At the corner of Fort and Vancouver streets Mrs. Boulton takes pupils on the piano, of which she teaches both the theory and harmony. Her pupils range from 10 years upwards, and of these Mrs. Boulton has as many as she can possibly undertake. An associate of the Royal College of Music, Mrs. Boulton is well qualified to develop the utmost what taste for music her pupils may have.

Miss Walker's Studio.

There is another excellent academy for music also on Fort street, but rather further up the hill than is Mrs. Boulton's; this is where Miss Walker, who was a pupil herself of Dr. William Mason, teaches her thirty-three students. For twelve years Miss Walker has carried on this work in Victoria, and at present her music studio is one with which few can compare. She is the fortunate possessor of a magnificent Heintzman Grand piano, whose tone must be heard to be appreciated.

Signor Claudio's Studio.

Those who desire to learn stringed instruments other than the violin can do so in Signor Claudio's studio at 75 Fort street. The signor is a skilled teacher of the violin, but also instructs pupils in mandolin and guitar playing. In addition he has a special class for accompaniment on the piano. He has been successful in forming a mandolin club which numbers twenty-two members, and the concerts which are given once a year by Signor Claudio's students is one of the most popular features of Victoria amateur performances. The professor himself, after a course of study in Naples, taught for five years in Greece and Turkey, and came first to Victoria as violin leader in Rose Cecilia Shay's grand opera company.

Mrs. Garrett Smith's Studio.

Another skilled instructor in the piano is Mrs. Garrett Smith, of "Am Meer," Dallas road. Here students may gain an intimate knowledge of harmony and theory, and be well prepared for the Toronto School of Music. Mrs. Garrett Smith has the recommendation of Edward Fisher,

Mus. Doc., and of other leading musicians in Canada.

Business College.

For the benefit of those who wish to learn typewriting, bookkeeping and stenography, Miss McMillan has established a class in Broad street, where she undertakes as many as thirty pupils of all ages. Now that stenography is so necessary an equipment in almost every branch of commercial life, is of the utmost value to the resident of a large city that there should be some provision for its capable instruction, and Miss McMillan, by taking up this work right in the heart of the town, has fulfilled a very desirable mission.

VICTORIA IN BRIEF.

Victoria is the capital of British Columbia, has a population of 30,000, and is in every way a modern city. It owns its own lighting plant and waterworks. There is an excellent sewerage system (separate) which gravitates to the beach, the outlet being well out at sea. It is one of the healthiest cities in the world. The city schools are unsurpassed in efficiency anywhere on the continent. There are many private schools and colleges. It has an electric railway system and four public parks, namely:

"Benton Hill," "Mount Douglas," "The City Park," at the Gorge, and the "B.C. Electric Railway Park," also at the Gorge. The Benton Hill park occupies

one of the most beautiful situations in the world, and has few equals as a resort for the enjoyment and recreation of the people. The new park at the Gorge

opened last year by the Electric Railway Company is a great addition to the attractions of Victoria, being situated on an arm of the sea sheltered from all prevailing winds, provided with pavilions, bathing facilities and amusements for children and young people. There are churches of almost every denomination, some of them being magnificent structures, and almost every known friendly society has one or more lodges within the city. Almost all the large Canadian banks have branches in Victoria, while for many years it has been the centre of large industrial and commercial activity. Every industry in the city is in a flourishing condition, and there are opportunities for the establishment of many others, and for the employment of additional capital in those now existing.

No blizzards.

No earthquakes.

All her industries are flourishing.

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"The finest residential city in America."

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Has the reputation of being the most beautifully situated city in Canada.

The Pacific Gateway to Canada and the nearest British port to the Orient.

A perfect climate. The most sun-shine, least rainfall, coolest summer and warmest winter temperature north of San Francisco.

Victoria is undoubtedly unequalled in the opportunities offered for the enjoyment of all kinds of outdoor life, including skating, riding, mororing, cycling, rowing, canoeing, sailing, fishing, tennis, golf, football, cricket, baseball, lacrosse, hunting and shooting.

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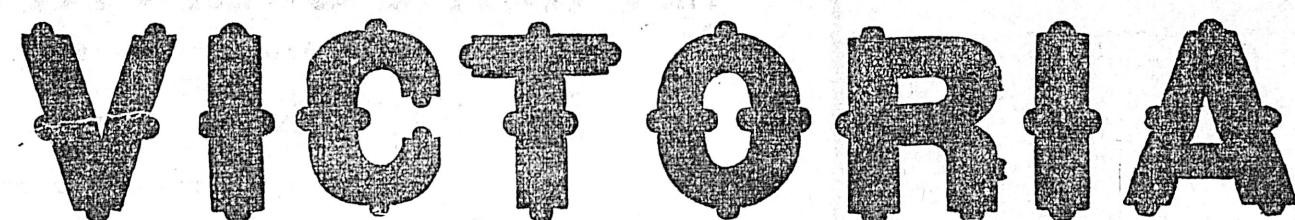
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WHAT COMPRISES HOME COMFORT?

Dealing only with the mechanical side of the question we contend that among the requisites which go to make a comfortable home, a cheery, cool and handy kitchen is one of the most important.

THE QUESTION OF COOKING IS VERY IMPORTANT

The old method in vogue in cities where gas is not to be obtained is for this part of the domestic routine to be carried out on a coal or wood range. The kitchen, under these circumstances, becomes a veritable torture chamber throughout the summer months owing to the heat. Then again, there is the labor of chopping kindling, carrying coal and wood, emptying ashes, keeping a fire going rather than troubling to re-light the same whenever the stove is wanted—which is practically all the time. The way to avoid all these troubles and bring the home up-to-date in this important respect is to

USE A GAS RANGE

The cook's troubles are immediately ended. The kitchen is always cool. Time, labor and fuel are saved. Turn a valve, strike a match and the range is ready for instant use. No waiting! No badly cooked dinners! The heat is right where it is wanted immediately, work goes on without delay and with positive certainty of the best results. No home is complete without a gas stove.

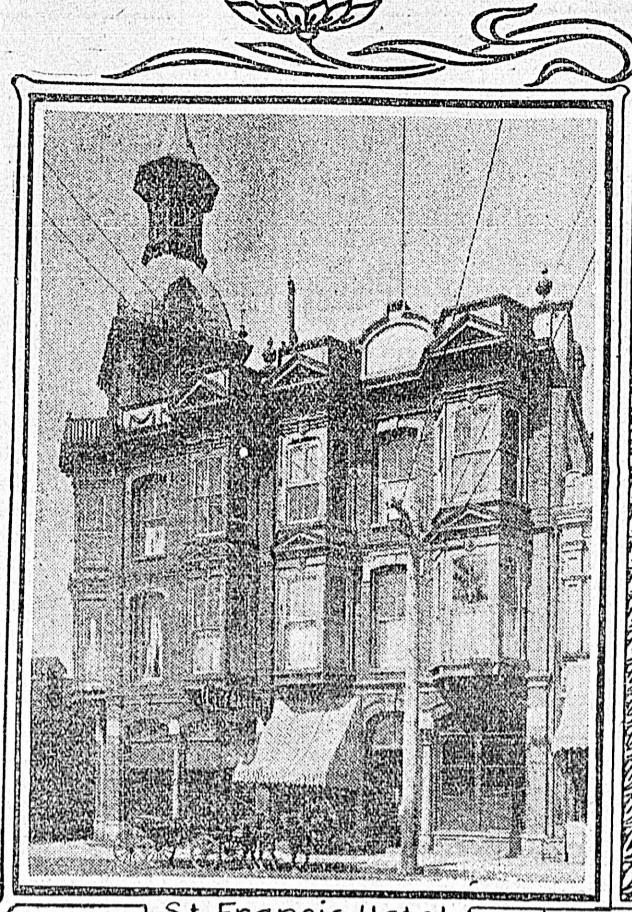
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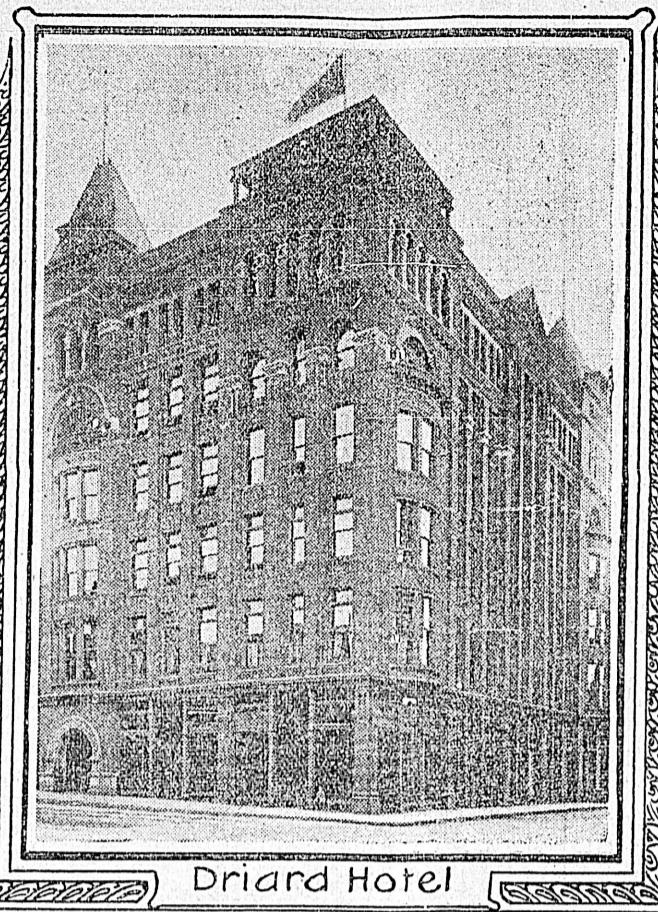
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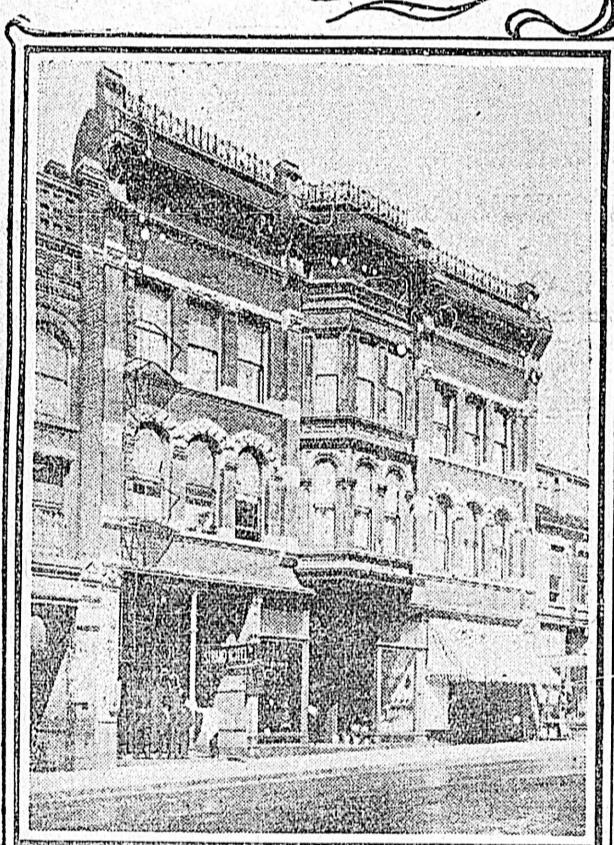
St. Francis Hotel



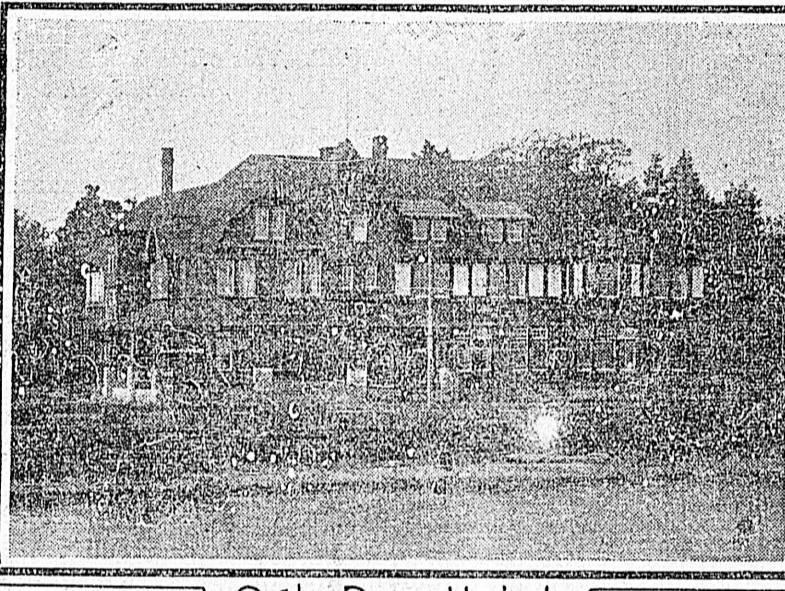
Driard Hotel



Clarence Hotel



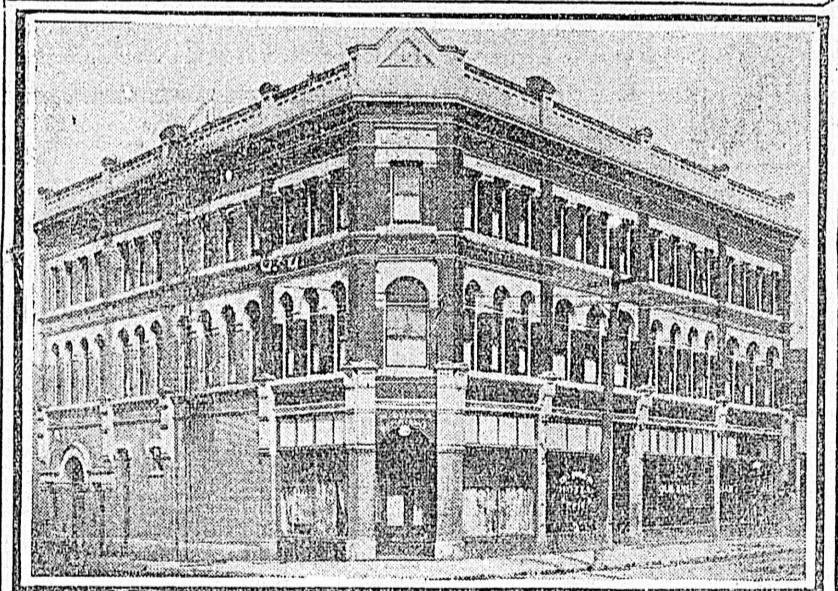
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Oak Bay Hotel



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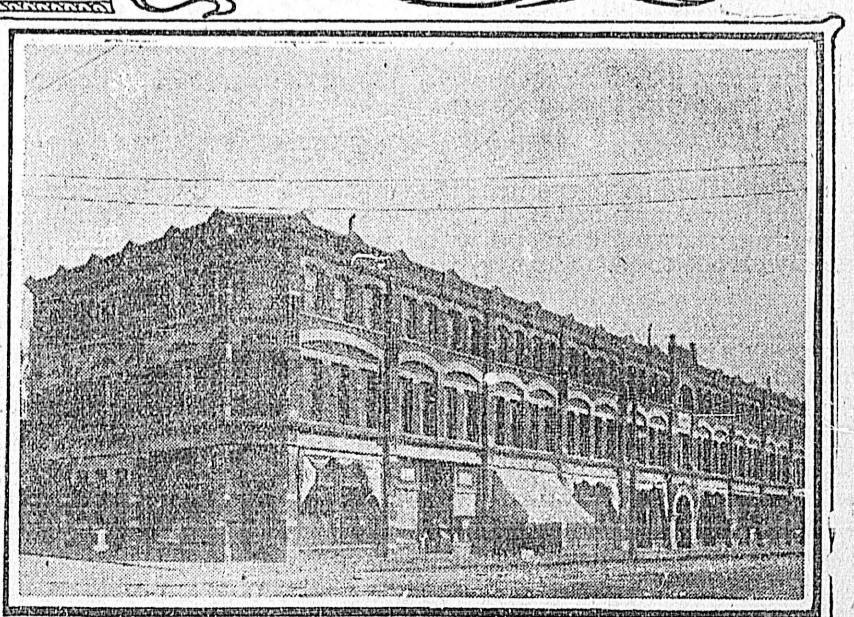


Queens Hotel



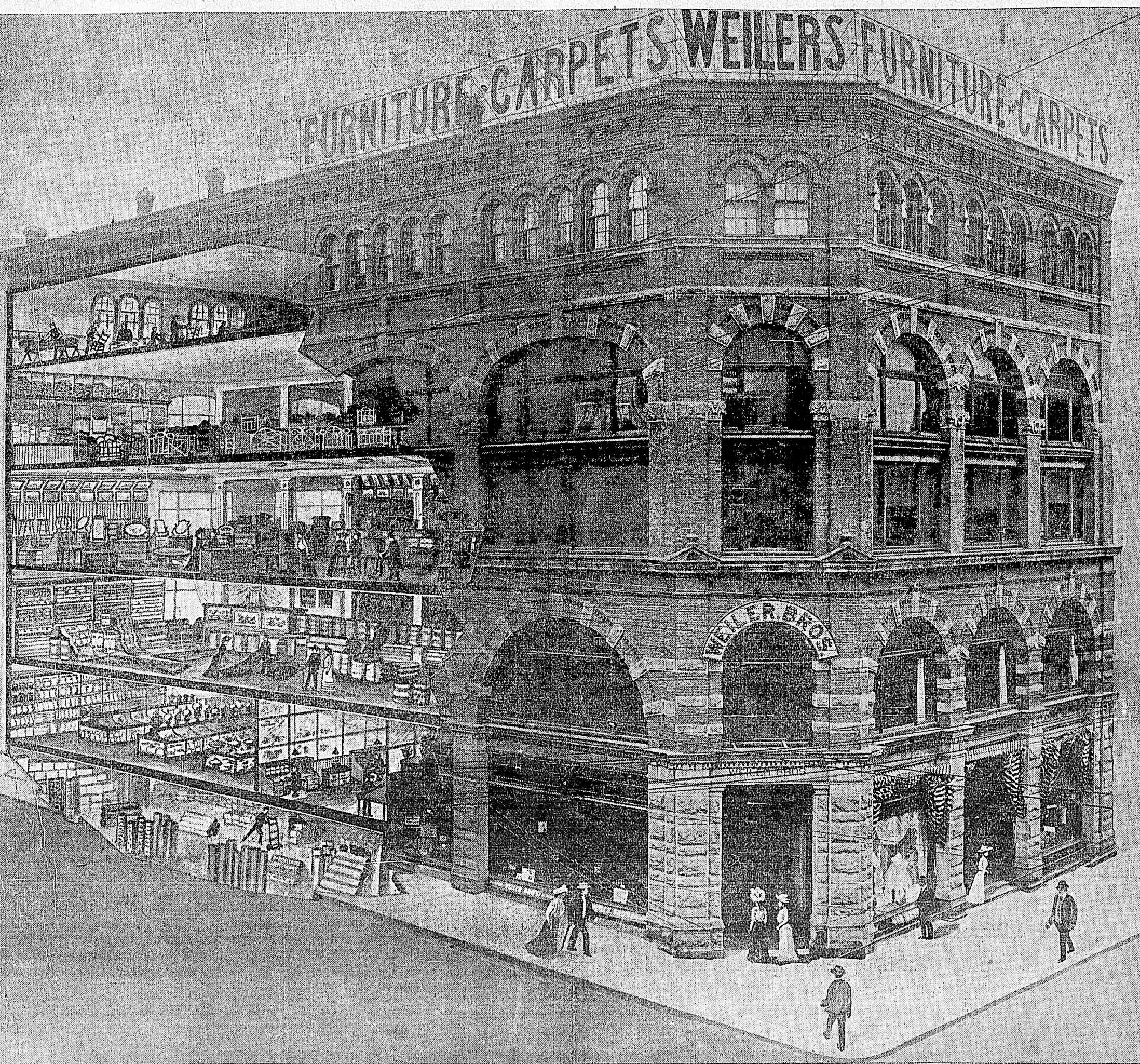
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The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1906.

FIFTY-TWO PAGES.

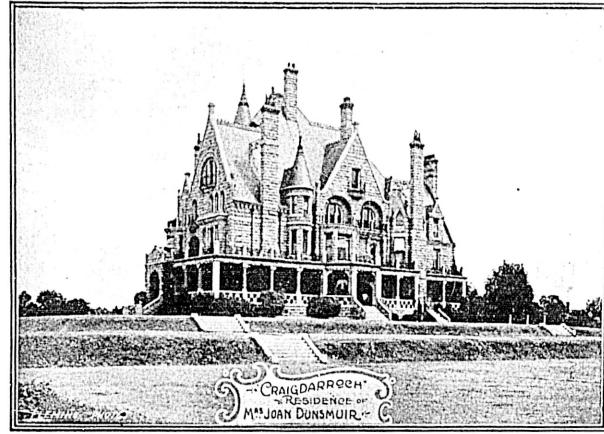
CANADA'S PARADISE ON THE PACIFIC

THE REAL OUTLET
TO THE ORIENT

VICTORIA

THE CAPITAL OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Finest Residential City in America



TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, GREETING:

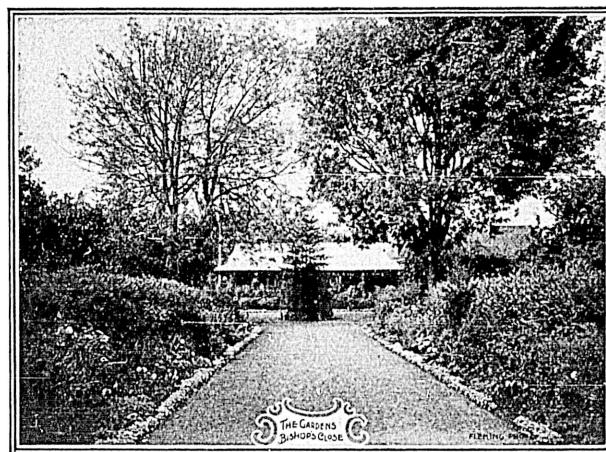
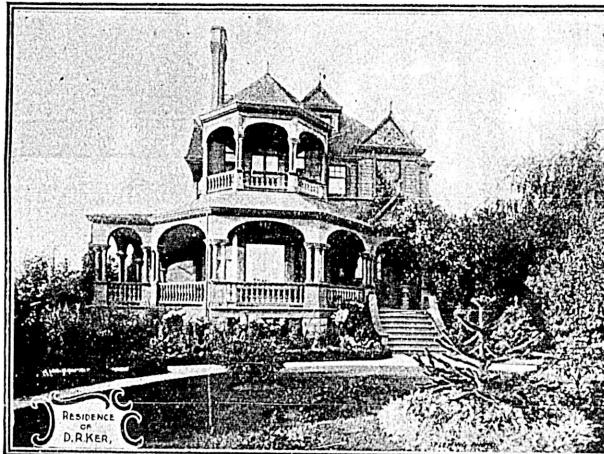
I take this occasion to bid welcome to the city of Victoria all who are seeking a desirable place for residence, recreation, sport, investment, business or manufacture.

It possesses a climate as near perfection, for health and comfort, as can be found, and the natural beauty and grandeur of its surroundings are second to none. Here the true charm of British home life exists at its best.

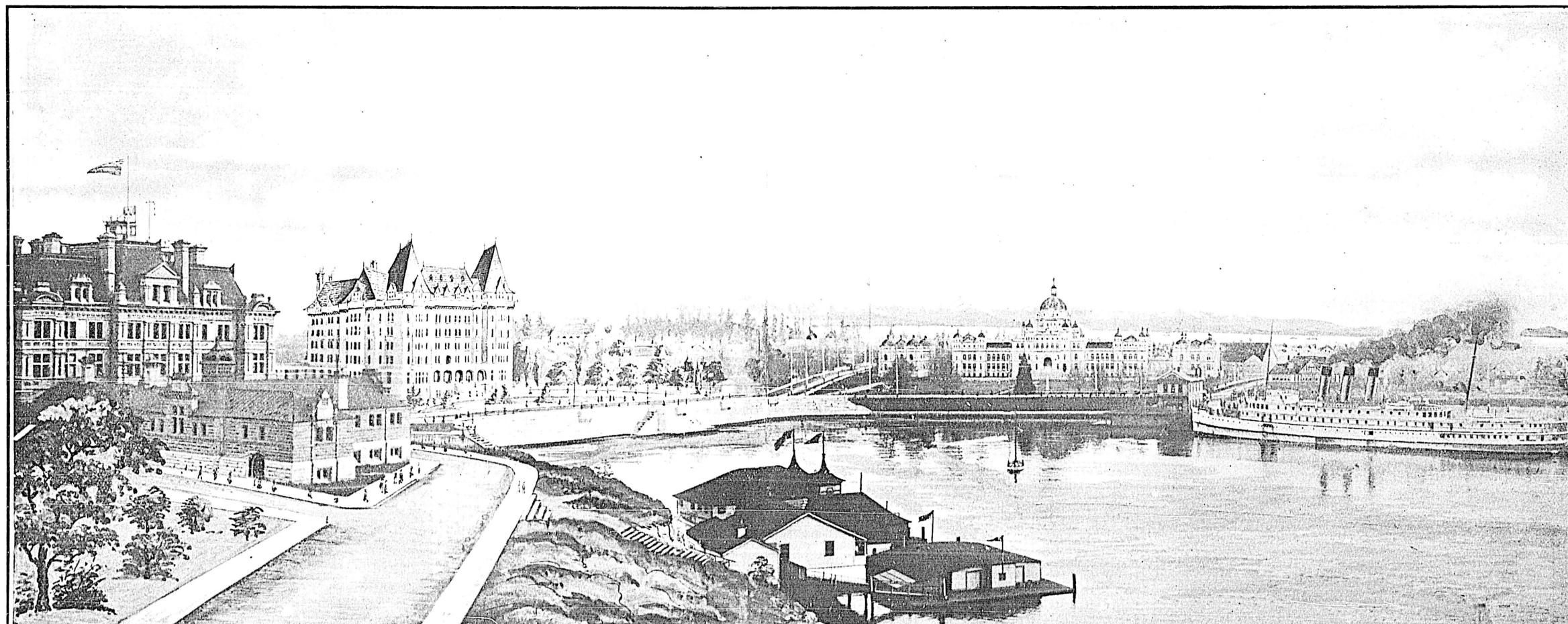
The city is winning more attention than any on the Pacific Coast, not only as the most attractive on the American continent, but also as the point chosen by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the location of the "Empress Hotel," now nearing completion, a fitting connecting link in the great C. P. R. system of railroads, with their famous "Empress" line of Oriental steamers.

As the base from which the long-deferred development of the mineral, fish, timber, fruit and agricultural wealth of Vancouver Island is rapidly taking place, Victoria offers exceptional inducements to investors, business men and manufacturers to share and assist in its growing prosperity.

A. J. MORLEY, Mayor.



A VIEW OF THE INNER HARBOR VICTORIA



A Vacation, Health And Pleasure Resort

By Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary The Victoria Development and Tourist Association

WHAT is the chief aim of a vacation? Is it not to enjoy a rest from business activity and worry? To fit one for another year's work? To tone up one's system by recreation, change of air and scene?

How often a person returns home conscious that in all its essential features the vacation, so long looked forward too, has been a failure, that no real and lasting benefit has been received, and that the time and money devoted to the so-called holiday have been thrown away. To all who have had such experiences, and to those who do not care to risk having them, let me tell you a little about Victoria and its environs, "the Evergreen City of Canada," and the most important city on Vancouver Island.

For years Victoria has been the resort for health and pleasure of the people of the Pacific Northwest, whose object was to get real substantial enjoyment from their outing, but it is only within the last few years that the city has been "discovered" by the continental tourist, and the pleasure seeker from afar. Nevertheless, in this short space of time it has become famous as the one place on the North American continent where a summer holiday is a holiday, where a pleasure trip is a pleasure trip, and where relaxation from business, change of scene, the enjoyment of perfect, tem-

land. It is true that the cities on the mainland coast are not quite so fortunate as Victoria in this regard, but it simply emphasizes the fact that Victoria is pre-eminently the residential city.

Victoria and Vancouver Island will, in the course of a very few years, probably not more than five, be the centre of the greatest summer tourist business in the west.

There is no part of the North American continent richer in natural resources than Vancouver Island. It has a wealth of forest, of mineral deposits—including copper, gold, silver, lead, iron, and coal of fisheries, and of agriculture that cannot be surpassed by any section of the old or new world, and which, some day, will be the means of giving employment to a large population. Yet, acknowledging all this, the tourist industry if it may be termed such, will bring more prosperity to the country than any other single industry, because it has every conceivable qualification and natural location, and because the possibilities of such an industry on this continent are so enormous. The advantages of climate and scenery necessary to attract and to hold visitors have already been referred to, but they are only conditions, so to speak, under which all the other delightful attractions of Victoria and the rest of this great island can be enjoyed, and which, when once known to the thirty million of people upon this continent, to say nothing of Europe, the Orient and the rest of the world, will bring a travel and a cash!

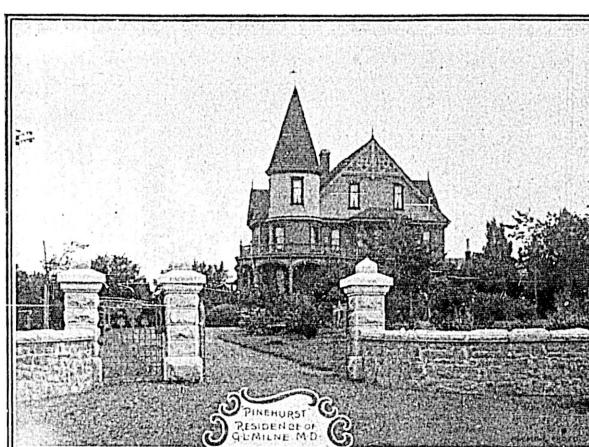
which we had passed. This is an experience of one short Victoria drive.

Excursions by Steamboat.

There are also many excursions by steamboat or by rail to nearby cities or resorts that afford considerable pleasure to those on holiday bent in Victoria. It can readily be understood that these trips are, from a scenic standpoint, everything that could be desired. The trip amongst the "Islands of the Gulf" is worth crossing a continent to experience, and scores of travelers who have sailed amongst the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence admit that the western trip is infinitely finer.

Victoria is not without its places and points of interest, and visitors may find much to do in the way of sightseeing. The noble parliament buildings immediately arrest the attention of strangers, the arrival docks being almost immediately in front of them. These buildings are considered to be one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in America, and are visited by almost every stranger passing through the city. In these buildings the provincial government maintains three museums, agricultural, mineral, and natural history. The latter is one of the most complete on the American continent. It contains a collection of British Columbia fossils, Indian curios, specimens of natural history, of the game birds of the province and of the game fish, besides many other extremely interesting features.

Four miles from town is situated the



perate climate, and the fascination of wonderful scenery have put new vigor, vim and life into those who have been privileged to visit this beautiful city. It is not a Monte Carlo. It is not a Coney Island. It is not a resort frequented by the rabble, and where you will find the army of cripples and mendicants so often seen at popular seaside resorts. In fact, it is a conservative and live business and commercial city, where the tourist is an accessory and not a necessity, and, yet, to the searcher after a perfect holiday, it is without a rival in its power to give real pleasure and content.

There is no place in the world where one can get so close to nature and have all the comforts of a city life as in Victoria. Almost entirely surrounded by the sea, with about fifteen miles of a frontage on salt water, its coast line broken with innumerable bays, with sandy and shingle beaches, the delight of the children, rocky promontories and high bluffs, commanding magnificent and uninterrupted vistas of the Fuea with the sublime range of the mighty snow-capped Olympian mountains in the distance, its situation is without equal in any country.

Victoria's chief advantage, however, over all other cities as a place of residence and a resort for a summer holiday is in its unique climate. The value of this climate is not yet fully realized by Victorians, and its immigrating character, at time of year when almost the whole of this continent is suffering from excessive heat, is almost unknown to 99 per cent. of the general public. For very many years the thermometer has rarely registered above 80 degrees, and every evening is so delightfully cool that the same amount of bedclothes is used in the summer as in the winter. Those of my readers who know what a temperature of from 95 to 110 is, will, if they stop to think, realize what this means. It means that the full measure of enjoyment can be taken out of all outdoor recreations and excursions without the danger of experiencing that feeling of exhaustion so common at the usual resorts, and that a person is always assured of a night's sleep and repose.

Victoria's winter climate is almost as remarkable as that of summer. The thermometer rarely registers below 24 degrees above zero, while its average lowest point touched in 24 hours for the whole of the winter is 40 degrees above zero.

Small Average Rainfall.

An erroneous impression seems to prevail in other parts of the world that Victoria has an enormous rainfall, and that, in what they term the rainy season, there is an almost continuous downpour. This idea is immediately proved absurd, when the average rainfall for the year is stated to be only 26 inches, and that of last year to be still less, namely, 23 inches. This is less than many of the best known resorts and residential cities in Eng-

land, and the magnitude of these advantages are just as much undeveloped as are the other natural resources of the Island, and it will only be when the tourists commence to come in greater numbers that capitalists and the people who make a specialty of catering to tourists will become interested in providing hotels, hydropathic establishments, bath houses, summer gardens, etc., in the almost innumerable beauty spots, hunting and fishing resorts that abound all over Vancouver Island, and particularly in the neighborhood of Victoria.

Unparalleled Driveways.

It is impossible to so short an article to even mention all the advantages there are for tourists in Victoria now, even in the infancy of this business. There radiates from the city a series of country roads that cannot be equalled in America. These roads are macadamized, and are in splendid condition for driving or motoring, and pass through a variety of natural scenery leading to charming country resorts that afford the greatest possible pleasure to all who enjoy getting into the country. A persons can take a fresh drive for two weeks and in a different direction each day.

I wish my readers in other and perhaps less favored parts of this great country could have been with me today, as we drove along the foreshore with the blue sparkling waters of the straits and their background of snow-capped mountains on our right, and the residences of our business men on our left. Then, through the public park we went, threading our way under the old oaks and majestic elms, around and amongst the beautiful flower beds, past the miniature lakes adorned with graceful swans, and around Beacon Hill, crowned with its mass of golden yellow Scotch broom. Then, following the water front, past sandy beaches, high promontories, rocky bluffs, and sheltered bays, through the golf links, with still the glorious blue waters of the sea lapping their rocky boundaries, past Oak Bay, with its unique archipelago and the subtle crest of Mount Baker, 14,000 feet above the sea, and one hundred and twenty miles away; returning to the city through some of its chief residential avenues, upon each side of which are stately mansions and cozy bungalows, with their magnificent and well kept gardens ablaze with every kind of bloom, even the very avenues themselves, as well as the country roads along which we had passed being fringed with riotous bushes laden with the same golden broom that crowns Beacon Hill, and, in and among this glorious profusion of yellow blossom, was to be seen the delicate pink of the sweet briar, or "wild rose of old England," lending to the air a perfume that was almost as intoxicating as the beauty of the flowers, sea, mountains and meadows through

the quaint village of Esquimalt, for many years Great Britain's only dockyard and naval station on the coast. Its surroundings are extremely beautiful, the harbor being one of the best in the world. There is an immense dry dock belonging to the Dominion government, built primarily for the accommodation of H.M.S., now used almost entirely for commercial purposes, and which is the means of bringing a large amount of marine engineering and shipbuilding to Esquimalt. There were about six thousand blue jackets and almost one thousand of His Majesty's regular troops stationed here and at Fort Macaulay. There are still His Majesty's survey ship and a third class cruiser making Esquimalt their home port, and the Canadian government has taken over Fort Macaulay and it is now garrisoned by Canadian troops. Esquimalt is, therefore, still a very interesting point to visitors.

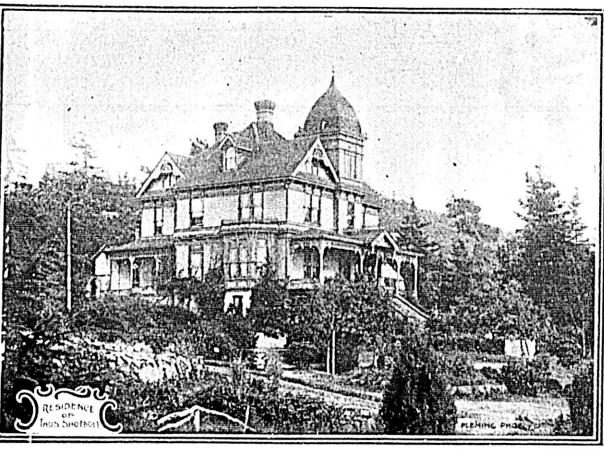
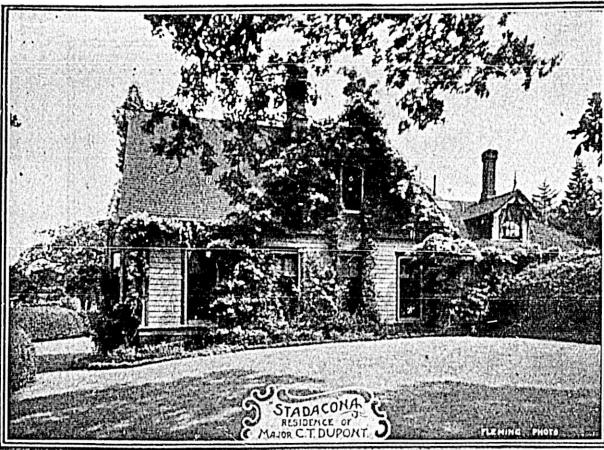
The Beautiful Gorge.

The beautiful Gorge is a natural curiosity, where a huge volume of water dashes at Niagara speed through a narrow channel, alternating in direction according to the change of tide. The Victoria Arm, a splendid stretch of water and a continuation of Victoria harbor, leads to the Gorge. Its beautifully wooded banks and promontories dotted with charming residences form a picture of rare beauty. Boating and picnic parties enjoy themselves here to their heart's content. There is an electric car service to this popular resort, and a small steam launch leaves the centre of the city, every hour giving a very beautiful alternate route. The B.C. Electric Railway company have recently purchased and opened up a fine natural park, with rustic bandstand, refreshment booths, summer houses and tables for picnickers, swings for children, and many other facilities for the enjoyment of a pleasant outing. Dressing rooms are also being provided for the people who desire to enjoy a swim in the waters of the Arm, and music is provided almost every evening during the week.

Beacon Hill park has been already mentioned and there is not space in this article for me to do more than to draw attention to the fact, that its attraction, both for the old and young, must be seen to be appreciated. There are many other places of interest such as Oak Bay, Mount Douglas, Cordova and Cadboro Bay beaches, with their hard, dry, clean, white sand, ideal spots for picnics and camping; they are within easy reach of the city.

I would again call the attention of my readers to what must be apparent from this article, that Victoria's greatest charm lies in its natural rather than artificial attractions, that all its advantages contribute to perfect health and rational enjoyment of life, and that as a vacation, health and pleasure resort it stands unrivaled amongst the cities and resorts of America.

2
VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1906.



Outdoor Recreation, Athletics and Sport

By Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary The Victoria Development and Tourist Association

WHEREVER there is found an abundance of outdoor sport and recreation for young men and women, there you will find a city of homes and a contented people.

In my experience on two continents I have never found a city even twice the size of beautiful Victoria, "The Ever Green City of Canada," where there was more outdoor recreation than in this, the most western city in this Dominion and in the British Empire. I have described it, and I believe aptly, "The City of the Young." In my wanderings to and fro I have occasionally met young men in other cities, once residents of Victoria, who have been transferred through promotion, and if ever one were called upon to listen to a tale of woe, it was from these gentlemen on their bad luck in being called upon to enjoy a better salary, but to lose those pleasures, and environments which had been so much to them in Victoria.

Victoria is acknowledged to be the most English city on the continent and in nothing is it more so than in its appeal for all kinds of outdoor recreations, athletics and sport. There is a reason for this. The city possesses exceptional facilities, unequalled I think, in any other city, either in the old or new world, for the encouragement of everything of this nature.

In Beacon Hill park, over three hundred acres in extent, the people have not only a beautiful park, but a perfect recreation ground that is the delight of every youngster in the city. Situated on the sea coast within fifteen minutes walk of almost every part of the city,

of the Straits of Georgia in and out among the many islands, until, when the night came, we had covered over a hundred miles. Night! What a charming night and what scenery!

"As the sun was going to rest behind the mighty Olympics, the moon made its appearance from behind the rugged Cascades, as if these two great orbs were playing hide and seek with each other. While we were still gazing from the deck of the boat, the beauty of the scene was greatly enhanced by the lonely Mount Baker, appearing in full view, covered with its snowy mantle. This picture, painted so vividly upon the soul's canvas will never be effaced!"

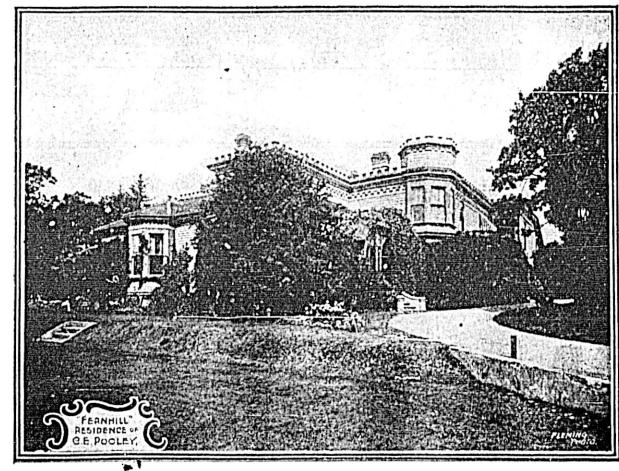
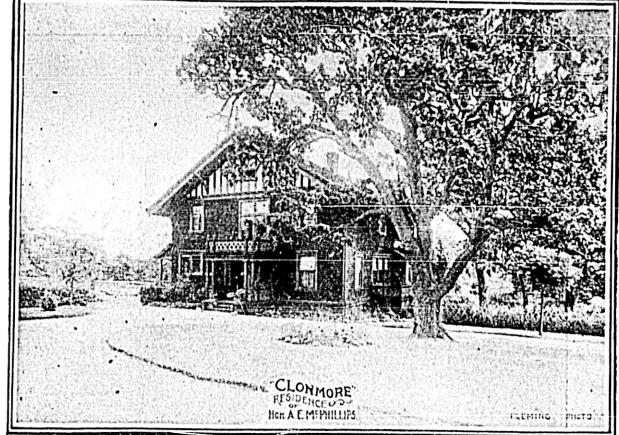
The inlet of the sea already mentioned, and which is known as Victoria Arm, is a beautiful, river-like stretch of salt water extending through almost the centre of the city for four miles. Along its lovely banks are many of Victoria's best homes. It is a perfectly safe and ideal place for boating for the young people, and in the summer months there is a constant procession up and down all day, and especially in the delightful evenings. Nothing can be imagined that is more charming than the evenings spent on the Arm, in listening to the snatches of music and song from these boats as they drift hither and thither, or from some camp, the glow of whose fire adds the finishing touch to this glimpse of fairy land.

Athletic Sports.

The pioneer athletic association in Victoria to which is due a great deal of the credit for the high position Victoria holds in the athletic world, is the James Bay Athletic Association. This is particularly so with reference to sculling. They have utilized the "Arm" for training

the game of all kinds abundant and procurable within easy distance of the city. Grouse shooting comes in September when some five hundred sportsmen, mostly from Victoria, turn out and make an average bag of ten per man, some of the most expert hunters will secure as many as forty to fifty in two days. The grouse hunting country is open to all comers, and on account of its large area plenty of room is available for everyone. During September the weather in which Victoria and district is at its best, a large number of sportsmen camp out and by that means are enabled to be on their hunting grounds early in the morning.

Pheasants were introduced into the country about eighteen years ago; since that time they have multiplied so quickly owing to the mild climate and good cover afforded them that today they have spread over the entire country to a distance of at least sixty miles and afford the very best sport. Quail as well as pheasant shooting comes in on October 1st, and also affords excellent sport. A little English snipe army in great quantities, and those who like that kind of sport and know where to find them get large bags. Ducks of all kinds and Brant abound in the bays and inlets around the islands, and any sportsman who tires of hunting grouse, pheasant and quail can make up parties for a duck shooting expedition which affords the very best kind of a day's outing. Several parties are made up annually and hire a launch and row boats and visit many of the various bays within easy distance of Victoria, and often return with from three to four hundred ducks. There are no poisons snakes on the island and no drawbacks of any kind whatever to interfere with the



containing an aviary, swings for children, menagerie, bear pits, deer runs, pleasure gardens, artificial lakes—the home of graceful swans—beautiful drives and walks beneath fine old oaks and splendid maples, and above all, that magnificent hill from which it takes its name, and from the summit of which there is a view of sea, mountain and sky unsurpassed in the whole world, no wonder this splendid public park is appreciated. It is on the sloping sides and at the base of this hill that successive generations of Victorians have learned to become proficient in lacrosse, base ball, Rugby, and Association football, and the time honored English game of cricket. There are, naturally, clubs and associations representing each of these branches of sport, and it is only a few years since the Victoria lacrosse team toured Eastern Canada, playing every team of note and returning with an unbroken record. The clubs of the military at Work Point barracks, always provided excellent competition for the Victoria elevens.

Acquatic Pastimes.

Victoria being almost entirely surrounded with the calm waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and having an inlet of the sea running almost through the centre of the city, it can readily be imagined that there are few places, if any, that can afford the same facilities for aquatic sports. Only last year in the month of October, a young business man who felt that a day's outing would do him good, hired a row boat, and in company with his wife, spent the afternoon leisurely trolling off the cliffs along the Dallas road, returning about five with four large salmon. This is not by any means an isolated case. It is a sport and recreation that is obtainable almost at any time during certain months. Of course these waters afford the very best opportunity for sailing, and we have a flourishing yacht club with a considerable membership. There is no finer sight than to see the beautiful yachts of the Straits dotted with the graceful yachts of the people of Victoria and neighboring cities on the occasion of their annual races, which can be followed with interest by spectators from the cliffs. A recent visitor who enjoyed this form of outdoor life in Victoria in describing her experience, said: "One Saturday, an ideal day, we cruised the livelong day on the placid waters

of our young men in this grand old pastime with the result that the Victoria row have invariably been able to beat all comers. At present our "Big Four" holds the championship of the Pacific Coast, and has done so for four consecutive seasons. Two years ago they toured the East and beat everything in sight on a straightaway course, and while the Argonauts of Toronto beat them in a "turn" race, yet at the regatta at Nelson of the same year they rowed a mile and a half "straightaway" in 7.49, which is as fast as the time of the crack Winnipeg tour of last year. In the opinion of Victorians, our championship four could have turned the tables on our friends from Winnipeg in a contest for the championship of the world.

Victoria is also fortunate enough to possess what has been described as the most picturesquely situated golf links in America. Naturally these afford great pleasure to the young people of our city and to our visitors, as they are open all the year around, except the month of August, and the only reason for them being closed then is, that being some distance from the regular water supply of the city, it is rather expensive to keep them in good condition in this month.

There are several tennis clubs in the city and again we are fortunate in having in this form of recreation, residents of Victoria, as champions of the Pacific Northwest in the singles, doubles and mixed doubles. Nearly every residence where there are young people, has a private court, which, combined with the lovely gardens containing a wonderful wealth of flowers which grow in great profusion, combine to make home life in this city particularly charming.

In winter the Saturday afternoon performance of the Hunt Club is a popular feature with horsemen and there is usually a good field with excellent sport. The Hunt Club also holds several race meets during the year, on their fine race course at Colwood, the steeplechase being especially attractive.

With Rod and Gun.

In addition to all the features of outdoor life that I have mentioned so far, must be added the splendid opportunities for fishing and shooting which are available. In this connection a young sportsman who appreciates conditions in Victoria, says: "The district around Victoria is a veritable sportsman's para-

ise of the sportsman, even malaria being entirely unknown in the province of British Columbia.

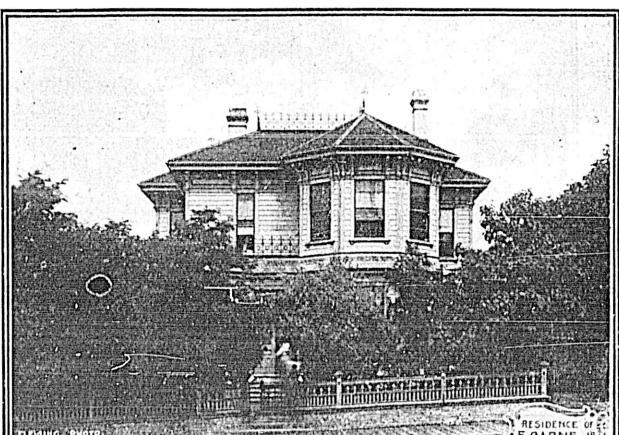
At many points along the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway there is excellent small game shooting, particularly black tail deer, pheasant, grouse and quail. For big game, it is necessary to go farther into the interior of the island, but not very far, and the places are easily of access, where bear, panther and elk are plentiful.

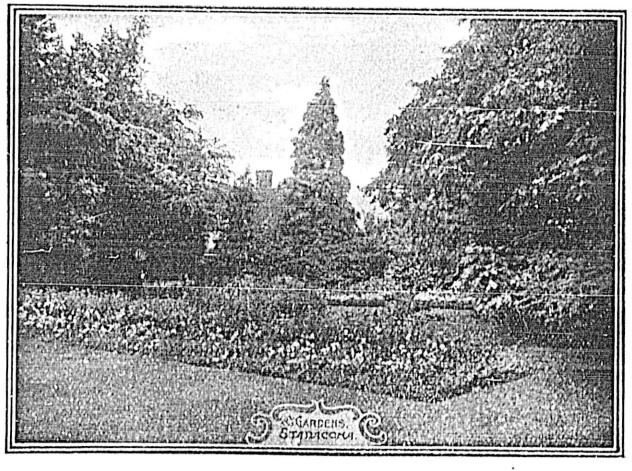
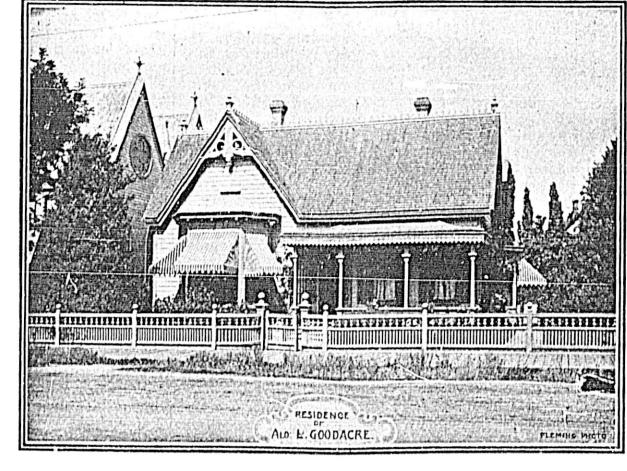
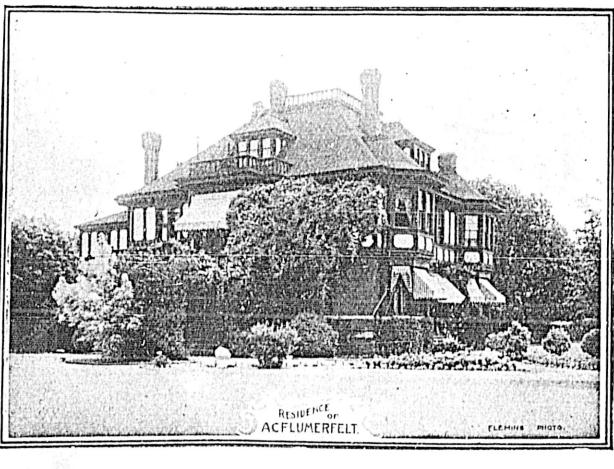
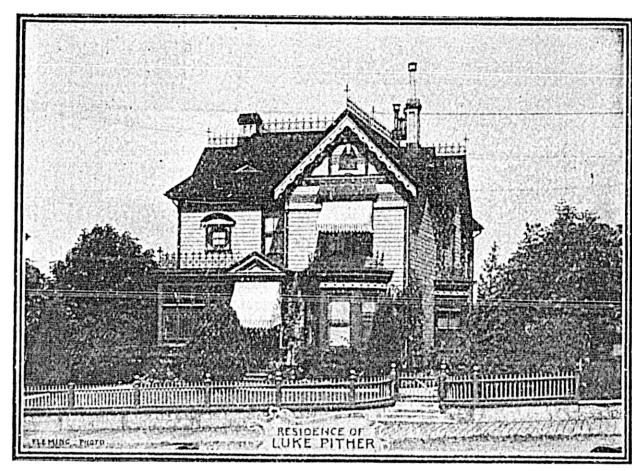
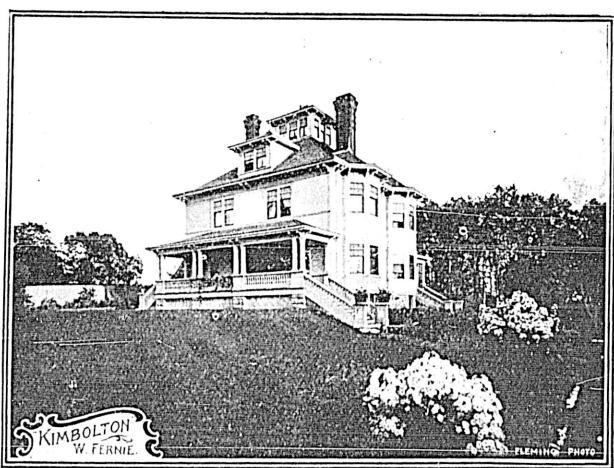
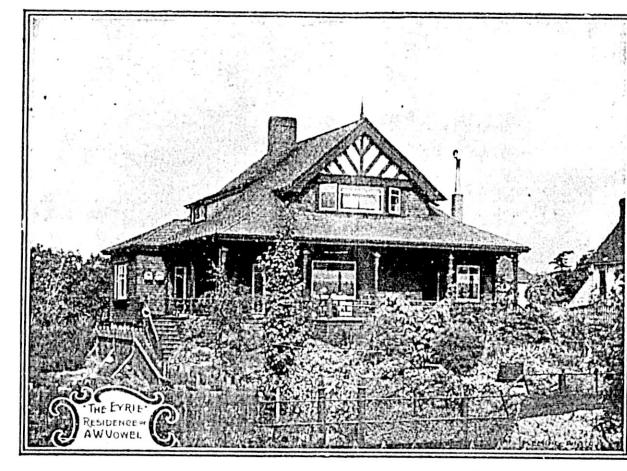
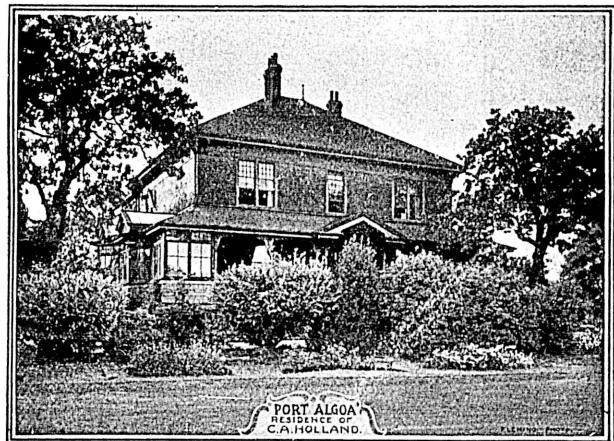
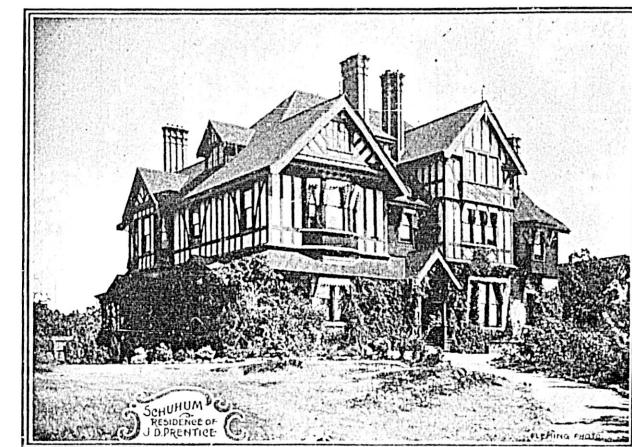
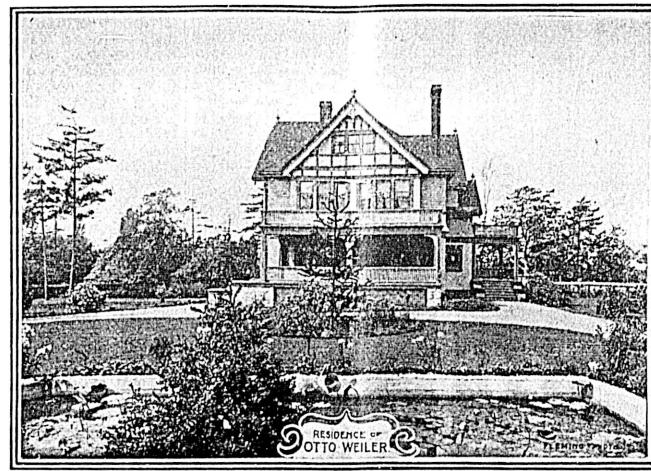
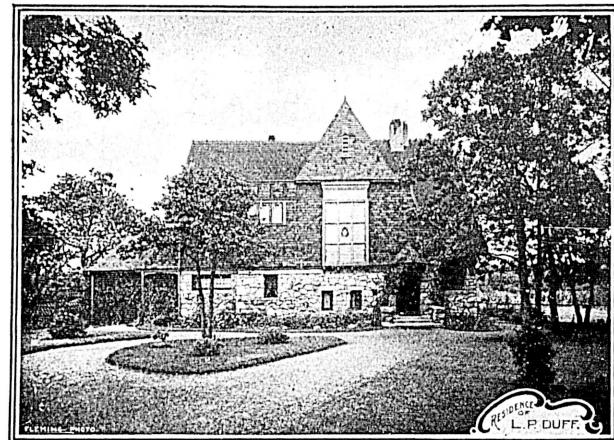
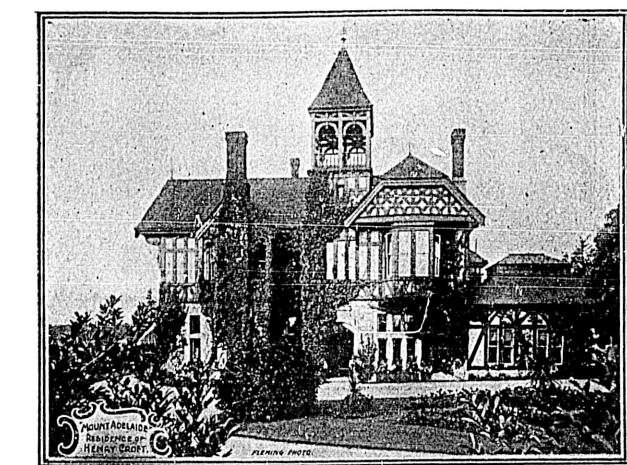
Excellent Fly Fishing.

Trolling for salmon has already been mentioned, but nothing has been said so far of the excellent fly fishing for salmon trout that is to be had in the rivers, streams and lakes that are within easy distance of the city of Victoria. A description of this form of sport would require an article in itself. It is sufficient to say that there is no city in the West where fishing results can be reached easier than from Victoria, some of them by walking, cycling or driving, and even many of those for which it is necessary to take the train, are within a reasonable distance of the city.

In summing up this article, in order to impress upon the young people who may read it the advantages there are for them in this city and neighbourhood, let me again enumerate the different clubs and associations. There are James Bay and Y. M. C. A. Athletic Associations, including lacrosse, football, also rowing and sculling, Rugby and Association football clubs, cricket clubs, baseball clubs, hunt club, driving club, cycling club, yacht club, young men and women's basketball and hockey clubs, lacrosse club, gun club, fish and game club, tennis and golf clubs. No wonder that Victoria is rapidly coming to the front as one of the greatest pleasure resorts and residential cities on the continent.

To parents on the outlook for a city in which to establish a permanent home, it should be of paramount importance that these facilities for their people exist. When a city is blessed with them in such profusion as is the case in Victoria, and the climate is such as to make it possible for them to be thoroughly enjoyed amidst most charming and delightful surroundings, then there is little left to be desired. Victoria is in this respect, and as a place of residence, very nearly perfect, at least the young people think so.





VICTORIA RURAL & URBAN REALTY

The Capital City Offers Intrinsic Values in Realty Investments--Building Sites for Residences in the City--Acreage Plots for Fruit Growing and Market Gardening in the Suburbs Are Attracting a Most Desirable Class of Home-Seekers and Investors---A Prediction for the Future.

(Written by James Anderson, of the Pacific Realty Co., Ltd.)

VICTORIA, the Sunshine City of the Pacific Northwest, with its unequalled climate, its wonderful natural resources, its unique situation at the gateway to the Pacific ocean, has beyond doubt entered on a new era of growth and development.

The old Victoria is a thing of the past and in a few years time the city will have changed so materially as to be hardly recognizable to anyone who has not seen it since the '90's.

Although Victoria has been slow in starting its second growth, in comparison with the more active development of the neighboring cities of Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma, yet the last three years have shown steady improvement which to the careful observer is growing stronger every day and will by another year have a marked effect on the general appearance of the city and suburbs.

Activity in Local Market.

The real estate market has not been so active for many years as it is now and the transactions for the first five months of this year are greater than the entire business for the year 1905.

Many transfers have taken place, of which the public have not heard of, and it would surprise most of Victoria's citizens to know of the large amount of city and urban property which has changed hands since the 1st of January, 1906.

But the writer does not intend to deal with statistics, the intention of this article is more to show the prospective value of Victoria real estate rather than the present or past estimates.

Victoria has had a real estate boom in common with all other Western cities and like them it has had the reaction which resulted in values touching the low water mark and from that mark there has been no appreciable increase up to the present time. It is worth noting, however, that the second rise in property values in any city which has suffered from over-boom at one period of its existence, is almost sure to be a steady and permanent one, fully justified by local conditions and which seldom suffers from even a temporary relapse. Take several instances of growing Canadian cities, Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg and even Ottawa furnish examples of steady growth of values after the bottom of the first boom had dropped out. Seattle and Tacoma also bear strong testimony of the stability of the second increase in property values. The reason for this is easily explained; the initial boom is generally worked up by over estimating the future possibilities of what may be while any second growth is governed entirely by the supply and demand for property and the rental returns on investments.

Victoria's Business Centre.

The business centre of Victoria is contained in a very small area and may be described as being contained in the space bounded by Douglas street on the north, Cormorant street on the north, Belleville street on the south and the Inner Harbor on the west, the total acreage covered being about 300 acres. Inside of this space are found all the leading retail and most of the wholesale stores. Government street running north and south is the main artery and and Fort streets running east and west are the most important cross streets. Property on Government street is valued at from \$600 to \$1,000 per front foot according to location, and the best sign of the prosperous condition of the city is marked by the fact that there is not a vacant store for rent on the street within the boundaries mentioned.

Give Victoria ten years steady growth, however, and Douglas street will naturally develop into one of the most important retail business thoroughfares in the city, as it is a recognized fact today that the natural commercial centre of Victoria is located at the junction of Yates and Douglas streets.

Anyone having confidence in Victoria's growing rapidly in population within the next four years will readily concede that for future business locations, the property on Douglas for a block either way from Yates street, and on Yates for a block either way from Douglas street, forms what is bound to become the retail commercial centre of the city and offers at the prices which are asked today one of the best investments in inside business property that can be found on the Pacific Coast.

The pessimists will naturally say, "Well, we have lived in Victoria for thirty years and have never heard of any lack of business sites for the accommodation of enough taxes to handle all the city's trade and we do not believe that any more space will be required." To them it might be pointed out that Victoria has gained fully two thousand inhabitants in the past year and is almost certain to add at least five thousand in 1907 to her present population. By studying the growth of the local industries and the increase of skilled labor employed, particulars of which will be found in another column of this issue of the Colonist, an idea can be gained of the steady growth of the city's pay roll, and when the large number of the retired wealthy class who have recently settled here are added to the growing list of wage earners, the estimate will be found to be a conservative one.

To those acquainted with the past conditions which have influenced Victoria's commercial career the best advice that can be given is not to consider our past or form any opinion even on the present order of things. "The Sunshine City" has started on a new era of prosperity and rapid development which cannot be checked, and even our sister cities to the south will be surprised at the rate of advancement shown in the next few years.

Our Future Prosperity.

A few reasons for the forecast of prosperity are: First, the wonderfully advantageous position Victoria occupies in being the first port of call for the immense bulk of shipping between the Pacific Northwest and all Oriental ports,

land was sold the other day for \$1,000, while at and near Victoria there are a number of parcels of the best fruit-growing land possible to obtain, offered for prices varying from \$100 to \$500 per acre.

Another feature bearing on the value of acreage property in Victoria is the increase in the number of available markets for our soil products. Northern B. C. and the Yukon are gradually be-

ing reserve stands a palatial passenger depot, from which is ready to start the Canadian Northern Overland Limited, running via Bute Inlet and the Yellowhead Pass through to the Atlantic Coast.

Huge coal bunkers have been erected at Esquimalt harbor, which is now the home port of several lines of steamers plying between Canada and the Orient.

At the corner of Yates and Douglas

ver and Victoria.

A canal has been cut through from Esquimalt harbor to the Gorge, providing a splendid inland waterway for small steamers and pleasure craft plying between the two harbors.

The old Victoria & Sidney Railway has now been converted into an interurban electric railway, running around the entire waterfront of the Saanich peninsula and comfortable observation

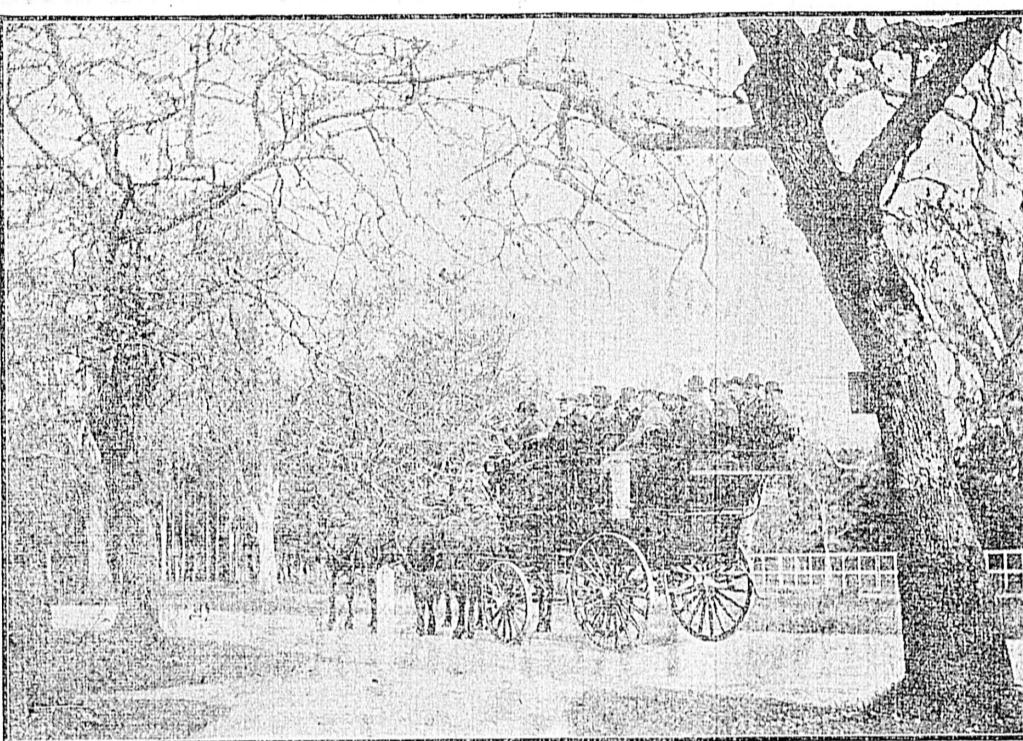
tractions for the tourists, and many stock farms on the Island contribute local bred fast horses, which establish the fame of our home racing stables for capturing the principal events.

The price of real estate has advanced steadily in the past ten years. Lots on Government street are now quoted from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per front foot, while property on the business portions of Yates, Fort and Douglas streets is nearly as valuable.

The greatest increase in values, however, is in inside residential property;

the choice sites commanding fine views of the straits and the Olympic Mountains being very seldom offered on the market, and as there is always a great number of buyers than sellers, they are quickly picked up at fancy prices.

The slopes between the city proper and Cadboro Bay are now occupied by fine residences, and as far as Cedar Hill and Mount Tolmie the country has all been converted into beautiful small estates principally occupied by the large number of wealthy people who make Victoria their summer home.



The Victoria Transfer Co's Tally-Ho.

Pacific coast? The Oriental traffic is the most important factor in bringing the railroads and the facilities that Victoria can offer for the handling of that traffic cannot be overlooked.

Second, the greatest transportation company in the world—the Canadian Pacific Railway company—has at last set its seal of approval on Victoria as being the finest all-the-year-round tourist resort in Canada and to those familiar with what has happened in other less favored cities endorsed and advertised by that company, it is not necessary to point out that our future is assured beyond all doubt.

Third, the new development of the northern portion of British Columbia—the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in that section—the splendid natural resources of the richest portion of Vancouver Island, the West coast, the trade of which is entirely tributary to Victoria, our growing importance as the capital of the most important province in our prosperous Dominion—and last but certainly not least, our city's superb attractions for wealthy home-seekers and tourists, form a combination of conditions bound to eventually justify any forecasts made in this article.

Residential Property.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Victoria's value as a residential city. That it will finally become the Los Angeles of Canada is most readily admitted by one American visitors. With a climate unsurpassed anywhere on the North American continent and a variety of beautiful coast and country locations available for any kind of home the heart of mankind can desire, the only wonder is that long before this its charms have not already been discovered by a much larger number of that great army of people who are looking for some favored spot to retire and enjoy the harvest of their toil. From a strictly real estate standpoint it is safe to say that nowhere on the Pacific Coast can be found cheaper residential property than that offered in Victoria and its suburbs. Take as an example the property recently sold by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency known as Fairfield Estate. This property is situated within five minutes walk from the heart of the city, adjoining the waterfront and Beacon Hill park (the two main attractions to home-seekers looking for a location) and consists practically of a series of level fields covered with the richest soil and requiring not the slightest work of any kind to turn them into magnificent flower gardens. Nearly 700 acres, subdivided into small parcels, of this property has changed hands recently at a price equal to \$150 per acre, or from \$600 to \$700 per acre.

In nearly every other city on the coast it costs almost as much as this to clear, grade and put in shape for a building, any residential property in a like situation which is sold for nearly four times the cost price. The fact that there is a great quantity of first class improved land surrounding Victoria, offered at a very low figure, makes the location for home-seekers a most desirable one, for where lots would be purchased elsewhere, acres can be had for the same cost in our city, ensuring ample ground for gardens, orchards and home farming and giving every privacy and seclusion that can be desired. As a comparison of prices it might be noted that away in the interior of British Columbia less than an acre of choice fruit

streets stands the finest grand opera house on the Pacific Coast, capable of seating 4000 people.

The Princess Vancouver and the Princess Victoria, the twin ferry steamers of the C. P. R., give a double daily service between Seattle, Vancouver

cars carry the large number of visitors to the numerous summer hotels and resorts which are located all along the line.

At the new race track the spring and fall meetings of the Victoria Racing Association form one of the principal attractions for the tourists, and many of the smaller properties have changed hands, the new owners with great energy clearing and planting their lands in orchards and smaller fruit trees. Great credit is due the Fruit Growers association for the work they have done in arranging for the disposal of all the small fruits of their district at the highest market prices, strawberries having brought 10 cents net to the grower.

Saanich being now a Municipality

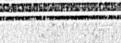
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On the old site known as the Song-

Notable Features of Past Dramatic Season

The artistic achievements of the fated last season appear to many critics to have been entirely incommensurate with its financial success. The extreme of pessimism is expressed by Louis V. De Poe, reviewing the season for the New York World, who, speaking for the patron of the theatre who regards the drama as "something higher and better than a commodity in trade," pronounces the offerings of last season as "uncomprisingly dull." The Evening Post, in its retrospective glance, is "struck by the great dearth of rising ability—or either new actors or dramatists of distinguished ability," yet discerns "two or three plays of more than ordinary merit." It is, however, forced to admit that the excellence of these plays "consisted rather in their moral or purpose than in their literary or dramatic construction." Henry Tyrrell, writing in The Forum (July-September), expresses the hopeful view that the record of the season contains "some materials for permanency." People alert for signs of hopefulness for the American drama find some encouragement in the fact that three of the season's successes were home-brewed. "The Girl of the Golden West" and "The Squaw Man" exhibit the American predilection for primitive life, and show to Mr. Tyrrell the virtues of "realistic life characterization, in the combination of homogeneous groups of typical men and women in action, with motives that appeal to us as vital today—the complete antithesis of the individual 'star' system, with one character looming out of all proportion to the common standard of humanity, and the others dwindling to puny insignificance far below it." The third American piece, "The Lion and the Mouse," shares with a successful English importation, "The Walls of Jericho," the following praise from The Evening Post:

"The weaknesses of these two plays—thick awkward mechanism, their conventional devices, their unpolished utterance, and their frequent exaggerations—were sufficiently obvious, of course, to all theatrical observers of moderate experience; but they were insignificant in comparison with the one great fact that the spirit of both was wholesome, vigorous and righteous, and that it appealed to what was best, and not to what was basest, in the heart of man."

Such established names as Clyde Fitch, George Ade, William Gillette, and Augustus Thomas are credited with no added honors in the season now ended. Several new names, however, the reviewer bid us hold in view for the future achievements of their owners. Channing Pollock met with a "success of esteem" through his play, "The Little Gray Lady," though it was snuffed out by the rivalries of managers. A writer in Munsey's says: "The play was refreshing in that it had neither dress-suits nor the sound of an automobile in it, and established Mr. Pollock as an author to be reckoned with." Another artistic bit was the curtain-raiser by Austin strong and Lloyd Osborne, "The Little Father of the Wilderness," while Edward Peple's "The Prince Chap" pleased for its human qualities. Historical drama, which shares some of the disfavor awarded the historical novel, received a real contribution in Benjamin Chapin's "Abraham Lincoln." Of this play Henry Tyrrell writes:

"It actually succeeded, for the first time in history, in giving a convincing life-picture of the martyr President's very human personality, projected against the stormy background of Civil War time in the White House at Washington. The quaint, shrewd, homely wit and humor of Lincoln's character, warmed by the kindness of a great heart, and accentuating by vivid contrast the streak of tragic melancholy and gloom in his nature, might well give an actor pause in any attempt at impersonation. Yet it was in boldly playing up this comic side that Mr. Chapin struck his truest note. . . . If Mr. Chapin has not quite achieved the great American historical drama for which wise men are watching, he has at least blocked it out."

The foreign dramatist, as ever, figured larger in the eyes of the public than the native producer. Pre-eminent during the season were the names of Barrie and Shaw. Shaw, it is believed, has reached the end or nearly the end of his vogue. "John Bull's Other Island" proved to be a "shore"; "Mrs. Warren's Profession," though receiving a late vindication by the courts, was conceived by the police to be a crime and was suppressed after a single performance in New York. Meanwhile, says Mr. Tyrrell, "Robert Loraine shrewdly profited by all the notoriety thus drummed up by exploiting three-fourths of 'Man and Superman' (with the 'Hell' scenes cut out)—a concoction containing just enough of independent outlaw wit, with the mephitic elements judiciously subdued, to satisfy large numbers of playgoers who were still curious about Shaw. That morbid curiosity has been sur-

passed favorably, as it does not occur in sufficient quantities in any one place. As it is only required in lengths of about seven inches and cut to the thickness of pencils it may prove remunerative to anyone entering into the business, even under present conditions."

The Yew.

Yew, known botanically as Taxus brevifolia, is a small tree occasionally attaining a size of two feet, and forty feet in height. Its habitat is principally along the sea coast of Vancouver Island, and Mainland; generally in thickets of other trees. The leaves are very dense, hard, heavy, and of a fine peculiar hollow at the calyx; the bark short, about an inch, flat, and placed on each side of the stem, closely resembling the Hemlock; the fruit is a pretty red berry about the size of a pea with a smooth and reddish, and the wood is red color. Like our own forefathers, the Indians were well aware of the suitability of this wood, and when they were in use, made their bows of it. It closely resembles the European variety but is not identically the same. For rollers and such purposes this wood is excellent.

When Moriz Rosenthal, the superb Austrian pianist, comes to America again next season under the direction of Henry Wolfsohn, he will have ten complete programmes to select from. He not only will not play the same programme twice in any one city, but he will not, except by popular demand repeat any one composition at a subsequent recital in a given place. Rosenthal is now carefully selecting the numbers for these programmes from his enormous repertoire. He writes his manager that in order that he may satisfy himself with his playing on the approaching tour, he is practising eight and ten hours per day. "If I only can satisfy myself," writes the virtuoso, "I am sure the public will be satisfied, for I am my own severest critic. Frequently, when audiences have seen me greatly pleased with my playing, I have felt that it was execrable." Such modesty in a great artist is quite unusual, but it is in keeping with the earnestness which is one of Rosenthal's chief characteristics.

Sir George Grove once wrote that Schubert was "one of the very few musicians who did not behave as if he thought himself the greatest man in the world." There are plenty of literary men, too, who may be included in the category of those who believe, with the German humorist, that "Bescheidenheit ist eine zier Doch kommt man weiter ohne ihr." Bjornsterne Bjornson, for example, said in the course of the remarks he made the other day at the unveiling of a monument to Richard Nordraak in Berlin: "Nordraak's death completely altered my plan of life. My mind was filled with the old Icelandic ballads and pictures from the ancient Northern Mythology. It was my intention out of this material to create, in conjunction with the deceased, great dramas, for which he was to supply the music. His early death frustrated those plans. Afterwards Richard Wagner used the same sources for his works. But though I am not learned in musical matters, I must say that in my opinion Wagner has failed to hit upon the right thing in his presentation of Germanic mythology. He has imparted a sensual sentimentalism to it which is alien to its nature. However, that which does not come at its proper time can never come."

Oscar Hammerstein's latest acquisition for the Manhattan Opera House is Gianna Russi, an eminent dramatic Italian soprano. She has just finished a season at Milan, where she has the reputation of being one of the greatest of dramatic singers. She will make her debut at the Manhattan Opera House in "Aida."

Henry Russell, who has formed an operatic company to which he has given the name of "San Carlo," has issued a prospectus. Mme. Nordica is to be with the company during its New Orleans season, after which she will make a concert tour. The company is booked into April, it is announced, with the exception of the March dates, when the organization was to have been left in San Francisco. On account of the fire there these dates are still unsettled. Of the singers who will appear besides Mme. Nordica are Alice Neill, M. Angelina-Fornari, a baritone from La Scala, Milan; Miles, Deryne and Miles and Mme. Tarquin; mezzo-sopranos, Mines, Columbati, Monti, Baldini and Viviani; tenors, Mme. Constantino, Giaccone, Martin, and Sache; baritones, Angelina-Fornari, Fratoddi and Galperni; bassos and buffos, Perello, Perini, Valentini, Barocchi and Viviani.

Not only is Europe endeavoring in every way to do honor to the memory of the composer Mozart, but America also, is trying to show her appreciation of his genius. At the Prochazka studio, in South Nyack, N. Y., on August 23rd, is to be held an "In Memoriam" concert, on which occasion Bach's "Prelude and Fugue in G minor," Brahms' "Intermezzo et Ballade," Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto, Saint-Saens' "Concepto in G minor," a Liszt paraphrase of "Rigolletto," and Mozart's "Concepto in F major," are to be given by Almee Gillies, Helen Mayer and Miss M. G. Lynch. In addition, Miss Mayer has prepared an essay on racial.

TIMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued From Page 8.)

giving a very unique appearance to the tree; the bark which is somewhat in appearance like that of the hemlock, splits into small square plates, is of a pale brownish color, and often exudes large quantities of gum. The wood, however, is free of resin, it is white, light and easily worked resembling the eastern variety in that respect and in odor. It is probably the most valuable of any of our woods, but unfortunately it does not occur in any great quantities. The product I am informed, is bought up principally for the manufacture of powder barrels and boxes; for which purpose it seems peculiarly adapted. Its habitat is on the mountain ranges, and at altitudes of three thousand feet or thereabouts; and its range is general throughout the Province, at any rate in the southern portions; but I am not aware of its northern range.

Juniper.

Juniper or pencil wood. Juniper is found pretty well all over the Province in exposed points, generally growing in stunted form, but occasionally attaining a size on Vancouver Island, of from two to four feet, but seldom over a foot. The leaves are a grayish green, resembling the cedar, with a strong pungent odor. The berries are blue, covered with a white bloom. This is a dioecious tree; that is, the individuals being of different sexes, like the holly. The wood is fine grained, red, with the well known perfume of the pencil wood. Some years ago I was applied to from England as to the possible supply of this wood in this country, as the conches from which it was obtained were being exhausted, I regret to say that I was unable to

report favorably, as it does not occur in sufficient quantities in any one place. As it is only required in lengths of about seven inches and cut to the thickness of pencils it may prove remunerative to anyone entering into the business, even under present conditions.

The Yew.

The following is the text of a circular issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, and is published for the information it contains. It is obvious, of course, that the association is especially interested in the sale of these cattle and their statements are given without prejudice.—Ed.]

A brief sketch of the history and characteristics of the Holstein-Friesian breed will be sufficient to show that it is eminently suited to meet the requirements of the average dairy farmer of the present day. For two thousand years these cattle have been used and developed for dairy purposes by the thrifty farmers of Holland, especially on the fertile lowland provinces of Friesland and North Holland. In the words of Prof. Roberts, of Cornell,—"Here are a people, occupying lands which are sold for less than five hundred dollars per acre, frequently for a thousand and upwards, producing butter and cheese and placing it on the European market in successful competition with that produced on lands of less than a tenth of their value." What then is the secret of the Hollander's success? Simply the old principle—Breed, feed, weed—carried out with Dutch persistency through all the centuries of the Christian era. This is the sort of pedigree that speaks for itself. The black-and-white cow is a worker by right of inheritance.

Powers of Assimilation

These cattle have great feeding capacity, with remarkable digestive and assimilative powers. A very foolish idea is prevalent in some quarters that a dairy cow must be a small eater in order to be profitable. There can be no profit from animals that consume only the food necessary to keep them alive. The more they consume, digest and assimilate above the required food for support, the greater will be the profit. The Holsteins are by no means dainty in their appetite, and freely consume the rougher and cheaper fodders of our farms and turn them into the valuable finished products, whether milk, butter or cheese, at a good profit to the farmer. The cows not only give a large quantity of milk, but they are as a rule persistent milkers and keep up their flow of milk through a long period of years, a very desirable characteristic. They are generally easy milkers and of quiet dispositions, so that they may be milked rapidly and without trouble, an important item in these days when labor is so difficult to procure.

Vitality and Nutritive Value of Milk

The chief objection made to the Holstein as a dairy cow is that she does not give a high quality of milk. People who make this objection do not appreciate the fact that the nutritive value of milk is largely derived from its solids, not fat, and that a milk abnormally rich in butter fat is not the best for general use. Milk testing from 3.5 to 4 per cent. fat is a better all-round milk than one showing a higher percentage of fat. The richer milk is no better for cheese-making, as cheesemakers are unable to extract all the fat from milk testing over 4 per cent. For direct consumption, especially by children and invalids, properly balanced or normal milk is invariably recommended by leading physicians.

In grading up a herd of native cows, the late E. D. Tillson, of Tillsonburg, Ont., furnished an object lesson to farmers who desire to improve their herds but do not feel able to purchase pure bred cows. His herd of sixty-five cows, consisting almost entirely of Holstein grades, averaged nearly 10,000 pounds yearly; five cows gave from 13,000 to 16,582 pounds of milk in one year, while his best cow, bred and developed on the farm, produced 20,132 pounds of milk in twelve months.

few years ago by the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association is doing similar work for this country, but with a still higher standard of admission. Hundreds of official tests have been made throughout America during the past ten years, and all the mature cows so tested have averaged in the neighborhood of 17½ pounds of butter per week. Many authentic records have been made at Canadian agricultural fairs, and it may be pointed out that in at least three-fourths of all the show ground tests of the last decade the highest standing has been taken by pure bred or grade Holstein-Friesian cows. Sensational among fair ground tests was that of a Holstein-Friesian cow at the Provincial Winter Fair held at London. In a forty-eight hour test conducted by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, this cow produced 6.7 pounds of butter fat, a record which has never been equalled by a cow of any breed publicly or officially tested at a show.

Grading Up a Herd

The Holstein-Friesian bull possesses a vigorous constitution, above we believe, that of any other dairy breed. Hence the difficulty for grading up a herdsman. In the words of Prof. Roberts, of Cornell,—"Here are a people, occupying lands which are sold for less than five hundred dollars per acre, frequently for a thousand and upwards, producing butter and cheese and placing it on the European market in successful competition with that produced on lands of less than a tenth of their value." What then is the secret of the Hollander's success? Simply the old principle—Breed, feed, weed—carried out with Dutch persistency through all the centuries of the Christian era. This is the sort of pedigree that speaks for itself. The black-and-white cow is a worker by right of inheritance.

Adaptability to Circumstances

The extent to which a breed spreads throughout the world and the ease with which it adapts itself to the varying conditions of soil and climate are fairly good tests of its intrinsic worth. Particularly is this true with dairy breeds, which are found only in civilized countries and on valuable lands. It has been said that the Holstein is found in more countries, occupying more territory, and probably producing more milk, more butter and more cheese, than all other dairy breeds combined. Whether or not this statement is true, the fact remains that the plebeian Dutchmen's calm-eyed spotted cow is very much in evidence in all parts of the world. The neighboring kingdom of Belgium, where all the improved dairy breeds may be said to have an equal chance, is practically monopolized by the Holsteins. The doors of the United Kingdom and of the Channel Islands are closed against the Dutch invaders, but Germany has given them a warm welcome. They have traveled to inhospitable Russia, where at the mouth of the Dvina, nearly within the Arctic Circle, they have produced the Kolmogorov breed, the most highly valued cattle of that country. They are the favorite cattle of South Africa and they are well known in Australia. The same may be said of Argentina, of Venezuela, of the Gulanas, of the West Indies and of Mexico. The United States from Maine to California, and from Texas to Minnesota are thickly dotted with herds of Holsteins that take second place to no other dairy breed, and in our own Canada where the breed has only been introduced for twenty-five years, it is rapidly taking as good a place as it occupies in the United States. May we not then conclude that this breed has a remarkable aggressiveness and power of adapting itself to circumstances?

For Beef and Veal Production

In many sections the production of veal is already adding an important item to the credit side of the dairy farmer's balance sheet. No kind of quality of veal is in so great a demand as that of the Holstein-Friesian breed and its grades. Veal is also an important sort of revenue to the dairymen of North Holland and Friesland. They supply vast quantities to the English markets.

Cows of this breed make an excellent quality of beef. Whatever may be the breed, a dairy herd in no country lasts above six to ten years of age, accidents and failures to breed constantly deplete it. If the cows thus dropped out cannot be profitably turned to beef, the capital in the herd is totally lost during every period of six to ten years. Cows of this breed are good feeders and their beef commands a high price.

Constitutional Vigor and Prepotency

Judging the breed by the prevailing type, as we must necessarily do, it will be found wonderfully endowed with

some crabs should live on mountains four thousand feet high? They have, in addition to the lung, a little reservoir of water within their bodies for moistening the breathing apparatus when it becomes dry. Though dwelling so far from the sea, they have a strong affection for the old home, and once a year they make a pilgrimage to it in May (the rainy season on the islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans, where they live, in vast herds, straight to the sea).

Rev. Thomas Stebbing says in his "History of Cusack": "The army is often a mile and a half long and forty or fifty paces broad. Each soldier marches sideways. They go over everything that comes in their way, be it ledges, houses, churches, hills or cliffs. They would rather clamber up at the peril of their lives than make a circuit. They sometimes pass in at the windows on one side of a house, right over the occupants, who may be asleep in bed, and out at those on the other side, causing the people no little fright. The vanguard, composed wholly of males, starts some days before the main army. The noise which they make is like the rattling of armor. If any luckless soldier falls and breaks his limbs, he is immediately gobbled up by his companions."

Unlike most sea-crabs, the young of the land-crabs do not pass through a number of changes, but the little ones are perfect when they leave the egg. They live on the sea-shore, clinging to the rocks, and enjoying themselves for some time before they go to their home in the hills.

History and Characteristics of the Holstein

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Interesting Items Culled From Magazines and Exchanges

Britain Has Still Many Great Men

From Tit-Bits.

The recent statement by W. B. Rich mond, R. A., that "we have not really great men, because we do not desire them and because we are experiencing a natural lull in genius," represents a fairly widespread opinion that the day of "giants," if not over, is just now in suspense, and that the present is an age of mediocrities.

It is true that we have lost many of our intellectual giants—Dickens and Thackeray, Carlyle and Buskin, Huxley, Tyndall, and Herbert Spencer, Gladstone, Bright and Disraeli—men whose genius has placed them among the immortals; but we have happily still with us many men who are not only distinctly great, but who in their turn will fill conspicuous niches in our Temple of Fame.

It is doubtful, for instance, whether Britain has produced a more brilliant man of science than Lord Kelvin, whose almost countless inventions during the last half century have done so much to revolutionize the science of electricity and navigation. Merely to give a list of his contributions to our knowledge in a score of quite distinct directions would fill columns; and there can be little doubt that when he, too, has joined the other giants of science his fame will be at least equal to that of the greatest of them all.

Signor Marconi, who is half a Briton (his mother was an Irish lady), had made himself immortal by his discovery of aerial telegraphy before he had advanced far into the twenties. Sir William Crookes, who is constantly startling the world with his revolutionary discoveries in the field of chemistry, is the greatest chemist since Faraday; and among lesser scientific lights still living, who are really great men, are Lords Rayleigh and Aveyre, whose fame will surely survive them.

In literature we can still boast great names, if none, perhaps, so distinguished and enduring as those of Carlyle and Tennyson, Dickens and Thackeray. Among our poets, Swinburne and William Watson are entitled to rank with, if not above, the majority of those who have sung and died before them; and Mr. George Meredith is assured of a high place among the writers of fiction whose works endure—indeed, it is doubtful whether, as judged by the highest tests of art, England has ever produced his superior.

Though Art has been robbed in recent years of Millais and Leighton, Madox Brown, Watts, Rossetti, and other great painters, we still have Mr. Holman Hunt, whose "Light of the World," "The Triumph of the Innocents," and many other canvases, are among the greatest achievements of British art, and who, in the opinion of competent judges, is one of the finest painters the world has known. Mr. Sargent, as a portrait-painter, is entitled to rank with Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney; Mr. E. A. Abbey, R. A., and Mr. George Clausen, R. A., will be even more famous in future generations than in ours; and the time will come, so they say who are most fitted to judge, when Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R. A., the famous sculptor, will be placed on a pedestal as exalted as that of Flaxman.

England has created few really great musicians, but Sir Edward Elgar already takes a very high place among them, though probably his best work is yet to come; and it is by no means sure that a generation hence he will not have displaced Henry Purcell from his eminence as the greatest of English composers. In Germany, the nursery of musical geniuses, Elgar is already ranked with some of their greatest men.

There may be no lawyer living today quite so profound as Jessel, or so brilliant as Herschell and Roundell Palmer, but it would be possible to name a dozen men who, in gifts and attainments, could challenge comparison with the best men in any previous generation; and although we may have no statesman of the eminence of Gladstone or Disraeli, and no political orator so magnetic and eloquent as John Bright, yet we have great men, whose names will occur to our readers, in the arena of politics.

The British navy, too, has its great men, who, if they had had the opportunities of past heroes, would probably have won equal fame. To mention only two out of many, Sir John Fisher has probably never had a superior as a tactician, organizer and all-round seaman; while Lord Charles Beresford would probably have been a conspicuous figure in Nelson's day.

And if England has now no Wellington or Marlborough, she has a trio of soldiers of whom any age or country might be proud, and all of whom have well earned the title of "great men": Lords Roberts, Wolseley and Kitchener. Lords Curzon and Milner need fear no comparison with the most famous of past Colonial administrators; nor in the realm of commerce has Great Britain ever produced finer samples of energetic manhood than Mr. Carnegie and Lord Strathcona.

Alfred Beit,
Diamond King

In the life of Alfred Beit the press found material for much comment upon the industrial condition of South Africa, from which region his great fortune was gathered. The Detroit News asserts that "its natural progress has been set back at least a century" because a few men like Beit and Cecil Rhodes had the opportunity and ingenuity to "plunder" its natural wealth. Others are not so severe. The New York Sun, for instance, declares that "each in his way was an idealist, Beit as a genius of business, Rhodes as an empire-builder." The Sun thus briefly reviews the lives of these two men:

Both Beit and Rhodes went to South Africa originally in search of health as very young men, Rhodes without any resources at all, and Beit as the son of a prosperous Hamburg merchant. Born in the same year, 1853, they became interested in the Kimberley diamond mines at about the same time, made great fortunes at an early age, and succeeded in forming what may justly be called the diamond trust, since it controls the price of diamonds the world over. The dream of imper-

ial expansion was Rhodes', but he was always able to enlist his friend Beit in the promotion of his railroad and charter-company enterprises. If Beit was involved in the high-handed Jameson outrage he had Rhodes to thank for it. The firm named and business might have read "Rhodes & Beit, Explorers of Africa from Cape Town to Cairo."

The two men had many tastes in common as lovers of the arts and as collectors. Rhodes was an Oxford man and read the classics in editions specially brought out for him. They were both generous givers for educational and charitable purposes. Beit was a man who shunned notoriety, and his methods were subtle and soundless. Rhodes was proud of his fame, and did things on a lavish scale, and in a royal way, as one who should have been born in the purple and could not but make a noise in the world. Had Rhodes lived to old age, there is no knowing what part he might have still played as a British statesman; had Beit long survived, he would have become a billionnaire.

The will of Mr. Beit verifies the predictions as to the probable magnificence of his public gifts. A despatch to the New York Times gives in detail the bequests of this class. The chief features are here quoted:

As was anticipated, the document proves to be very interesting, lacking little of the remarkable qualities which gossip attributed to the bequests. The sums enumerated make the vast total of \$9,675,000, not including the value of an estate bequeathed to Mr. Beit's native city, Hamburg, or the art treasures bestowed on the British National Gallery and the museums of Berlin and Hamburg.

It is believed that the aggregate value of the public bequests will be not far short of \$12,500,000.

The most notable provision of the will is that in which a body of trustees gets control of \$6,000,000 to be used in the development and construction of means of communication in Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa, which, with other bequests for South Africa, demonstrates that Mr. Beit's interest in the welfare of the country in which his fortune was made was equal to that of his old associate, Cecil Rhodes.

To the College of Technology connected with London University the sum of \$250,000 and 1,000 \$12.50 shares in the DeBeers Company are bequeathed.

One million dollars is left to the University of Johannesburg to build and equip buildings on the land previously given by Mr. Beit.

One million dollars is bequeathed for educational or charitable purposes in Rhodesia and other territories within the field of the British South Africa Company.

The Ideals of Farm Life

In a previous paper I presented the reason that 155 college students gave me for leaving the farm to engage in other occupations. These students saw little opportunity in farming; 40 per cent. of them alleging that the business offers no financial reward. Twenty per cent. said that the physical labor is too exacting, and approximately an equal number that no social opportunities are offered. These replies present one view of the vexed question as to what the place of the farmer is to be in our coming civilization. There was a strain of hope running through some of the replies that in the future the opportunities on the farm would be improved; but, for the most part, the responses were hopelessly against the business of farming as a means of personal achievement.

When I asked for the opinions of those who had planned to leave the farm, I asked, also, for the reasons that moved those who have planned to remove from city conditions to farm life and those who, reared on farms, intended to return there after leaving college. The responses are most illuminating, and, of course, they are hopeful for those of us who look to the open country to aid in some large way in maintaining and forwarding the best civilization.

Sixty-eight town-bred or city-bred students wrote me that they intend to pursue farming as a business, and to this end had entered themselves in the College of Agriculture. I should explain, however, that I use the word "farming" in its broadest sense as comprising those many occupations that are directly concerned with the products of the soil and are in intimate touch with actual rural life conditions; for some of these young men expect to be creamery men in the small rural factories rather than actual tillers of the soil. Many of the respondents give more than one reason for desiring to follow agricultural work.

The point of view of all these various personal replies is most significant, and it is in bold contrast to the general run of the responses of those who plan to leave the farm. The present replies are marked by the prominence given to ideals and by the subordination of mere personal emoluments and desire for money. Forty per cent. of those who are leaving the farm allege that they do so because there is not money enough in it; very few of the 261 students who plan to be farmers mention the expectation of earning money as the leading motive, and a number of them mention the relatively small earning power, and then declare that they will follow the business in spite of that handicap. Nearly every one of them gives higher ideals of living as the propelling motive, and these ideals crystallize about two foci—the love of nature, and the desire of a free, independent life. Moreover, these are responses of strong conviction. They evidence pride of calling, and not one of them is apologetic. They are hopeful; they are surprisingly unselfish. Not one of them asks for power. They show that even in this epoch of hurried city building, the love of the open country and of plain, quiet living still remains as a real and vital force.

I was impressed, in the replies of those who are to leave the farm, with the emphasis placed on lack of money, hard work, and small social opportunity; I am impressed in these replies with the recurrence of such ideals as love for the work that one is doing, education, study, personal influence, happiness, service, home. With these young men, their business is to be an affair of the heart. We hear much about the greed of money and power and the great dangers that threaten our runaway society; but I wonder whether, in the end, the country man will not still have hold of at least one of the reins.

In the year 1789, Dr. John Williams wrote an Enquiry concerning the first discovery of America by Europeans, in which he undertook to prove that there existed in Western America a tribe of Indians speaking the Welsh language and who were descended from the companions of Prince Madoc, son of Owen Gwynedd, who sailed

How Pike Found His Peak

Eugene Parsons, in August Recreation.

westward in the year 1170. In 1792, Dr. Williams published Further Observations on the Discovery of America by Prince Madoc, in which he gave the testimony of General Bowles, a Creek Indian, who had then lately been in London, and several others, regarding the Welsh Indians.

The late E. J. Payne, in his History of America, is disposed to accept the story of Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd as having foundation in fact. He mentions the version of Madoc's voyages told by Gutty Owen, a poetical historian, who compiled a Welsh pedigree for Henry the Seventh. Payne attributes Henry's interest in the Cabot enterprise, in part at least, to his knowledge of the discoveries of Madoc. "Though antiquaries," says Payne, "have placed the story of Madoc under the head of mythical geography, it possibly belongs to genuine history, and is connected with the contemporary cycle of Norse voyages." John Fiske rejects the Madoc story. It is strange that Geraldus Cambrensis, who mentions Madoc's father and his brothers, does not speak of Madoc himself or of the voyages attributed to him. Madoc's father, Owen Gwynedd, son of Gruffydd ap Conan, was one of the most illustrious princes of North Wales. He died in 1169. His lawful heir, Jorwerth, being disfigured by a broken nose, was objected to by some of his people, and his half-brother, David, seized the throne. But the line of Jorwerth subsequently ousted the usurpers. These dissensions may have been the domestic troubles to which the biographers of Madoc refer as the cause of his wandering.

The Cup That Poisons

From Public Opinion.

Mr. Alexander Haig waves a red flag in this month's National Review, which should send us all back to water and a dry crust, relieved, perhaps, by an occasional apple. We are all poisoning ourselves by our accustomed food, and the race which had been priding itself that it is now longer lived than its forefathers is simply providing for its own debility.

Ten is one of the most vicious of our drinks, and meat is as harmful as any vile concoction sold in the name of Burgundy. It is all made scientifically clear that everything we eat and drink belongs to the order of stimulants, and stimulants are bound sooner or later to aggravate uric acid troubles. Their action is treacherous in the extreme.

Says Mr. Haig—"All stimulants clear the blood of uric acid; they would not be stimulants if they did not do so, and universally all things that clear the blood of uric acid are stimulants. What is desirable is to get the blood and vital tissues as clear as possible from this substance, and the right way to do this is to cut short the introduction of further poisons from outside and to dissolve and gradually clear out the accumulations already present in the body. The wrong way to do it is to give a further dose of stimulating poison from outside to clear the blood at the cost of producing increased accumulations in the glands and tissues, thus laying up a store certain at some future time to increase the very trouble from which an escape is sought. It must be obvious that there is no safe escape in this direction, that the relief obtained is temporary and becomes ever less, and that the more it is resorted to the greater the ultimate disaster; for stimulation first clears the blood of the obstructing substance, and later on inevitably brings back into circulation an ever increasing quantity of the same depressing substance. Hence it follows that no takers of stimulants keep for long at the same dose; the tendency is to constant demand, and therefore the quantity and strength of the tea taken are constantly increasing. In the same way, it is well known that those who take laudanum may begin with a few drops and end by taking it from wine glasses, and the moderate drinker insensibly slips into the drunkard. The fact that should act as a warning or danger signal is the insidious manner in which tea lays hold of its victims. It comes as a harmless friend, the comforter in sad and weary hours, literally the cup that cheers; but attempt to give it up, and you then realize, perhaps, for the first time, the power of the poison with which you have been playing.

Some may comprehend the dangerous influence and resolve to get free at all costs, but a much larger number put off the ultimate reckoning off to a future day, when work may be less pressing, or general health in some unexplained manner better, and meanwhile secure a fresh lease of life as the result of increased doses of stimulant.

The race needs stimulants today because when they left their natural food, they took to such stimulants as fish, flesh, fowl, and eggs, and soon (for which I hope are now quite evident) were compelled to add to the tea, coffee, cacao, morphine, cocaine, alcohol, tobacco, because of the inevitable consequence that the more stimulant taken the more is required to counteract the secondary depressing effects. Therefore, the first wrong step was relinquishing natural foods, and the second taking these which are stimulants and unnatural, and thus things gone from bad to worse.

The suggestion of living on the natural foods will doubtless excite little but mirth; but unfortunately, this does not alter the fact that stimulants cannot be adopted in place of food with impunity. It is far beyond a question of life and death.

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Gave Million Dollars For Temperance

From the Tacoma Daily News.

dian is often the only one who possesses the necessary knowledge. He cannot be picked out by his employer as one would under ordinary conditions select his help, but is usually recommended by some one who knows him. He comes to us, therefore, as a stranger, and each has to find out the peculiarities of the other.

As we meet we salute him with an extended hand and a "How do?" His hand greets ours without a word in return—and we do the shaking.

The next move is ours. We inquire about the hunting—is it good this year around here?

"O-yes," is the answer, uttered in a one-syllable grunt.

"Can you take us where there is any deer or moose?"

"O-yes."

"How far will we have to go for them?"

"There," and his arm sweeps a lengthy section of the horizon in front of us.

"Oh yes, we suppose so, but how many miles is it?"

"Not far."

"But don't you know how many miles we will have to go to get where those deer and moose are?"

"Oh, four—five—ten miles," is the indefinite yet exhaustive reply. He appears to have made a superhuman effort to answer our question, in that he had to speak four words too many.

We then resolve to try a different line of questioning in our search for information, and so smile our pleasure at his last answer.

"How long will it take to get there?"

"Not long."

"Well, how many hours?"

For answer to this he smiles in an ignorant way, as if he did not understand, so we pull out our watch and say, "What time will we get there?"

"Tomorrow!"

But there is no use to complain against the Indian's procrastination, who believes tomorrow is just as good as today. And, after all, may he not be right? And what does he think of us and our hurry?

The testator has left the fullest directions as to the way in which the sum to be called the "John Crowle Band of Hope and Temperance Fund" is to be applied. And the employment of the interest of this quarter of a million sterling is conditional upon the Wesleyan Methodist body, with which he was connected, raising a like sum of £250,000 within five years, so that there may be an income of a round half-million pounds to devote to the temperance cause.

But as soon as the Wesleyan conference have raised £25,000 of this sum the trustees are to pay in a similar amount, in order that the work may be begun as soon as possible. As each further £5,000 is raised by the conference, the trustees are to hand over another £5,000, until the whole amount has been absorbed.

In the event of the conference not being able to provide the

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"The Helmet of Navarre"

BY BERTHA RUNKLE

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(Continued)

"The name of Etienne de Mar will," the captain returned; "we have no fancy for aliases at the Bastile."

"It is a plot!" cried Lucas.

"It is a warrant; that is all I know about it."

"But I am not Comte de Mar," Lucas repeated.

His uneasy conscience had numbed his wits. In his dread of a plot he had done little to himself—an error. But now he pulled himself together; error or intention, he would act as if he knew it must be an error.

"My captain, you have made a mistake likely to cost you your shoulder-straps. I tell you I am not Mar; the landlord, who knows him well, tells you I am not Mar. Ask those who know M. de Mar; ask these men people. They will one and all tell you I am not he. Ask that boy there; even he dares not say to my face that I am."

His eyes met mine, and I could see that, even in the moment of challenging me, he repented. He believed that I would give the lie. But the dragon, who was bending over him, reliving him of his sword-belt, spared me the necessity.

"Captain, you need give yourself no uneasiness; this is the Comte right enough. I live in the Quartier Marais, and I have seen this gentleman a score of times riding with M. de St. Quentin."

Lucas, at this unexpected testimony, looked so taken aback that the captain burst out laughing.

"Yes, my dear monsieur, it is a little hard for M. de Mayenne's nephew—you are a nephew, are you not?—to explain how he comes to ride with the Due de St. Quentin."

It was awkward to explain. Lucas, knowing well that there was no future for him who betrayed the Generalissimo's secrets, cried out angrily:

"He lies! I never rode out with M. de St. Quentin."

"Oh, come now. Really you waste a great deal of breath," the captain said. "I regret the cruel necessity of arresting you, M. de Mar; but there is nothing gained by blustering about it. I usually know what I am about."

"You do not know! Non de dieu, you do not know. Felix Broux, speak up there. If you have told him behind my back that I am Etienne de Mar, I defy you to say it to my face."

"I know nothing about it, mesieurs," I repeated my little refrain.

"Monsieur captain, remember, if you please, I never say him till yesterday; he may be Paul de Lorraine for all I know. But he did not call himself that yesterday."

"You hell-hound!" Lucas cried.

"Go tell Louis to drive up to the cabaret door, Gaspard," bade the captain.

Lucas gazed at him as if to tear out of him the truth of the matter. I think he was still a prey to suspicion of a plot in this, and it paralyzed his tongue. He so reeked with intrigue that he smelled one wherever he went. He was much too clever to believe that this arresting officer was simply thick-witted.

"'Tis say no more," he cried. "You may spare yourself your lies, the whole crew of you. I go as your prisoner, but I go as Paul de Lorraine, son of Henry, Duke of Guise."

He said it with a certain superciliousness; but the young captain, bourgeois of the bourgeois, did not mean to let himself be put down by any sprig of the noblesse. —

"Certainly, if it is any comfort to you," he retorted. "But you are very dull, monsieur, not to be aware that your identity is known perfectly to others besides your lackey here and my man. I did not come to arrest you without a minute's description of you from M. de Belin himself."

"Ventre bleu!" Lucas shouted. "I wrote the description. I myself lodged information against Mar. I came here to make sure you took him. Carry me before Belin; he will know me."

I trembled lest the officer could not but see that the man spoke truth. But had no need to fear; there is a combination of stupidity and vanity which nothing can move.

"I have no orders to take you to M. de Belin," he returned calmly. "So you wrote the description, did you? Perhaps you will deny that it fits you?"

He read the paper.

"Charles-André-Etienne-Marie de St. Quentin, Comte de Mar. Age, three-and-twenty; figure, tall and slender; was dressed yesterday in black with a plain falling band; carries his right arm in a sling."

"Is my arm in a sling?" Lucas demanded.

"No, in a handseal," the captain laughed, at the same moment that his dragon exclaimed: "His right wrist is bandaged, though."

"That is nothing! It is a mere scratch. I did it myself by accident," Lucas shouted, striving with his hampered left hand to pull the folds apart to show it. But he could not, and fell silent, wide-eyed, like one who sees the net of fate drawing in about him. The captain went on reading from his little paper:

"Fair hair, gray eyes, aquiline nose;—I suppose you will still tell us, monsieur, that you are not the man?"

"I am not he. The Comte de Mar and I are nothing alike. We are both young, tall, yes; but that is all. He is slashed all up the forearm; my wrist is but scathed with a knife-edge. He has yellow hair; mine is brown. His eyes..."

"It is plain to me, monsieur," the officer interrupted, "that the description fits you in every particular." And so it did.

I, who had heard M. Etienne described twenty times, had yesterday mistaking Lucas for him; it was the same items served for him. It was the more remarkable because they actually looked no more alike than chalk and cheese. Lucas had set down his catalogue without a thought that he was drawing his own picture. If ever hunter was caught in his own gin, Lucas was!

"You lie!" he cried furiously. "You know I am not Mar. You lie, the whole pack of you!"

"Gag him, Ravelle," the captain commanded, with an angry flush.

"I demand to be taken before M. de Belin!" Lucas shouted.

The next moment the soldier had twisted a handkerchief about his mouth.

"Ready?" the captain asked of Gaspard, who had come back just in time to aid in the throttling. "Move on, then."

He led the way out, the two dragoons following with their prisoner. And this time Lucas' fertile wits failed

him. He did not slip from his captors' fingers between the room and the street. He was deposited in the big black coach that had aroused my wonder. Louis cracked his whip and off they rumbled.

I laughed all the way back to the Hotel St. Quentin.

XIX.

To the Hotel de Lorraine

I found M. Etienne sitting on the steps before the house. He had doffed his rusty black for a suit of azure and silver; his sword and poniard were heavy with silver chasings. His blue hat, its white plume pinned in a silver buckle, lay on the stone beside him. He had discarded his sling and was engaged in tuning a lute.

Evidently he was struck by some change in my appearance; for he asked at once:

"What has happened, Felix?"
"Such a lark!" I cried.

"What! did old Menard share the crowns with you for your trouble?"
"No; he pocketed them all. That was not it."

I was so choked with laughter as to make it hard work to explain what was it, while his first bewilderment changed to an amazed interest, which in its turn gave way, not to delight, but to distress.

"Mordieu!" he cried, starting up, his face ablaze, "if I resemble that dirt—"

"As chalk and cheese," I said. "No one seeing you both could possibly mistake you for two of the same race. But there was nothing in his catalogue that did not fit him. It mentioned, to be sure, the right arm in a sling; but his was not, but he had his wrist bandaged. I think he cut himself last night when he was after me and I flung the door in his face, for afterward he held his hand behind his back; at any rate, there was the bandage; that was enough to satisfy the captain."

"And they took him off?"
"Truly. They gagged him because he protested so much, and hugged him off."

"To the Bastile?" he demanded, as if he could scarcely realize the event.
"To the Bastile. In a big traveling coach, between the officer and his men. He may be there by this time."

"He looked at me as if he were still not quite able to believe the thing.

"It is true, monsieur. If I were inventing it I could not invent anything better; but it is true."

"Cerites, you could not invent anything better! Not anything half so good. If ever there was a case of the bitter bit—" he broke off laughing.

"Monsieur, you know not half how funny it was. Had you seen their faces—the more Lucas swore he was not Comte de Mar, the more the officer was sure he was."

"'Tis say no more," he cried. "You may spare yourself your lies, the whole crew of you. I go as your prisoner, but I go as Paul de Lorraine, son of Henry, Duke of Guise."

He said it with a certain superciliousness; but the young captain, bourgeois of the bourgeois, did not mean to let himself be put down by any sprig of the noblesse. —

"Certainly, if it is any comfort to you," he retorted. "But you are very dull, monsieur, not to be aware that your identity is known perfectly to others besides your lackey here and my man. I did not come to arrest you without a minute's description of you from M. de Belin himself."

"Ventre bleu!" Lucas shouted.

"I wrote the description. I myself lodged information against Mar. I came here to make sure you took him. Carry me before Belin; he will know me."

I trembled lest the officer could not but see that the man spoke truth. But had no need to fear; there is a combination of stupidity and vanity which nothing can move.

"I have no orders to take you to M. de Belin," he returned calmly.

"So you see, no one will be on the pity."

"No," I said regretfully; "but they may keep him overnight."

"Aye, he may be out of mischief overnight. I am happy to say that my face is known at the Bastile."

"Nor his. I take it, I thought from what I heard last night that he had never been in Paris save for a while in the spring, when he lay perdu. At the Bastile they may know nothing of the existence of a Paul de Lorraine. But, monsieur, if Mayenne has broken his word already, if they are arresting you on this trumped-up charge, you must get out of the gates tonight."

"Impossible," he answered, smiling.

"But monsieur may not keep it. He must go to St. Denis."

"I must go nowhere but to the Hotel Lorraine."

"Monsieur?"

"Why, look you, Felix; it is the safest spot for me in all Paris; it is the last place where they will look for me. Besides, now that they think me behind bars, they will not be looking for me at all. I shall be as safe as the hottest Leagues in the camp."

"But in the hotel—"

"Be comforted; I shall not enter the hotel. There is a limit to my madness. No; I shall go softly around to a window in the side street under which I have often stood in the old days. She used to contrive to be in her chamber after supper."

"But, monsieur, how long is it since you were there last?"

"I think it must be two months. I had little heart for it after my father."

"So you see, no one will be on the pity."

"Neither will mademoiselle," I made my point.

"I hope she may," he answered. "She well know I must see her tonight. And I think she will be at the window."

The reasoning seemed satisfactory to him. And I thought; one wet blanket in the house was enough.

"Very well, monsieur, I am ready for anything you propose."

"Then I propose supper."

Afterwards we played shovel-board, I risking the pistoles mademoiselle had given me. I won five more, for he paid little heed to what he was about, but was ever figeting over to the window to see if it was dark enough to start.

At length, when it was still between dog and wolf, he announced that he would delay no longer.

"Very well, monsieur," I said with all alacrity.

"But you are not to come!"

"Monsieur!"

"Certainly not. I must go alone tonight."

"But, monsieur, you will need me. You will need some one to watch the street, while you speak with mademoiselle."

"I can have no listener tonight," he replied, immovably.

"But I will not listen, monsieur; I shall stand out of ear-shot. But you must have some one to give you warning should the guard set on you."

"I can manage my own affairs," he retorted haughtily; "I desire neither your advice nor your company."

"Monsieur!" I cried, almost in tears.

"Enough!" he bade sharply. "Go and see Vigo."

I went like one in whose face the doors of heaven had shut.

Vigo came at once from the guardroom at my summons. It was on my tongue to tell him of M. le Comte's

mad resolve to fare forth alone; to beg him to stop it. But I remembered how blameworthy I myself had held the enquiry for interfering with M. Etienne, and I made up my mind that no word of evil at my lord should ever pass my lips. I lagged across the court at Vigo's heels, silent.

M. Etienne was standing in the doorway.

"Vigo," he said, without a change of countenance, "get Felix a rapier, which he can use prettily enough. 'I cannot take him out tonight unarmed.'

Vigo hesitated a moment, saluted and went.

"Monsieur," I cried out, "you meant all the time to take me!"

He gazed down on my heated visage and laughed.

"Felix," he gasped, "you had your sport over there at the inn. But I have seen nothing this summer as funny as your face."

Vigo came back with a sword and a handkerchief for me.

"What! did old Menard share the crowns with you for your trouble?"

"No; he pocketed them all. That was not it."

I was so choked with laughter as to make it hard work to explain what was it, while his first bewilderment changed to an amazed interest, which in its turn gave way, not to delight, but to distress.

"Mordieu!" he cried, starting up, his face ablaze.

"I wish I knew, monsieur; whether I do right to let you go."

"We will not discuss that, an it please you."

"I do not, monsieur. I have no right to curtail M. le Comte's liberties. But I let you go with a heavy heart."

He looked after us with foreboding eyes as we went out of the great gate, alone, with not so much as a linkboy. But if his heart was heavy, our hearts were light. We paced along as merrily as though to a feast. M. Etienne hung his lute over his neck and strummed it; and whenever we passed under a window whence leaned a pretty head, he sang snatches of love-songs. We were in the dark streets of a bistro city, bound for the house of a mighty foe; and one of us was wounded and one a tyro. Yet we laughed as we went; for there was Lucas languishing in prison, and here were we, free as air, steering our course for mademoiselle.

We put our backs to the wall and set to. The remaining Spaniard engaged

he went on again, and as he sang his voice rang fuller:

"Of my love the garden true,
This is my bosom's only guest,
This I say, her eyes are blue.

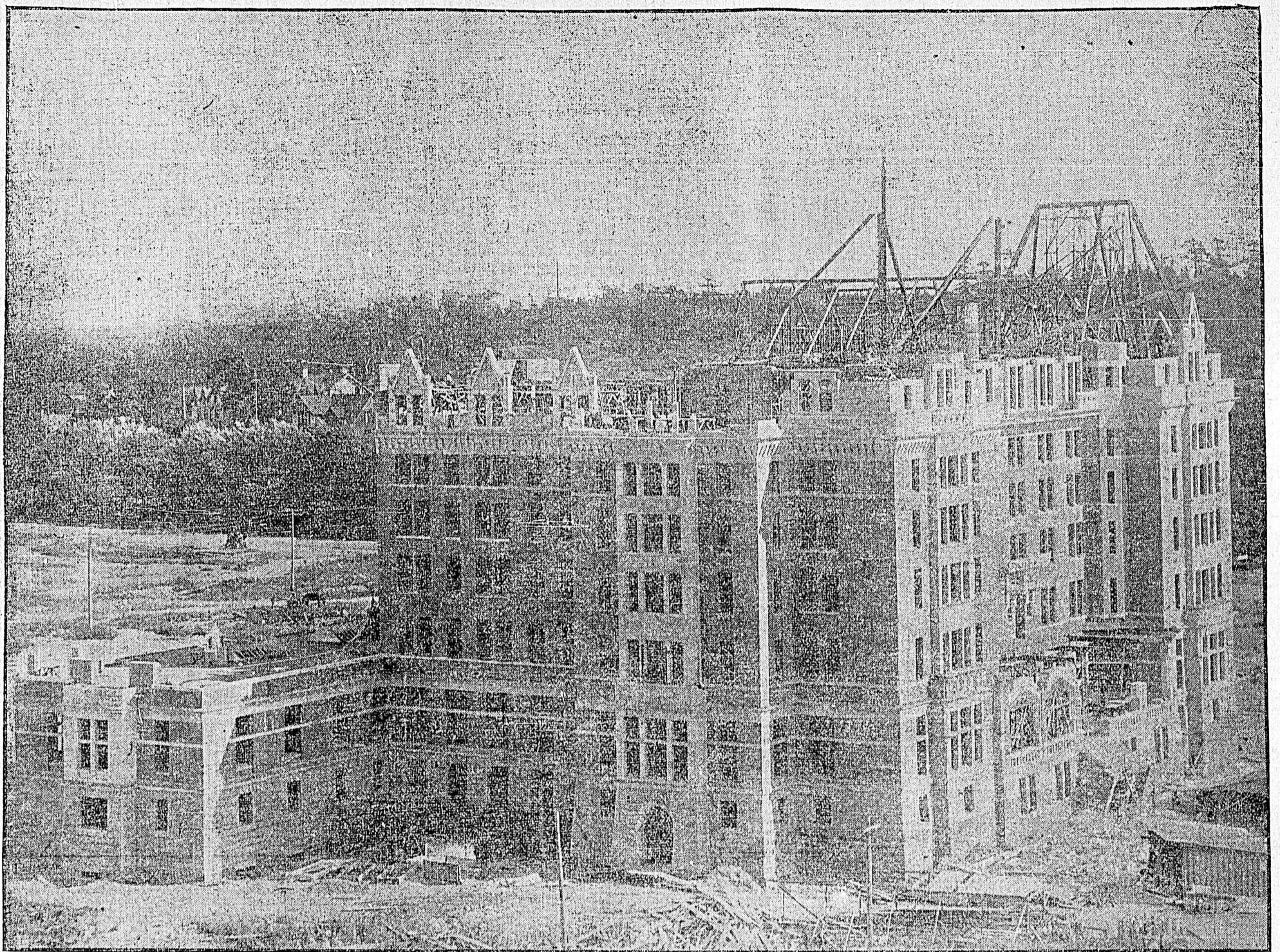
"Still to me't is bright of hue
As when first my kisses prest
Fairest blossom ever grew.

Sweeter than when gathered new
'Twas the sight her love contest,
This I say, her eyes are blue.

"He stopped again and stood gazing up into the window, but whether he saw something or heard something I could not tell. Apparently he was not sure himself, for presently, a little tremulous, he added the four verses:

"Askest thou of me a clue
To that lady I love best?<

Victoria's New Million Dollar Tourist Hotel



The Canadian Pacific's "Empress" Hotel Is Being Constructed by the GRIBBLE & SKENE CO. It Will Be Ready for Occupancy Early Next Summer.

The City That Was— A Requiem of Old 'Frisco

By Will Irwin.

Will Irwin, who left San Francisco to long ago to take a position on the New York press, recently accomplished quite a master stroke by writing in a day an article of many columns for the Sun shortly after the news of the San Francisco disaster arrived. It so much impressed some of the writers on the Sun that they advised Irwin to print it in book form. The legends of the local room say that he wrote it at one burst in a single sitting with the copy boy tearing the sheets off his typewriter almost before he finished it. Whether he did or not it is good stuff. He has reprinted it under the title, "The City That Was. A Requiem of Old San Francisco," and he frankly says in his introductory note, "For the title I am indebted to Franklin Matthews."

The hypercritical might say that Irvin's history is at times a little too recent; that his geography is not quite exact; that Denis Kearney never made speeches in Portsmouth Square; that the genuine Sand Lot was up near the City Hall. But what does all that matter? No man writing such a "tour de force" can carry so many dates and facts in his head, and if he had revised it he might have revised all of the spirit out of it, and it certainly would have lost the tenderness and the pathos with which now it is so strongly tinged. Thus the book begins:

The City That Was.

The old San Francisco is dead. The gayest, lightest hearted, most pleasure-loving city of the western continent, and in many ways the most interesting and romantic, is a hodge-podge of refugees living among ruins. It may rebuild; it probably will; but those who have known that peculiar city, by the Golden Gate, have caught its flavor of the Arabian Nights, feel that it can never be the same. It is as though a pretty, frivolous woman had passed through a great tragedy. She survives, but she is sobered and different. If it rises out of the ashes it must be a modern city, much like other cities and without its old atmosphere.

And it was a city of romance and a gateway to adventure. It opened out on the mysterious Pacific, the untramed ocean; and through the Golden Gate entered China, Japan, the South Sea Islands, Lower California, the west coast of Central America, Australia and Siberia. From his window on

Russian Hill one saw always something strange and suggestive creeping through the mists of the bay. It would be a South Sea Island brig, bringing in copra, to take out cottons and idols; a Chinese junk after sharks' livers; an old whaler, which seemed to drip oil home from a year of cruising in the Arctic. Even the tramp wind-jammers were deep-chested craft, capable of rounding the Horn or of circumnavigating the globe; and they came in streaked and picturesque from their long voyaging.

In the orange colored dawn which always comes through the mists of that bay, the fishing fleet would crawl in under triangular lateen sails; for the fishermen of San Francisco Bay are all Neapolitans who have brought their customs and sail with lateen rigs stained an orange brown and shaped, when the wind fills them, like the ear of a horse.

Along the Water Front.

Along the waterfront the people of these craft met. "The smelting pot of the races," Stevenson called it; and there was always the city of his soul. There were black Gilbert Islanders, almost indistinguishable from negro-lighter Kanakas from Hawaii or Samoa; Lascars in turbans; thick-set Russian sailors; wild Chinese with unbranded hair; Italian fisherman in tattered shanties, loud shirts and blue sashs; Greeks, Alaska Indians, little bay Spanish-Americans, together with men of all the European races. These came in and out from among the queer craft, to lose themselves in the disreputable, tumble-down, but always mysterious shanties and small saloons. In the back rooms of these saloons, South Sea Island traders and captains, fresh from the lands of romance, whaling masters, people who were trying to get up treasure expeditions, filibusters, Alaskan miners, used to meet and trade adventures.

There was another element less picturesque and equally characteristic, along the waterfront. San Francisco was the back eddy of European civilization—one end of the world. The drifters came there and stopped, gazing awhile at life by their wits in a country where living after a fashion has always been marvelously cheap.

These people haunted the waterfront and the Barbary Coast by night, and lay by day on the grass in Portsmouth Square.

The square, the old plaza about which the city was built, Spanish fashion had seen many things. There in the first burst of the early days, the vigilance committee used to hold its hangings. There in the time of the sand lot troubles, Denis Kearney, who nearly pulled the town down about his ears, used to make his orations which set the unruly to rioting. Kearny street, a wilder and stranger Bowery, was the main thoroughfare of these people. An exiled Californian mourning over the city of his heart, has said:

"In half an hour of Kearny street I could raise a dozen men for any wild adventure, from pulling down a statue to searching for the Cocos Island treasure." This is hardly an exaggeration. It was the Rialto of the desperate, Street of the Adventurers.

These are a few of the elements which made the city strange and gave it the glamor of romance which has so strongly attracted such men as Stevenson, Frank Norris and Kipling. This life of the floating population lay apart from the regular life of the city, which was distinctive in itself.

The Barbary Coast.

The Barbary Coast was a loud bit of hell. No one knows who coined the name. The place was simply three blocks of solid dance halls, there for the delight of the sailors of the world. On a fine busy night every door blared loud dance music from orchestras, steam pianos and gramophones, and the cumulative effect of the sound which reached the street was chaos and pandemonium. Almost anything might be happening behind the swinging doors. For a fine and picturesquely bundle of names characteristic of the place, a police story of three or four years ago is typical. Hell broke out in the Eye Wink Dance Hall. The trouble was started by a sailor known as Kanaka Pete, who lived in the What Cheer House, over a woman known as Iciform Kate. Kanaka Pete chased the man he had marked to the Little Silver Dollar, where he halted and punctured him. The by-product of his gun made some holes in the front of the Eye Wink, which were proudly kept as souvenirs, and were probably there until it went out in the fire. This was low life, the lowest of the low.

Until the last decade almost anything except the commonplace and the expected might happen to a man on the waterfront. The cheerful industry

of shanghaiing was reduced to a science. A citizen taking a drink in one of the saloons which hung out over the water might be dropped through the floor into a boat, or he might drink with a stranger and wake in the forecastle of a whaler bound for the Arctic. Such an incident is the basis of Frank Norris' novel, "Moran of the Lady Letty," and although the novel draws it pretty strong it is not exaggerated. Ten years ago the police, the Sailors' Union, and the foreign consuls, working together, stopped all this.

Kearny street, a wilder and stranger Bowery, was the main thoroughfare of these people. An exiled Californian mourning over the city of his heart, has said:

"In half an hour of Kearny street I could raise a dozen men for any wild adventure, from pulling down a statue to searching for the Cocos Island treasure." This is hardly an exaggeration. It was the Rialto of the desperate, Street of the Adventurers.

These are a few of the elements which made the city strange and gave it the glamor of romance which has so strongly attracted such men as Stevenson, Frank Norris and Kipling. This life of the floating population lay apart from the regular life of the city, which was distinctive in itself.

Californian Men and Women.

The Californian in the second generation is a picked and mixed ancestry. The merry, the adventurous, often the desperate, always the brave, deserted the South and New England in 1849 to rush around the Horn or to try the perils of the plains. They found there a land already grown old to be independent of the matrones.

These are a few of the elements which made the city strange and gave it the glamor of romance which has so strongly attracted such men as Stevenson, Frank Norris and Kipling. This life of the floating population lay apart from the regular life of the city, which was distinctive in itself.

San Francisco's Beauty Show.

The greatest beauty-show on the continent was the Saturday afternoon matinee parade in San Francisco. Women in so-called "society" took no part in this function. It belonged to the middle class, but the "upper classes" have no monopoly of beauty anywhere in the world. It had grown to be independent of the matrones. From two o'clock to half-past five a solid procession of Dianas, Hebes and Junos passed and repassed along the five blocks between Market and Powell and Sutter and Kearny—the "line" of San Francisco slang. Along the open-front cigar stores, characteristic of the town, gilded youth of the cocktail route gathered in knots to watch them. There was something Latin in the spirit of this ceremony—it resembled a church parade in Buenos Ayres. Latin, too, were the gay costumes of the women, who dressed brightly in accord with the city and the climate. This gaity of costume was the first thing which the Eastern woman noticed—and disapproved. Give her a year, and she, too, would be caught by the infection of darling dress.

In the parade of tall, deep bosomed, gleaming women, one caught the type and longed, sometimes for the sight of a more ethereal beauty—for the suggestion of soul within which belongs to a New England woman on whom a hard soil has bestowed a grudging beauty—for the mobility, the fire, which belongs to the Frenchwoman. The second generation of France was in this crowd, it is true; but climate and exercise had grown above their spiritual charm a cover of brilliant flesh. It was the beauty of Greece.

With such people, life was always gay. If the fairly Parisian gaiety did not display itself on the streets, except in the matinee parade, it was be-

cause the winds made open-air cafes disagreeable at all seasons of the year. The life careless went on indoors or in the hundreds of pretty estates — "ranches" the Californians called them—which fringe the city.

Famous Old Restaurants.

San Francisco was famous for its restaurants and cafes. Probably they were lacking at the top, probably the best, for people who did not care how they spent their money, was not to be had. But they gave the best fare on earth, for the price, at a dollar, seventy-five cents, a half a dollar, or even fifteen cents.

If one should tell exactly what could be had at Coppa's for fifty cents or at the Fashion for say thirty-five cents, no New Yorker who has not been there would believe it. The San Francisco French dinner and the San Francisco free lunch were as the Public Library to Boston or the stock yards to Chicago. A number of causes contributed to this. The country all about produced every thing that a cook needs and that in abundance—the bay was an almost untapped fishing pond, the fruit farms came up to the very edge of the town, and the surrounding country produced in abundance fine meats, game, all cereals and all vegetables.

But the chefs who came from France in the early days and stayed because they liked this land of plenty were the head and front of it. They passed on their art to other Frenchmen or to the clever Chinese. Most of the French chefs at the biggest restaurants were born in Canton, China. Later the Italians, learning of this country where good food is appreciated, came and brought their own style. Householders always dined out one or two nights of the week, and boarding houses were scarce, for the unattached preferred the restaurants.

The eating was usually better than the surroundings. Meals that were marvels were served in tumble-down little hotels. Most famous of all the restaurants was the Poodle Dog. There have been no less than four establishments of this name, beginning with a frame shanty where in the early days, a prince of French cooks used to exchange ragouts for gold dust. Each succeeding restaurant of the name has moved further downtown; and the recent Poodle Dog stands—stands or stood; one mixes his tenses queerly in writing of this city which is and yet is no more—on the edge of the Tenderloin in a modern five-story building. And it typified a certain spirit that was in San Francisco.

For on the ground floor was a public restaurant where there was served the best dollar dinner on earth. At least, it is not the best it ranked with the best, and the others were in San Francisco. There, especially on Sunday night, almost everyone went to vary the monotony of home cooking. Everyone who was anyone in the town could be seen there off and on. It was perfectly respectable. A man might

take his wife and daughter to the Poodle Dog.

On the second floor there were private dining rooms, and to dine there, with one or more of the opposite sex, was risque but not especially terrible. But the third floor — and the fourth floor—and the fifth! The elevator man of the Poodle Dog, who has held the job for many years and who never spoke unless spoken to, wore diamonds and was a heavy investor in real estate. There were others as famous in their way—the Zinkand, where, at one time, every one went after the theatre, and Tate's, which has lately bitten into that trade; the Palace Grill, much like the grills of Eastern hotels, except for the price; Delmonico's, which ran the Poodle Dog neck and neck to its own line; and many others, humbler but great at the price.

The Hotel De France.

Listen! O ye starved amidst plenty, to the tale of the Hotel de France. This restaurant stood on California street, just east of Old St. Mary's church. One could throw a biscuit from its back windows into Chinatown. It occupied a big ramshackle house, which had been a mansion of the gold days. Louis, the proprietor, was a Frenchman of the Bas Pyrenees; and his accent was as thick as his peasant soups. The patrons were Frenchmen of the poorer class, or young and poor clerks and journalists who had discovered the delights of his hostelry. The place exuded a genial gaiety, of which Louis, throwing out familiar jokes to right and left, as he mixed salads and carried dishes, was the head and front.

First on the bill of fare was the soup mentioned before — thick and clean and good. Next, one of Louis' three cherubic little sons brought on a course of fish—sole, rock cod, flounders or smelt—with a good French sauce. The third course was meat. This came on en bloc; the waiter dropped in the centre of each table a big roast or boiled joint together with a mustard pot and two big dishes of vegetables. Each guest manned the carving knife in turn and helped himself to his satisfaction. After that, Louis, with an air of ceremony, brought on a big bowl of excellent salad which he had mixed himself. For beverage, there stood by each plate a perfectly cylindrical pint glass filled with now watered claret. The meal closed with "fruit in season"; all that the guest cared to eat. I have saved the startling fact to close the paragraph—the price was fifteen cents!

If one wanted black coffee he paid five cents extra, and Louis brought on a beer glass full of it: Why he threw in wine and charged extra for after-dinner coffee was one of Louis' professional secrets.

Adulterated food at that price? Not a bit of it! The olive oil in the salad was pure California product — why adulterate when he could get it so cheaply? The wine, too, was above reproach, for Louis made it himself. Every autumn he bought tons and tons of cheap Mission grapes, set up a wine press in his backyard, and had a little, festival vintage of his own. The fruit was small and inferior, but fresh and Louis himself, in speaking of his business, said that he wished his guests would eat nothing but fruit, it came so cheap.

Hospitality and Club Life.

Hospitality was nearly a vice. As in the early mining days, if they liked the stranger the people took him in. At the first meeting the San Francisco man had him put up at a club; at the second, he invited him home to dinner. As long as the stranger stayed he was being invited to week end parties at ranches, to little dinners in this or that restaurant and to the houses of his new acquaintance, until his engagements grew beyond hope of fulfillment. Perhaps there was rather too much of this kind of thing. At the end of a fortnight a visitor with a pleasant smile and a good story left the place a wreck. This tendency ran through all grades of society—except perhaps, the sporting people who kept the tracks and the fighting game alive. These also met the stranger—and also took him in.

Centres of man hospitality were the clubs, especially the famous Bohemian and the Family. The latter was an offshoot of the Bohemian; and it had been growing fast and vieing with the older organization for the honor of entertaining pleasing and distinguished visitors.

The Bohemian Club, whose real founder is said to have been the late Henry George, was formed in the '70s by newspaper writers and men working in the arts or interested in them. It had grown to a membership of 750. It still kept for its nucleus painters, writers, musicians and actors, amateur and professional. They were a gay group of men, and hospitality was their avocation. Yet the thing which set this club off from all others in the world was the midsummer High Jinks.

The club owns a fine tract of redwood forest fifty miles north of San Francisco on the Russian river. There are two varietals of big trees in California: the Sequoia gigantea and the Sequoia sempervirens. The great trees of the Mariposa grove belong to the gigantea species. The sempervirens, however, reaches the diameter of 16 feet, and some of the greatest trees of this species are in the Bohemian Club grove. It lies in a cleft of the mountains; and up one hillside there runs a natural out of doors stage of remarkable acoustic properties.

In August the whole Bohemian Club, or such as could get away from business, went up to this grove and camped out for two weeks. On the last night they put on the Jinks proper, a great spectacle in praise of the forest with poetic words, music and effects done by the club. In late years this has been practically a masque or an opera. It cost about \$10,000. It took the spare time of scores of men for weeks; yet these 750 business men, professional men, artists, newspaper workers, struggled for the honor of helping out on the Jinks; and the whole thing was done naturally and with reverence. It would not be possible anywhere else in this country; the thing which made it possible was the art spirit which is in the Californian. It runs in the blood.

The bonny, merry city — the good gray city — O that one who has mingled the wine of her bounding life with the wine of his youth should live to write the obituary of Old San Francisco!

There are many ponderous tomes about San Francisco, in the libraries of San Francisco, or rather there were, but there are few that will be remembered as long as the little book written by Will Irwin on "The City That Was." Let us hope that the pretentious definite tense may be more indefinite than it was in the case of Ilium.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

If all the skies were sunshine,
Our faces would be fair
To feel once more upon them
The coolingplash of rain.

If all the world were music,
Our hearts would often long
For one sweet strain of silence
To break the endless song.

If life were always merry
Our souls would seek relief
And rest from weary laughter
In the quiet arms of sleep.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The Boller and Iron Shipbuilders' union has appointed Wm. McMillan as their delegate to the Trades and Labor Council.

Five thousand workmen of the Fall River Iron Works have been granted an increase in wages.

The Telegraphers' National union will call all locals to accumulate a defence fund of \$40 per capita.

Mr. Robert Glockling, the popular secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labor, is attending a convention of Labor Bureau officials of America in Boston, Mass.

The Toronto District Labor Council has decided upon sending only one delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress convention, to be held in this city.

About 45,000 operators in the cotton mills of Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been given a 5 per cent. increase in wages.

The strike of the electricians employed in the Pennsylvania tunnel under the East river has been settled, the men getting an advance of 25 cents per day.

Isaac D. George, former president of the International Typographical union, died on the 3rd inst., at the Presbyterian church, Chicago, after a long illness.

Pittsburg carpenters now on strike have had their strike benefit raised from \$6 to \$12 per week by the members of that district paying an assessment of one dollar per week.

Until recently it was supposed that the United Mine Workers of America was the strongest labor union in the world, but we find by late statistics that the German Metal Workers union surpasses them.

The Jewish bakers of Toronto are, it is said, working 18 hours per day and will in the near future be organized so that they may make more "dough," do less "loafing" and become rising men of the "yeast."

As the result of an agreement effected under the Dominion Conciliation Act, stone-masons at Calgary, Alberta, have had their wages increased from 55 to 60 cents per hour, and bricklayers from 55 to 62½ cents per hour.

Pittsburg moulder are at present paying an assessment of one dollar

per week to create a defence fund for the impending struggle with the Pittsburgh Foundrymen's Association, whose members have declared for the open shop.

W. V. Todd has been elected to represent the International Cigarmakers' union at the Trades and Labor Congress convention, to be held at Victoria, B. C., in September, says the Toronto News. "Bill" has left on an organizing trip through the West, which will terminate at Victoria about that time.

John A. Flett, Canadian organizer of the American Federation of Labor, left on Tuesday on an organizing trip, commencing at the "Soo," and continuing through to the Pacific Coast. He will attend the convention of the Dominion Trades Congress in Victoria, where he expects to reach about that time.

The Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver, accepted Victoria's offer to hold Labor Day celebration in Vancouver this fall. A resolution was passed against the reduction in the head tax on Chinese. Legislation against Hindoo will be asked at the next session of the legislature.

S. J. Gothard, who is well known here, has resigned the position as secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, which he had held for the past two years. Mr. Gothard is always to the front in any movement for the betterment of the working classes.

More than half the membership of the San Francisco Cigarmakers' union is back at work, and it will not be very long before all will be working. Over \$10,000 has been spent in alleviating the sufferings of those members who lost by the great fire.

Hand compositors in newspaper and job offices in Ottawa, have had their wages increased from \$13 to \$13.50-\$15 per week; linotype operators in the same establishments have received an increase in wages of from \$15-\$18 to \$15.50-\$19.50 per week.

The members of the local division of the street railway company are making active preparations for their picnic which takes place at Sidney on Wednesday. This will be the second outing to be given under their auspices. The picnic will include games and sports, and the Fifth Regiment band has been secured, so a good time is assured to all who attend.

Scarcity of labor is seriously affecting the fruit grower in British Columbia, particularly in the interior. Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion fruit inspector, says the labor question is the greatest problem which confronts the British Columbian fruit growers today. "Chinamen who used to work for 90 cents to \$1.25 per day are now demanding as much as \$2.25, and white labor is practically not in evidence."

In the metal, engineering and ship-building trades, says the Labor Ga-

zette, cigarmakers at Toronto have had their wages increased from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day. Electrical workers have had their wages increased from 27½ to 32½ cents per hour after a strike, and iron moulder at Winnipeg received an advance of 1½ cents per hour, the rate to be further increased by 1 cent per hour at the end of three months.

About 3,000 miners in the Boston & Montana mines at Butte are indirectly affected as the result of a strike of the smelter men following the refusal of Supt. Wheeler to recognize a committee of the mill and smelter men's union, which demanded that five discharged men be re-employed. The strike was subsequently declared off, the men agreeing to resume work, pending an investigation into the cause of the five discharged men.

Action of the greatest importance to United States labor circles is contemplated in a direction given by the United States President to officers in charge of public works, at the instance of Secretary Taft. This is to employ the government's own officers to direct and punish violations of the law of 1902, providing except that in case of emergency, work on government buildings, ships and other properties shall be limited to eight hours each day for each workman.

The strike of the lithographic employees in the United States has not yet affected the Montreal lithographers, though a strike is threatened there, and it is expected that the members of the Montreal branch of the Lithographers' International Protective and Benefit Association may be called out at any moment. Owing to lack of information regarding the situation in the States, the men have decided to refer the matter to the chief officials of the union in New York. The strike in New York affects about 8,000 men, and throughout the country about 20,000.

To add to the complications of the labor situation in San Francisco and following close upon the heels of the strike of the linemen and electricians on the United Railroads, all the laborers and other workmen engaged in construction work on the street railway system will be called out. A general strike of all construction laborers and workmen of the United Railroads was decided upon at a special meeting of the Street Railway Construction Workers' union, and committees were named to call upon the men. The union numbers about 1,000, but the order, it is said, will affect about 1,600 men who are engaged in rehabilitating the street railways and changing the cable roads into electric systems.

Regarding the shipping conditions on Puget Sound, P. B. Gill, agent of the Sailors' union, Seattle, says: "There is certainly a decided lack of sailors in this city. We could place 300 in a very few hours if they were to be had, but it is impossible to find even a crew for a schooner. The cause is due to a great extent to the great amount of

shipping on this Coast. It is possible that, to some small extent, the shortage may be due to the fact that some of the sailors have gone into other work for a time, on account of the trouble between the sailors and the owners. I think, however, that few of them have drifted into other kinds of work." Mr. Gill declared that he could not say when the shortage might end. Shippers who have held solid with the union men during the trouble are somewhat put out on account of their inability to secure sailors for their boats, and declare that if the unions are not capable of supplying them with men they do not see the benefit of supporting the organization.

In view of the great scarcity of labor throughout Canada the Toronto News says: We cannot understand why the government does not take up the matter and establish free government employment bureaus where an employer may apply for men and all idle men may apply for work. Organized labor has many times brought this question to the attention of both the Ross and the Whitney governments, but up to the present time nothing has been done in the matter. Mr. Robert Glockling, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labor, has in his last three annual reports pointed out the great necessity of establishing these employment bureaus, and that nearly every state in the American Union has long since established institutions of this kind. In the last annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Labor we find the following: "The system of government free employment bureaus first inaugurated by the State of Ohio, U. S. A., in 1890, is fast becoming a factor in all the other States of the Union, also Great Britain, the Australian colonies and throughout Europe, France, Germany, Bavaria, and even Russia have all reached the common conviction by the common experience that the needs of the unemployed are a legitimate concern of the State."

Propos of the forthcoming convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in this city, the Toronto Daily News says: In former years the attendance at these conventions has been largely composed of delegates from the Eastern towns, though at last year's convention, held in Toronto there were five delegates from Victoria and two from Winnipeg; but we fear that, owing to the circumstances attending the coming meeting so far from the bulk of its affiliated unions, the gathering will be largely of a western character, and that a great many of the affiliated locals in the East will not be represented. This will be extremely unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that the unions throughout Ontario who have formerly sent three and four delegates will consider the great necessity of at least sending one to Victoria. Labor is anxious to have several changes made in the laws of the country pertaining to the political welfare of the working classes, and if there is anything to be accomplished, nationally and politically, it will have to be done through the channels of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. Therefore it is imperative that as many Ontario locals as possible should be represented.

"Now my old life seems away off. I don't want to think of it. I don't want to go near a saloon again, and I'll never put another glove on. I have no inclination for them. I never in all my life put in such a day as today. Yesterday was the happiest day of my life up till then, but today is even happier than yesterday. I am - happier every day. I don't think there is anybody in the city who has been as wicked as I have, but now I want to use any means I can to help my old friends. I would be glad to hear from them.

I don't remember anything about the sermon. I only remember that someone took me up to the front, and I promised to come again Sunday night. I kept from drinking on Saturday, and Sunday I stayed in bed all day at the hotel almost high and dry lest she should get to drinking before Sunday night. Now he had started out for a little stroll to cool his aching head before returning to the rink. Together we walked up the back of parliament buildings and sat on a bench overlooking the beautiful Ottawa river as I tried to tell him of the goodness of the Lord to me in my own experience. I pointed out to him the verse, 'If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness,' and explained that God here said, 'Faithful and just, not generous and merciful,' to emphasize that our forgiveness was made possible by the atoning death of Jesus Christ.

"Next I had him read from my pocket Testament Romans x, 9-10: 'If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised Him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto

ALF. ALLEN CONVERTED

Ottawa Citizen.

Everybody in Ottawa knows Alf. Allen. Not only has Alf. been a noted character among the sporting fraternity, but he has been in a lesser degree an object of interest to many who never saw a prize fight nor wanted to view one. The news that Allen had been brought to see himself in the light in which he was regarded by right-thinking people through the efforts of several of the gentlemen connected with the Torrey-Alexander mission came as a surprise to everybody who knew him. That Allen is sincere, the following statements given the Citizen seem to place beyond doubt:

Alf. Allen's Story

Before last Friday I had never been in church but twice in my life—once when I was a boy, and once when I was married. I left home when a boy, and went out to the Flathead reservation in Montana, living with the wild people there for quite a few years. I came back, and have been here for something like fifteen years. I have been in the saloon business four years. I have been drinking all my life, and living the hardest, wickedest life I knew how. I was drunk nearly all the time.

"I made \$20,000 fighting and running the saloon, and lost it in four years. About three years ago I lost my saloon. Then I was drunk for two years. I went home, and they tried to keep me straight, but I began to see green ribbons and snakes, and hear dogs barking, and they couldn't do anything with me. Finally they sent me to Centreville prison, where I served six months and came out last January.

"In April I fought Jack Munro, the Butte miner, at Hull, for eight rounds. Then I went down to Maine, where I made over \$200, and blew it in a week's spree at Montreal. I came back to Ottawa, and in some way wandered into Doy's rink last Friday night, after having been drunk for two months.

"I don't remember anything about the sermon. I only remember that someone took me up to the front, and I promised to come again Sunday night. He had kept under cover at the hotel almost high and dry lest she should get to drinking before Sunday night. Now he had started out for a little stroll to cool his aching head before returning to the rink. Together we walked up the back of parliament buildings and sat on a bench overlooking the beautiful Ottawa river as I tried to tell him of the goodness of the Lord to me in my own experience.

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"Next I had him read from my pocket Testament Romans x, 9-10: 'If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised Him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto

righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.' Then he bowed with me in prayer, beneath the sky in God's own beautiful temple, and holding his aching head and throbbing temples in his hands he confessed to God his sin, confessed the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour, acknowledged his belief from the heart that God had raised him from the dead, and reckoned on God's Word that he was saved.

"We rose and walked together to the meeting, he 37 and I 35 years old in the flesh, but I 23 years and he a new born son in the world, and we enjoyed sweet fellowship as we realized our brotherhood and our common debt of gratitude to Jesus for a full and free salvation that neither of us deserved.

"At the meeting he was further instructed in the way of salvation by Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Wood, and his other new found friends, and before the thousands of his fellow men Alf. Allen, the ex-prize fighter, saloonkeeper, and drunkard, publicly confessed with his mouth the Lord Jesus. He went home with me to my room, and from then till just before I began to write this testimony—three days—he has been with me every hour night and day, and never in my 23 years in the church of Jesus Christ have I seen a more wonderful and beautiful work of grace in a man than I have seen in my new found brother Alf. Allen. He seems to hate to even go near a saloon or to think of the old life of sin and shame.

"But he is eager to give his testimony to old comrades that we met upon the street and to plead with them to look to Jesus to save them from the cursed slavery to drink and sin just as He saved him.

"As I write he has left me for the first time in three days that he may attend the afternoon meeting in Dominion Methodist church to hear Dr. Torrey talk to Christians.

"I pray that this record may encourage many Christians to be more hopeful and faithful in telling sinners about Jesus, who is mighty to save.

"Alf. Allen tells me that during his life of 37 years, besides his mother, only one Christian ever invited him to the Saviour, and that faithful one was himself a converted drunkard.

"May God forgive us and rouse us to our duty and privilege is my prayer.

BENJ. BROWN.

TERRIBLY DISTRESSING.

Nothing can cause more pain and more distress than piles.

No wonder many pile sufferers say their lives are burdens to them.

Ointments and local treatments may relieve but cannot cure.

Dr. Leitch's Hem-Rold is guaranteed to cure any case of piles.

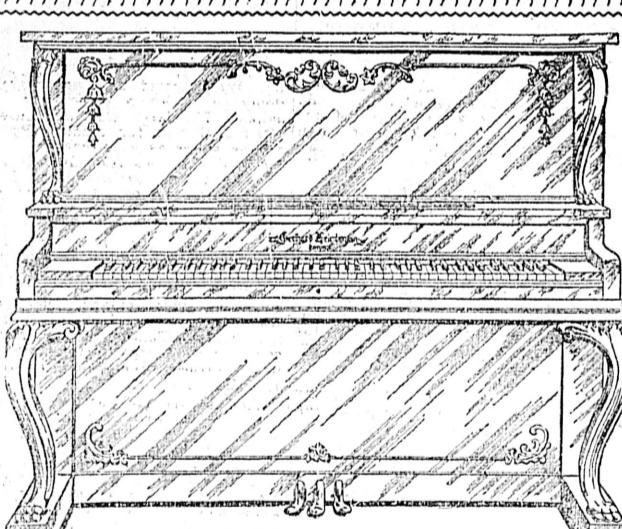
If Hem-Rold doesn't cure you, you get your money back.

Hem-Rold is a tablet taken internally, thus removing the cause.

\$1.00 guarantee goes with every bottle.

A month's treatment for \$1.00, at all druggists, or the Wilson-Pyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

THE COAL WORKERS IN HALIFAX HAVE BEEN GETTING 20 AND 25 CENTS AN HOUR. THE MEN DEMAND 10 CENTS MORE; THEY HAVE BEEN OFFERED FIVE CENTS ADDITIONAL.



An Unsolicited Testimonial

What One of Victoria's Leading Musicians thinks of the

Gerhard-Heintzman Piano

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
VICTORIA, B. C., JULY 25, 1906.

THE GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO CO.,

Gentlemen:—I feel it my duty, as well as a great privilege and pleasure, to send you these few lines expressing my very great delight at the magnificent instrument which you have recently made for me in the plain mission finish. The case is a work of art and is a credit to you; while the interior part is just perfection. The beautiful singing tone, and the delicate touch, make playing a great pleasure.

Being myself a tuner and repairer, having served over five years in an English factory, I feel that I can speak from a practical point of view.

I might add that the Piano is greatly admired by all who see it, and will no doubt be the means of putting more business in your way.

Wishing you every success,

Yours truly,

(Signed) JESSE A. LONGFIELD.

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Gentlemen:—I feel it my duty

London Times Rebukes Interference With Australian Preference Plans

Two hundred and seventy-four members of the Imperial Parliament, says the London Times, have addressed a solemn appeal to the electors of the Australian Commonwealth bidding them pause before they venture to support the policy of Imperial fiscal preference which Mr. Deakin, the federal Prime Minister, has announced will form a leading feature in his political programme at the forthcoming Commonwealth elections.

Whether the appeal represents a spontaneous and unpremeditated outburst of uncontrollable anxiety on the part of so large a proportion of our legislators, or whether the Cobden Club, through whose agency that appeal is now issued to the public, has also been responsible for instigating it, collecting the signatures appended to it, and transmitting it to the people of Australia, is a point upon which we are not informed, and perhaps one which does not greatly signify.

The names of the members who have taken this noteworthy step are before us; they include the ordinary rank and file of the Liberal majority and some of the Labor members, though we do not find among them the names of Mr. Kier Hardie, Mr. J. R. Macdonald, Mr. Shackleton, or of other prominent members of the Independent Labor group.

The grounds on which these 274 Liberal members justify their incursion into Australian politics are curious and interesting. They begin by declaring that the judgment of the people of the United Kingdom has been against the proposal for Imperial preference by a majority more decisive and overwhelming than has ever before been recorded in our history. That the balance of opinion was by no means so decisive, if the reckoning is by votes cast and not by members elected, is a point on which we could hardly have expected them to touch. But it does seem to us a little inconsistent, at a time like this, when the national mandates for the immediate suppression of Chinese labor in the Transvaal and for the enforcement of universal rates and undenominationalism are being so anxiously appealed to by the government or by a section of its supporters, for these stalwarts of free trade to go out of their way to monopolize the whole election for their own purposes.

It is true that their attitude in this respect is shared by Mr. Burns, who declared at Manchester on Saturday that the people of this country have decided to trample on protection, and that free trade has been re-consolidated for half a century. Against this dogmatic certitude of prophecy it is worth while setting the cautious and statesmanlike language of Mr. Deakin, against whom the Cobden Club's protégés are appealing. "I by no means despair," said Mr. Deakin, at Ballarat last March, "that when the present wave of feeling has passed away, and the men responsible for the transaction of the affairs of this great Empire sit down calmly and quietly to consider the possibilities of Inter-Imperial trade—I by no means despair of this or any other government in Great Britain taking that question into its serious consideration."

Still, for the purpose of argument let us admit that every elector who voted against the late government did so because he was opposed to Imperial preference. His opposition was not due to lack of good-will to the Colonies, says the appeal; therefore it must have been due to the fact that preference would make the food of the people dearer and scarcer. This is not a mere unsupported assertion on the part of the Cobdenite members. They endeavor to support it by argument, and the argument is by no means devoid of interest.

Appeal to a democratic electorate which deliberately imposes a duty of some 7s. 6d. a quarter on all imported grain, a duty nearly four times as high as that suggested by Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow, they naturally feel a certain delicacy which prevents their boldly telling them that their "life is daily embittered by a sense of the wrong done them by a tax on their food." But they get round the difficulty by pointing out that the Australians grow more wheat than they consume, and that, therefore, the tax has not the effect, in their case, of raising the price of their food. "You, happily, do not know this from experience." In other words, they begin by stating the economic fact that a duty has no effect if the untaxed supply is sufficient to meet the demand. England, however, they go on to say, cannot grow her own foodstuffs, but has to import the larger part of them. Then, with the sudden and adroit departure from strict veracity, they imply that preference in-

yolves a tax upon the whole of that import.

The inaccuracy, we imagine, is more likely to impose upon readers here than upon colonials, to whom the whole essence of preference lies in the fact that their own products will be free while only extra-Imperial products will be taxed. But, if colonial foodstuffs are not taxed, what follows on the Cobdenites' own showing? Just this, that, if the total supply grown in the British Empire is more than sufficient to meet our demand, then we here, like the Australians, will remain happy free from the awful experience of dear food. The argument resolves itself into a mere issue of fact, and any one knowing the food-growing possibilities of Canada, India, Australia and New Zealand will have but little fear for the effect of preference upon our working classes.

The Australian electors might, indeed, retort upon the Cobden Club's protégés to some effect with their own argument and ask them why they submit to such enormously heavy taxation upon necessities of daily life like tea, sugar and tobacco, in the case of which no portion whatever of the supply is produced in this country, with the result that the whole of the duty falls upon the consumers. Mr. Burns speaking of the policy of Imperial preference, asked whether "outside a manor or a lunatic asylum such an economic blunder was ever imposed upon a credulous people?" Australians may, perhaps, be excused if they think that his forcible-feeble description applies more correctly to the system under which we live in England than to that which they have established for themselves in Australia, or that which they wish to establish for the benefit of the whole Empire.

From the domain of economic theory the appeal next turns to that of history, we regret to say with even less success. For its theoretical argument, though it contradicted the conclusions ostensibly based on it, was at least right in itself, whereas its history is to manifest contradiction with well-known facts. Its authors assert with regard to the proposal for Imperial preference that "We know the proposal did not come from you, but from certain politicians among ourselves." We need hardly remind our readers that the subject of Imperial preference has been raised by colonial statesmen for a generation. Sir John Macdonald and Cecil Rhodes, perhaps the two most striking personalities among the statesmen of Greater Britain, in our own day consistently advocated the policy. Definite proposals were brought before the first Imperial Conference in 1887 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, and supported by the leading colonial statesmen present. In 1894 the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa passed a series of resolutions in favor of the policy.

At the Jubilee Conference in 1897 the Colonial Premiers again undertook to raise the question, and in 1902 passed unanimous resolutions urging imperial preference upon the British government. If even later evidence is required there is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at Guelph in October, 1904, in which he said: "Our offer of a preference is there ready to be accepted; but the answer is no longer in our hands. It is in the hands of the English people, and it is for them to speak now when we have declared more than once that we are ready." Do these worthy agents of the Cobden Club suppose that Mr. Seddon, whose last utterance almost was a declaration of his well-known views on the subject, or Mr. Deakin himself have been mere puppets in the hands of politicians in England? We doubt very much if Mr. Deakin's attitude will be deflected by the suggestion, or if the Australian electorate will be influenced in any way by the egregious appeal which has been made to them. But the appeal may, nevertheless, have an important effect, not, indeed, by virtue of its logic and cogency or its historical accuracy, but by virtue of its example. Hitherto the colonies have carefully refrained from endeavoring to influence our decision in this matter in any way. They have declared their readiness, they have made their offer, and they have left it to us to make up our minds on it as best we can. In future, with the example of the 274 Liberal members of Parliament before them, they may feel such an excess of scruple to be unnecessary. And if they intervene in our politics, whether by appeals or in any other way, we have little hesitation in expressing our belief that their arguments will be more convincing and more fruitful of results, than those contained in the present effort of the Parliamentary protégés of the Cobden Club.

The struggle for life is the order of the world, at which it is vain to repine.

Some people are world-forgetting mortals and by the world forgot. They are a world unto themselves.

The real secret of happy life is to put one's powers as far as they will go.

Your sense of the difference between right and wrong is the limit of your convictions on a given question.

The element of time enters everything. Given time, and the problem will not only be solved, but slowly and imperceptibly outgrown.

Sooner or later we shall fall; but meantime it is for us to fix our eyes upon the point to be stormed, and get there if we can.

Extreme wealth, like poverty, is an atmosphere laden with deadly poison.

In line, twelve abreast, the young men in the United States would form a column over 2,000 miles long.

This day is the summary of the ages—and you are a part of the tomorrow.

Love is the only power of the human heart that grows by absolutely giving itself away.

When I see what is called motherhood in these modern times, I think with Napoleon: "What is needed in my beloved France—Mothers."

Excessive wealth generates no happiness. And yet we enter the race—the last one of us.

Put on the brakes. Some day, by its awful momentum, the splendid machinery will go to the junk-pile.

No man can amass a fabulous fortune and at the same time hold intact the finer virtues of the soul.

Invest in brains. Every scholar adds something to the riches of the commonwealth.

I'm for the fellow that toils for bread—and does it because he loves his own.

Something's wrong when mother's hands are brown and drawn, while the daughter's never lose their snowy whiteness.

A real friend is the first person who comes in when the whole world goes out.

In the sunset days the mind, weary with its toils, turns within for rest. We feed them on treasured stores.

That is a real friend who stands by us while all the world forgets and despises.

Time is so rapid in its awful flight. It will not be long 'till we hear the swish of the boatman's oar.

This is the age of the muck-ruke. Often the man at the handle ought to change places with the fellow under the gun.

Character is no more than an ingrown ideal, with more or less perfection.

Overtopping the hills of consciousness abasement lies the summer-land of life.

The most ignoble character in the world is the mere money-getting American.

Nothing has quite so delicate a poise as character. Whispers may dislodge it.

We ourselves are to be measured by the distance we have gone into other destinies.

The majesty of man cannot be measured until he is seen standing in a magnificent minority.

Only the truly great can stand alone. The Man of Galilee was majestic in his solitariness.

Forget the chill and damp of these low lands. Hurry across the valley to the hills beyond.

The man that would go with the majorities only borrows strength. He's a leech—nothing more.

Our barges strand on hidden reefs. Ships do not often go down on high and open seas.

Crosses here—crowns yonder. In the conquest here—signs and odds; in the triumphs yonder wreaths and coronets.

In all secrets there is a kind of guilt, however beautiful and joyous they may be. Secrecy is evasion—that's the moral problem.

This must be a good old world if from out of it we are to enter a land where for ages the eye is fire and the heart is flame.

It would be terrible if the veil should be drawn from the modern heart. The Thaw-White tragedy uncovered the hiding places of the rich "Cave-Dwellers."

It is one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

Upper Franklin, now called Gloster City, W. B. Cochrane appeared for the applicant, and A. C. Sutton for the commissioners.

The evidence showed that the necessary formalities had been complied with in respect to the application, which was the first application to the commissioners for a license in Franklin camp district. Chief License Inspector Dinsmore testified that the applicant was a fit and proper person, and that in his opinion the license was in the interest of the public. Application was under section 14 of the Act, which permits the granting of licenses before buildings are up, provided that plans and specifications are submitted, and conditional on the subsequent report of the inspector. Four different meetings of the board had been held and at none of these meetings had the application been opposed. Other licenses to the number of thirteen or fourteen had been granted between this city and Franklin camp, and this one alone had been refused.

In examination Geo. Todd testified that he was part owner of Gloster City townsite which had been platted and duly registered. Streets were being cleared now and the hotel building was partially erected. In answer to a question of the judge as to the state of advancement of his townsite compared to Franklin townsite three miles below, witness considered that they were much the same.

Thos. Newby, called as witness, said he had been in the camp for eight years. The McKinley mine was situated about three miles from each townsite, and a stopping place at Gloster would serve the interests of the public. He thought there were about 75 men scattered throughout the camp. In addition to prospectors there were, when he came down from the camp, three weeks ago, seven men working on the Gloucester, seven on the Maple Leaf, three on the White Bear group and seven on the White Bear group and seven on the

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While the placer mines continued to give rich returns Victoria flourished, but when the supply of gold diminished, quartz mining and the railway built up rival centres of trade and her commercial supremacy began to decay. Her merchants, lulled to security and with energies dulled by the fat years of prosperity which they had enjoyed so long, failed to realize the changes which time and circumstances were causing, and instead of turning their hands to utilizing the resources of the Island they continued to worship their fetishes, the Mainland trade. Their immediate surroundings never appealed to them as the unfailing source of a stable and permanent prosperity which they might seek in vain elsewhere. This indifference, though far from being unusual, was so strong that it stifled the efforts of those who appreciated the manifold natural advantages of their environment and sought to turn them to account. Men who proclaimed their faith in the Island and pointed out the opportunities for industrial ventures were laughed at as visionaries by many old timers, who stultified themselves so far as to declare that "Victoria will never be more than a pleasant place of residence, and Vancouver Island a resort for tourists and sportsmen." Thus the very nearness of the Island to the continent has proved its bane. Had it been separated by a thousand miles of water and thus thrown upon its own resources its people would have a different tale to tell today.

An Island Policy

In stating that the resources of the Island were neglected by its people, it is not intended to convey the idea that those resources were wholly ignored; for the contrary is the fact. There were many men of enterprise in the early days who devoted their energies and their capital to the development of local industries and laid the foundations of extensive and permanent undertakings which are flourishing today. But, speaking generally, the attempts to turn those vast storehouses of natural wealth into sources of profit were few and comparatively trifling, for as yet no more than the outer edge, the very fringe of them, has been encroached upon. More than half of the Island is unexplored, and its inhabitants know as little about its capabilities and resources as they do of those of Siberia or Patagonia. Before the "golden days of Cariboo" there was no incentive to invite development beyond a very limited area. The population was small and its needs easily supplied in this land of plenty, but when Confederation brought the railway the expansion of Island industries did not keep pace with the new conditions—an error of judgment, a lack of foresight, on the part of its business men which seriously retarded its progress. The case finds a parallel in that of Canada in the early days of Confederation when she "looked to Washington" for a market for her surplus and humbly drew her supplies of manufactured articles from the United States. The National Policy changed all that. Canada secured other and better markets and became a manufacturing country and today the United States is anxious to regain the business which it lost through its arrogance. Vancouver Island has "looked to the Mainland" too long. The day of an "Island Policy" has arrived, for the people of the Island are realizing that they have a little empire of their own which can be made self-supporting and independent by a strong, united effort. The Island can supply the Mainland as far east, at least, as Winnipeg with lumber, iron and steel products, furniture, fish, paper, fruit, copper and scores of other natural and manufac-

tured products and that without injuring the existing business of the eastern manufacturers, for all will be kept busy in filling the wants of the new population pouring into the central and western prairies and New British Columbia—the great central valleys of the Coast, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts.

A New Era

Happily, the day of the pessimist is passing. A new era, bright with hope and panoplied with faith and energy, has dawned upon Vancouver Island. Existing industries are enlarging their field and new ones are being established. Outside capital is being freely invested in timber, pulp, iron and other mineral lands, fish traps, salmon canneries, herring curing and other fisheries plants are being prepared for this season's business. Whaling on a large scale is an established and profitable industry. Steam trawlers are en route from England to engage in deep sea fishing. Fruit canning and preserving plants will be in operation by harvest time. A large cement works established a year ago, has found it necessary to double the capacity of its plant and even now cannot fill its orders. Several new sawmills are being built. The fruit and agricultural lands are being bought by practical horticulturists and farmers. The Canadian Pacific railway is letting contracts for clearing large tracts of land and preparing it for settlers. A paper pulp mill is expected to be in full operation before next winter. The shipyards are working to their full capacity. New coasting steamers, tugs and freighters are being constantly added to the Island fleet. In fact every line of business and every branch of trade and industry is flourishing and expanding as never before and many new enterprises are contemplated. City property and real estate generally is changing hands briskly at good prices and for immediate use, the speculative stage of the revival being yet a long way off. These facts serve to prove that Vancouver Island is sharing in the general prosperity which Canada as a whole is enjoying, and that her portion is destined to be a very considerable percentage of the whole as the expansion of her industries proceeds. The time is ripe for all classes of men of capital, skill and energy to seize the golden opportunity which Vancouver Island holds out to them, that "tide in the affairs of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," for at the moment no other country of its size in the world affords such chances of success to industry and perseverance. The most serious drawback to Vancouver Island in its march of progress rests in the fact that much of the agricultural land is heavily timbered and the area of cleared or open land very limited. This is deterring thousands of men who are anxious to settle on the Island from doing so, but the difficulty will be removed before long. The Canadian Pacific railway is taking the initial step in the direction of clearing land and it is expected that the government and many of the large land holders will follow the example of the railway company in preparing the way for the farmer and fruit grower.

A Land of Plenty

The fertility of the valleys and bench lands of British Columbia are famed the world over and no section of the province possesses richer soil than Vancouver Island. Though the farming land is confined to comparatively small areas and much of it is heavily timbered it is so productive that a few acres cleared and systematically tilled will yield a good profit after providing a comfortable living for the farmer

and his family. All the cereals grow to perfection, leguminous plants, roots and vegetables of all kinds produced in the temperate zone, grow to large size and of excellent quality. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits bear abundantly and attain great perfection, while peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes and figs can be produced successfully if given special care. Many varieties of nuts, including almonds, filberts, walnuts, cobnuts and chestnuts, do well wherever cultivated. Flax of fine quality is grown, but so far has only been used as cattle food, although the fibre produced is long, fine and silky, yielding from two to three tons per acre. Hops grow luxuriantly and yield from seven and a half to nine tons the acre. Cattle, sheep, swine and poultry do well on the Island, the climate being particularly favorable to them, the mild winters permitting them to roam at large and pick up an abundance of green food the year round. Dairying is a profitable and growing industry, Vancouver Island affording exceptionally favorable opportunities in that branch of agriculture. The local market absorbs the whole present output of the creameries and dairies and is still far from being fully supplied, while the progress of mining, lumbering and the fisheries, is constantly creating new demands and the Oriental and Northern trade assures a continuance of good prices. The average price of butter at first hand is twenty-five cents per pound. Poultry, eggs, mutton, beef and pork, are equally in demand with dairy products, the quantity raised on the Island being far too small to supply the local markets, and the home products always command better prices than the imported. The soil of Vancouver Island is of three classes, viz: (1) a poor gravelly soil with a thin coating of vegetable mould, bearing large timber of superior quality, coarse grass and little undergrowth, affording good runs for sheep, hogs and goats. (2) A sandy loam of good quality, producing excellent crops of vegetables, fruits, cereals and roots. (3) A rich brownish-black soil, composed of vegetable humus and alluvium, remarkably fertile and producing splendid crops of all kinds. Springs are numerous and good water for all domestic purposes may be had everywhere. Medicinal springs, possessing valuable qualities, are also found at several points. The numerous lakes and streams supply an abundance of water for power purposes, and many of the farms are provided with waterworks systems which serve the houses and outbuildings and furnish power to operate the farm machinery. The principal farming districts are in the vicinity of Victoria, the Saanich Peninsula, along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, at the head of Alberni Canal at Cox Bay and in the neighborhood of Cape Scott. Besides these settled districts there are several valleys and benches of prairie lands in the interior of the Island well fitted for agriculture, but requiring transportation facilities to render them available. Much of the interior is unexplored, but the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company is making a thorough examination of those positions which lie within its grant, it being the intention of the company to encourage the settlement of these lands as soon as possible. The numerous lakes and streams, and the mountains which separate these interior valleys afford a most attractive diversity of scenery, which, combined with the salubrity of the climate which is dry and warmer than on the west coast, will make them very desirable for residence when they have been thrown open for settlement

by the construction of wagon roads and branch railways. Existing reports on the interior are to the effect that there are large areas of grazing lands on the high plateaux and in the foot-hills of the Island Range. The social conditions of the farmers of Vancouver Island are most attractive. The settlers are, as a rule, of a superior class who cultivate the amenities of life, devoting their spare time to social intercourse, outdoor sports and intellectual amusements, each little community vying with its neighbors in the quality of its pastimes and entertainments. Excellent public schools are found everywhere and there are few districts that have not one or two churches and resident clergymen and physicians. The farmer, once established on Vancouver Island, can live better and more comfortably than in most countries. His house is surrounded by orchards, shrubberies, gardens and lawns; he is within easy reach of a home market where he gets good prices for everything he produces, his children have every educational advantage, and he is in touch with the great world through the daily newspapers, the long distance telephone, the railway and the steamboat. Excellent well kept roads are a feature of the settled portions of the Island. One may drive, wheel or ride from Victoria to Comox and Alberni over good roads at any season of the year.

A Magnificent Climate

The following tables, furnished the Colonist by courtesy of E. Baynes-Reed, Esq., superintendent of the Victoria Meteorological Observatory, show the monthly and annual rain and snow fall, variations of temperature, and barometric readings, at Victoria and other Vancouver Island stations:

Table of barometric records reduced to sea level at 32 deg. Fahr., at Victoria, for the years 1890 to 1905, showing monthly average and the highest and lowest reading in each month:

Monthly High-Low-Average Year est. Year.

Jan. 30.04 30.03 1901 20.05 1896

Feb. 29.83 30.00 1901 20.05 1891

March 29.94 30.00 1901 20.05 1891

April 30.07 30.53 1898 20.27 1885

May 30.00 30.58 1895 20.29 1887

June 30.02 30.48 1895 20.53 1891

July 30.05 30.45 1892 20.57 1807

Aug. 30.01 30.39 1892 20.07 1807

Sept. 30.00 30.50 1902 20.22 1801

Oct. 30.03 30.59 1901 20.10 1900

Nov. 29.99 30.63 1898 20.13 1893

Dec. 30.02 30.06 1895 20.89 1891

Average ... 30.01 30.56 20.23

Highest record of barometer, 30.67 in.

Lowest record of barometer, 28.80 in.

5 am, December 29, 1891.

Note.—On December 29, 1891, the highest record at Esquimalt Drydock, reaching at 9 a.m. 30 ft. 3 in.

The records of the last 32 years show that the mean annual precipitation in Victoria is about 30 inches, and the monthly distribution is as follows:

January 4.50

February 3.40

March 2.68

April 1.56

May 4.11

June94

July38

August57

September 1.71

October 2.67

November 4.69

December 5.55

20.88

During the above named period the annual precipitation has in 22 years been below and in 11 years above the average

when there are no roses in the gardens

Monthly and annual amount of rainfall and snowfall at the undermentioned stations on Vancouver Island, B.C., during 1905. Total Precipitation.

Jan. Feb. Mar. April. May. June. July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Total. Precipitation.

Victoria Rain., 2.80 2.27 1.39 0.21 2.81 1.06 0.10 1.21 4.03 2.81 0.91 2.82 22.51

Snow. 4.50 22.06

Nanaimo Rain., 4.92 4.95 6.09 1.02 1.53 2.06 1.92 1.60 5.23 3.63 3.21 5.32 41.48

Snow. 6.50 2.65 15.15 43.00

Alberni Rain., 8.37 10.11 12.01 1.72 2.44 2.38 0.96 1.22 5.32 4.72 7.38 11.36 67.99

Snow. 23.38 ... 1.00 71.75

Bainfield Rain., 4.48 11.26 8.04 1.55 1.21 0.15 R 1.54 0.27 1.74 2.76 10.65 52.05

Snow. 0.10 52.05

Cape Scott Rain., 12.54 11.72 12.05 3.37 5.56 0.35 1.00 6.80 14.10 11.06 17.16 20.54 117.15

Snow. 117.15

Beaver Lake Rain., 4.83 3.21 2.34 0.63 3.86 1.28 0.69 1.16 5.08 3.83 1.57 4.52 32.40

Snow. 6.00 33.00

Goldstream Rain., 7.76 5.89 7.40 0.98 5.09 2.50 0.26 1.53 6.57 7.08 3.10 5.25 53.38

Snow. 16.00 3.00 57.28

Cowichan Rain., 6.87 4.84 5.55 0.42 2.70 1.66 0.70 1.17 4.94 4.53 2.11 6.41 39.00

Snow. 12.10 2.00 3.30 42.83

Table showing the amount of bright sunshine, the highest, lowest and average temperature, and the number of days on which precipitation (rain or snow) fell in each month of the year 1905, as recorded at the Dominion Government Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C.

Bright Sunshine. Total No. Daily. No. of Days. High-Low-Aver. No. of Days. Precipitation.

Total No. Daily. No. of Days. High-Low-Aver. No. of Days. Precipitation.

January ... 69.06 2.14 12 54.9 27.4 40.75 19

February ... 135.12 4.44 5 56.4 22.7 41.53 10

March ... 119.42 3.52 7 67.9 31.3 47.56 18

April ... 206.48 6.54 2 71.0 37.2 50.04 4

May ... 195.00 6.17 5 72.2 37.8 52.19 13

June ... 229.06 7.38 2 68.7 47.3 56.52 8

July ... 331.12 10.41 1 84.2 50.5 61.07 4

August ... 273.48 8.50 1 78.3 46.9 59.26 7

September ... 136.12 4.32 4 75.0 44.4 56.22 15

October ... 145.48 4.42 5 57.9 33.5 47.05 14

November ... 69.06 2.18 9 59.2 27.0 44.63 11

December ... 38.36 1.15 12 60.7 27.8 42.36 18

Total ... 1,010.30 5.27 65 706.5 434.7 509.98 141

66.37 36.21 50.00 12

on Christmas Day. Unlike many mild climates that of Vancouver Island is healthful, there is no malaria, no endemic diseases, and epidemics are almost unknown. Children thrive wonderfully in this favored land and the aged and feeble find new life in its balmy, invigorating air.

Timber Resources

It is an acknowledged fact that Vancouver Island possesses the largest, most compact and valuable area of merchantable timber in the world. The principal wood, and the staple of commerce, is the Douglas fir, which grows to an immense size, many trees attaining a height of 300 feet, with a circumference at the base of 30 to 50 feet. A fair average runs from 100 to 150 feet clear of limbs, and five to six feet in diameter. Red and yellow cedar, hemlock (or Alaska fir) spruce, cypress, white pine, balsam, yew, tamarack, maple, aspen, cottonwood, alder, crab-

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VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY

Have still within their land grant nearly

1,500,000 ACRES

of land for sale, containing immense tracts of the finest timber in the province, consisting principally of Douglas Fir, Red and Yellow Cedar, and Hemlock. These

TIMBER LANDS

can be purchased outright, and are Not Subject to any Royalty to the Government.

LARGE AREAS OF GOOD LAND SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE

when cleared, are to be found in the valleys and along the courses of the many rivers and streams, where, in a climate unsurpassed in any part of the world, the settler can build up a comfortable and productive home, and enjoy all the healthful recreations of a country which abounds in fish and game. The various Railway Extensions which the Company are now contemplating will open up more direct communication with the towns and give easy access to the markets, where, in addition to stock, fruit, vegetables and poultry find a ready sale.

AT THE IDEAL FISHING and SUMMER RESORTS of SHAWNIGAN and SOOKE LAKES

Suburban Lots are for sale, ranging from two to five acres, and the numbers of pretty cottages and villas dotted around their shores testify to the popularity of these resorts.

AT THE THRIVING TOWN OF LADYSMITH

the shipping point for the Wellington Colliery Company's output from the Extension Mines, the Company still have a number of choice Residential Lots for sale, offering a chance for location or investment.

MINING PROPERTIES at MOUNT SICKER, KOKSILAH, CROFTON and OTHER POINTS

testify to the possibilities of the mineral wealth of the Island, and under the Company's conditions of sale, purchasers of the Railway Company's lands become possessed of all base minerals with the exception of coal and iron.

For Maps, Prices and all Further Particulars

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VANCOUVER ISLAND MINING

A Sketch of Its Vast Storehouses of Metallic Minerals, Coal and Building Materials---Capital and Enterprise Needed to Develop and Explore the Island---Little Doubt That Eventually Other Important Mining Camps Will Be Discovered---Vancouver Island Has Produced to Date Over Seventy Millions of Dollars in Coal and Commercial Metals.

By E. Jacobs, Editor of the B.C. Mining Record.

MINING on Vancouver Island had its commencement more than half a century ago. Indeed, it is full 70 years since, in 1835, coal was discovered at Fort Rupert, on the north-east coast of the Island. Later some development was done here by the Hudson's Bay Company, but the workings were afterwards abandoned for those at Nanaimo, also on the Island, where coal mining has been continuously carried on of between fifty and sixty years. Operations were at first on a very small scale, but they were steadily increased until the maximum yearly output was reached in 1900 with a production of 1,393,048 tons (of 2,240 lbs.). The average output of several years since then has been about 1,000,000 tons.

The mineral resources of the Island, so far as yet known, are extensive coal fields, occurrences of copper-gold ores in various parts, and iron ores apparently in considerable quantity. Apart from the coal, little has as yet been done to develop these resources. Indeed, excepting at Mount Sicker, and in smaller degree, Quatsino Sound, no mining operations for metalliferous ores have been carried on, though at several camps on the West Coast some development has been done, and a few hundred tons of ore shipped to smelters.

Nineteen years ago gold quartz mining had attention at Alberni and other West Coast points, but little has been done in this connection during recent years. The iron ore deposits have been prospected sufficiently to make it appear that they are worth opening up on an extensive scale as soon as iron furnaces shall be erected to smelt the ore.

A considerable area of the Island is mountainous, heavily forested, and as yet little prospected for minerals, it follows that much remains to be discovered concerning the full extent of its mineral resources. As further exploration shall reveal the geological character of parts now practically unknown, the search for minerals will proceed, and there is little doubt that eventually important mining camps will be established, and the production of commercially valuable minerals greatly increased.

Value of Production During Recent Years

The total value of the mineral production of Vancouver Island to date is about \$70,000,000, of which comparatively large sum between \$62,000,000 and \$63,000,000 represents the value of the products of the coal mines, and the remainder that of metallic minerals, building materials, etc. During three years last past—1903-1905—production including that of Texada Island, which is within the boundaries of Nanaimo mining division, has averaged rather better than \$4,405,000 per year, of which the greater part was coal. The following tables show the proportions of the several classes of minerals produced during these years:

Coal and coke	\$2,562,466
Metallic minerals	1,309,600
Building materials, etc.	367,500
Total	\$4,230,572
1904.	
Coal and coke	\$2,923,384
Metallic minerals	1,179,295
Building materials, etc.	600,000
Total	\$4,702,679
1905.	
Coal and coke	2,928,921
Metallic minerals	784,131
Building materials, etc.	560,800
Total	\$4,273,852

It will be noted that there has been a considerable decrease in the value of metallic minerals produced, which is chiefly attributable to the lessened production of the Tyee mine. It is believed, though, that there will shortly be a considerable improvement in the position in this respect, the prospects being promised for an enlarged output of copper-gold ores from Island mines.

Coal Fields of Vancouver Island

Prior to the commencement of production in 1898 at the Crow's Nest Pass collieries, the mines of Vancouver Island were the only producers of coal in the province. Their combined product still constitutes the larger proportion of the total annual output of the province. Production has, however, been unfavorably affected during recent years, partly by labor difficulties and partly by the chief market for Island coal—California—having been invaded by fuel oil in the form of oil, which has, at least temporarily, lessened the demand for coal. The effect is seen in reduced exports of Vancouver Island coal to San Francisco.

The coal fields of Vancouver Island are, perhaps, the oldest worked of any on the Pacific Coast seaboard. They have been elaborately examined by the Geological Survey of Canada (O), by Mr. James Richardson, as to the coal fields of Nanaimo, Comox, Cowichan and Sooke, Geological Survey of Canada: Report of Progress for 1876-77, pp. 160 to 192; and (B), by Dr. M. Dawson, as to the northern part of Vancouver Island and adjacent coast. Last year the Geological Survey sent Dr. H. S. Poole, a well-known coal geologist and expert of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to gather and compile recent data concerning these coal fields. The publication of his report is being awaited by many interested in this subject.

In a paper on "The Coal Fields of the Pacific Coast," by Mr. John Kirssopp, jun., read some time ago before the Institution of Mining Engineers, London, England, the known occurrences of coal on Vancouver Island were reviewed. Those mentioned were: Comox, and Nanaimo districts, Quatsino Sound, West Arm and Rupert Arm, Squash and Port McNeill, and Saanich district. Of Co-

mox and Nanaimo districts Mr. Kirssopp wrote, in part: This coal field comprises a long, narrow trough, extending in three patches from the vicinity of Cape Mudge, on the northwest, to within 15 miles of Victoria on the south-east, with a length of 130 miles. This trough lies on its northeastern side, beneath the Straits of Georgia, being bounded by crystalline rocks in basins apparently from beneath it in Texada, Texada and other islands, and on the mainland beyond. On the southwest, along Vancouver Island, it is limited by a range of bold mountains of the crystalline series, which runs nearly parallel with the coast. This trough is separated between Wellington and Nanoose by crystalline rocks, dividing the north-western portion, or the Comox coal field, from the southeastern, or the Na-

naimo field.

As preliminary to some particulars of the chief producing coal mines of Vancouver Island, the following extract from a paper on "The Mineral Wealth of British Columbia," by the late Geo. M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, read before the Royal Colonial Institute, is given:

"The existence of coal upon the coast of British Columbia was recognized by Dr. W. F. Tolmie, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, as early as 1835; but though small quantities of coal were actually obtained from natural outcrops from time to time for the use of the blacksmiths of the company's posts, no importance appears to have been attached to the discovery. The world was at that time very spacious, and the Pacific ocean was still regarded as rather a field for the exploration of navigators than as a highway of commerce between America and Asia.

"Afterwards (in 1849) the Hudson's Bay Company brought out a few coal miners from Scotland, and proceeded to test and open out some of the deposits. Thus, as early as 1853, about 2,000 tons of coal were actually raised at Nanaimo, San Francisco already began to afford a market for this coal, and the quantity produced increased from year to year. At the close of the year 1888, 4,500,000 tons in all had been produced, and the output has grown annually, till, in 1891, over 1,000,000 tons were raised in one year. California is still the principal place of sale for the coal, which, by reason of its superior quality, practically controls the market, and is held in greater estimation than any other fuel produced on the Pacific slope of North America. The local consumption in the province itself grows annually, and smaller quantities are also exported to the Hawaiian Islands, and to China, Japan and other places. In the various parts of the Pacific ocean, the coal from British Columbia comes into competition with coal from Puget Sound, in the State of Washington, which, because of the high protective duty established by the United States, is enabled to achieve a large sale in California, notwithstanding its inferior quality. It has also to compete with shipments from Great Britain, brought out practically as ballast with the coals of Newcastle, New South Wales; with coal from Japan, and in regard to the Pacific ports of the Russian Empire, with coal raised by convict labor at Dalni, on Saghalien Island, in the Okotsk Sea. It is sufficient guarantee for the quality of the coal of British Columbia that it is able to hold its own against all these competitors."

Dr. Dawson's "Mineral Wealth of British Columbia," Part B, Annual Report of Geological Survey for 1887, pp. (91-13) stated further that: "An impartial estimate showing the superiority of the Vancouver Island coals, the following table establishing the comparative value of these and other fuels for steam-raising purposes, by the War Department of the United States, will be equal to:

Lb.	Nanaimo coal (Vancouver Island)	1,800
Bellingham Bay coal (Washington State)	2,200	
Seattle coal (Washington State)	2,400	
Rocky Mountain coal (Wyoming, etc.)	2,500	
Oregon	2,600	
Coos Bay coal (Oregon)	2,600	
Mount Diablo coal (California)	2,600	

The following statement of the weights of steam obtained as the result of working tests from a cubic foot each of the various fuels, at a slow rate of combustion, may also be referred to. The water to be evaporated had first been raised to a temperature of 212 deg. F. The experiments were made by the chief engineer for Island coal—California—having been invaded by fuel oil in the form of oil, which has, at least temporarily, lessened the demand for coal. The effect is seen in reduced exports of Vancouver Island coal to San Francisco.

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Wellington Collieries, Comox and Cranberry Districts

The Wellington Colliery Co., Limited, of which Mr. James Dinsmuir has for years been president, and Mr. F. D. Little, M.E., vice-president and general manager, is capitalized at \$2,000,000. It owns the Wellington (Cumberland) colliery, in Comox district, Mr. John Matthews, M.E., manager; the Wellington colliery (Extension mines), in Cranberry district, Mr. Andrew Bryden, M.E., manager; and the Alexandria colliery, also in Cranberry district, not now being operated. The first above-mentioned colliery was long known as the Union colliery, owned and operated by the Union Colliery Company, of British Columbia, but now merged into the Wellington Colliery Company.

The Union or Cumberland mines are located near the town of Cumberland, distant about 12 miles from the shipping wharf, Union Bay, Baynes Sound, a standard gauge railway connecting the mines with the sea. Coal was discovered here more than 30 years ago, but active mining operations were not commenced until 1885, in which year the late Hon. Robert Dinsmuir and his co-partners began the development of this coal. There are now four mines in active operation, viz., No. 4 slope, Nos. 5 and 6 shafts, and No. 7 (formerly No. 8) slope. Coal of excellent quality is mined, especially in No. 7 slope, where the bituminous coal merges into anthracite, the former having been metamorphosed from the latter by heat,

various parts of a line, which, following the direction of the outcrop of the beds, is about 30 miles in length. On Brown's river, furthest north, almost the entire mass of the productive measures is exposed, with a thickness of 739 ft., 6 in. of beds. In this section nine coal seams occur, with an aggregate thickness of 16 ft. 3 in., the thickest bed being the lowest in the series and averaging 7 ft. in a section of 122 ft. at the Union mine, ten coal seams, with an aggregate thickness of 29 ft. 3 in., occur, the thickest seam being 10 feet. This section represents only a small part of the productive measures. In a third section, of 322 ft. in length, the thickest bed being 3 ft. 8 in. On the area of the Baynes Sound Company, in 220 ft. 10 in. of measures, two seams of 6 ft. and 5 ft. 10 in., respectively, occur.

"Mr. Richardson estimates the extent of country underlain by the productive measures at 300 sq. miles, without taking into consideration that which may lie beyond the shore, and not including the unexplored northwestern extension of the field previously referred to. Computing the total thickness of workable coal in the Union Company's property at a little over 25 ft., he calculates the quality of coal underlying the surface at 25,000 tons per acre, or 16,000,000 tons per sq. mile for this part of the region." (Report of Progress, Geologi-

cal Survey of Canada, 1871-2, p. 80.)

At the Wellington Colliery Company's Extension colliery Nos. 1, 2 and 3 mines are all worked from what is known as No. 1 tunnel. In his report for 1904 the inspector of mines states that these three mines then had a combined capacity of 2,000 tons of coal per day. Further developments since then have increased the producing capacity of these mines, and there is much new ground that gives promise of proving on development to be a very extensive coal district.

At the Crofton Smelter.

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tween 500 and 600 ft., which owing to the fall of the hill will give a depth about equivalent to the 1,000-ft. level of the Tyee mine. Indications here are authoritative reported to be excellent, pointing to the close proximity of ore. It is believed, therefore, that before the close of the current year large bodies of merchantable ore will have been discovered at this great depth in both claims—a result that would have an important effect on copper mining on Vancouver Island. The underground workings at the Tyee mine total several miles in sinking, cross-cutting and drifting. The mine equipment includes five steam boilers, hoisting engine, air compressor, steam pumps, etc. An aerial tramway 3½ miles in length connects the mine with the E. & N. railway, and provides a suitable means of conveying the ore down to the latter for transportation thence to the company's smelter at Ladysmith.

The Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company has sunk a shaft to a depth of 500 ft. on its Westholme claim, one of a large group owned by this company. It is now confining its operations to its Koksilah property.

The Richard III, has done but little development work during the two years last past, owing to lack of capital. The mining record for the division reported for 1903 as follows: "This mine, which lies to the east of the Tyee mine, has been vigorously developed during 1903, with most encouraging results. During the year the shaft, which has two compartments, has been sunk to a depth of 510 ft. Five levels have been run; the total development in sinking and raising, cross-cutting and drifting, is 2,181 ft. Ore has been found in each level, but the best values so far have come from the 500-ft. level, a ton of ore from which, shipped to the Tyee smelter, gave a return of: Gold, 0.47 oz.; silver, 25.85 oz.; and copper, 3.29 per cent." The Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines, Ltd., has resumed development work on its property, which includes the Victoria and Copper Canyon claims. It has been reported that some good ore has been met with since this resumption.

The Lenora has been idle for two or three years. It was the first copper-gold property in this district to assume any commercial importance. The work of prospecting was commenced in 1897. In 1898 the Lenora-Mount Sicker Mining Company was organized to acquire and develop the mine. This company is now in liquidation, but it does not follow that the cause of this trouble may fairly be attributed to the mine. It would have required much more extensive financial resources to have admitted of continued operation with such lavish expenditure in railway building, etc., as took place for a time. Full particulars of ore shipments are not available, but a statement prepared by the management of the company was published in the Minister of Mines Report for 1902. This showed that the average assay value per ton of 26,195 tons of shipping ore was: Gold, 0.4707 oz.; silver, 3.57 oz.; and copper, 7.95 per cent. Besides this first-class ore, there were about 52,000 tons of second grade, the bulk of which has since been smelted, of an estimated average assay value per ton of: Gold, 0.05 oz.; silver, 1.03 oz.; and copper, 2.3 per cent. (wt. assay.)

Vancouver Island M. & D. Co.

At Koksilah, the Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company has during the last six months done a deal of prospecting work on a group of claims on Copper Mountain. More than 300 tons of ore have been won from surface workings on one claim—the Bluebell—and this the company has commenced to ship to the Tyee Company's smelter. A Victoria syndicate, known as the King Solomon Mines, has been developing King Solomon and Queen of Sheba claims, also on Copper Mountain. Two carloads of ore shipped for

The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Ltd.

History of a Local Corporation That Is Developing Some of the Best Known Mineral Claims on Vancouver Island and the Men Who Promoted It.



BRIDGE CROSSING THE CHEMAMUS RIVER TO "COPPER CANYON CAMP," MOUNTS SICKER AND BRENTON MINES.

tion of all monies spent on mining propositions find, through legitimate trade channels, a lodgment in the till of our business men, and are again put into circulation.

The mining proposition which we have already alluded to, is actively under development, and is the Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

This company owns seven full-sized, and two fractional mineral claims located on the westerly slope of Mount Sicker, and the easterly slope of Mount Brenton. These several claims are the "Yankee," "Victoria," "Susan," "Copper Canyon," "Anoka," "May," and "Star," full-sized claims, and "The Elmore," and "Victoria Fractional" claims.

The Company was organized in the City of Victoria on the 10th of May, 1901, by a number of well known gentlemen, under the Companies Act, to acquire, exploit and develop certain mineral claims then held by Mr. W. A. Dier, and empowered to do various other things as locating a townsite, developing a water power, driving a drainage and transportation tunnel, etc.

A number of business men and private citizens subscribed liberally for shares in the company, and operations were begun and carried on for some time until it became evident to the management that the funds on hand would not

be sufficient to carry out the plans which had been mapped out, therefore it was decided to close down and endeavor to obtain further working capital by the sale of treasury shares before proceeding farther, failing to obtain this capital locally, the property remained closed down for some months when the Managing Director, Mr. W. A. Dier, determined that this state of affairs should not continue, and journeyed to the east in his endeavors to obtain for the Company, in which he held a very large interest, as well as being the Managing Director, the capital necessary to resume operations.

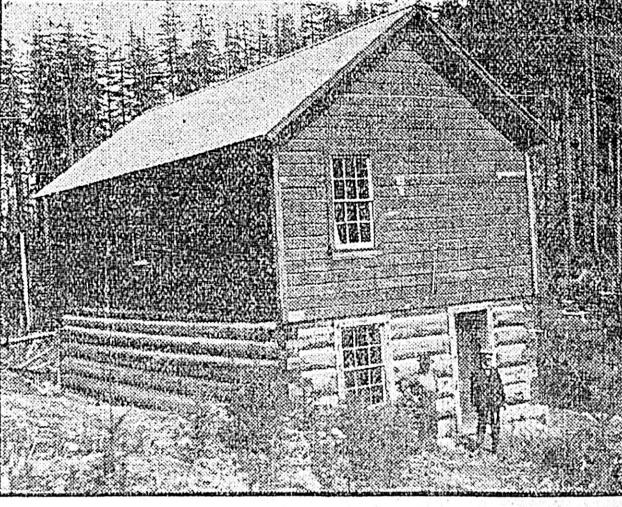
In February, 1905, Mr. Dier was successful in interesting the well known brokerage firm of Dier, Quick & Evans Company, incorporated, of Rooms 764, 5 and 6 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, in the property, and through the influence and energy of this firm a considerable amount of the treasury stock was soon disposed of and funds were secured, which in the opinion of the directors warranted the resumption of work at Copper Canyon Camp. This was done and on the 7th day of August, 1905, a number of miners and workmen under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Young, were sent to the camp and operations were recommenced, and active work is now in progress. A shaft is being sunk and a

depth of almost two hundred feet has been reached, good ore has been encountered as the work progressed, and while no large bodies have as yet been opened up, a sufficient amount has been found to warrant the continuance of the work.

Experts who have visited the property from Butte and other copper producing camps pronounce the outlook as more than promising.

Those of you who may not be familiar with the company's properties will be amply repaid by taking a trip to Mount Sicker where you will find the only producing copper mine on Vancouver Island in active operation, that is the famous "Tyee" mine which has been a wonderful property and has paid handsome dividends to the fortunate holders of its shares. The "Lenora," also located at Mount Sicker has been a phenomenal producer and has paid right from the grass roots, but at present, owing to some unfortunate litigation, this fine property is closed down, which is unfortunate not only for the little village of Mount Sicker, but also for Victoria, as when it was in active operation the greater part of all materials and supplies used were purchased here.

Owing to the wonderful expansion of electrical development and the employment of copper in all branches of electrical work, a tremendous impetus has



MANAGER'S HOUSE, MOUNTS SICKER AND BRENTON MINES, "COPPER CANYON CAMP."

In the Province of British Columbia, or perhaps in the broad Dominion, no district can be found possessing the wonderful natural advantages and the natural resources which nature has bestowed upon the Island of Vancouver with so lavish a hand; the climate is all that can be desired and is unequalled on the American continent, the summers being free from excessive heat yet giving the most glorious days with many hours of sunshine each day. The winters are never disagreeable, the springs and autumns are perhaps the most delightful of all the seasons, and the island is entirely free from tornado, cyclone, electrical or seismic disturbances.

Amongst the natural resources of the Province possesses vast forests of most valuable timber amongst which is found spruce, cedar, hemlock and the famous Douglas fir. The forest wealth of Vancouver Island is exceedingly hard to estimate, and as year by year the forests of the east become depleted of their timber wealth these must become more and more valuable. We have great areas of the most fertile lands awaiting the brawny arms of the lumberman and the efforts of the man with the hoe or plough to transform them into farm lands whose acres will produce such prolific crops as would make an eastern farmer regard one as a near relative of the renowned Baron Munchausen were one to give the yield per acre. The fisheries are a source of much wealth and year by year they are becoming more and more valuable; these several resources, together with the wonderful mineral wealth which is yet almost untouched and almost unknown even to our own people, will when developed add enormously to the wealth and prosperity not only of the inhabitants of this most favored land, but to that of the Dominion.

Outside of the coal mines, which are actively operated, there is as yet but little being done to develop the mineral wealth of the Island, and it is with the object of bringing to your notice a mining proposition which we believe is going to be one of the big things of the Pacific coast that this article is written, but just before introducing the proposition allow us to remark that the opening, developing and operating of a mining property entails the expenditure of a large amount of money for labor, supplies and material—no class of workmen receive higher wages than miners, and none spend their earnings more freely, therefore a large proportion

of discoveries will be made as means of communication shall be supplied, and interior parts of the Island be rendered accessible to the prospector. It will necessarily take time to open up inland localities, but it is confidently believed that eventually an important copper mining industry will be developed with Island ores as its basis, in addition to the smelting business derivable from the receipts for reduction at Island smelters of ore from other places.

Smelting Works on Vancouver Island

The smelting of copper ores is an industry that is increasing in importance on Vancouver Island. Smelting works have been established at two places—Ladysmith and Crofton, respectively, both on tide water, and consequently easily accessible from ore-shipping points along the extensive coast line of the Island, the adjacent Mainland and northern islands of British Columbia, and of Alaska. Both smelters have, since they were first put in operation about four years ago, already reduced considerable quantities of ore, so that this industry may be regarded as a permanent one. The following descriptions of these works will show that they are modern in their equipment and equal to all demands likely to be made on their resources for some time to come.

Britannia Company's Smelting Works at Crofton

The Britannia Smelting Co.'s smelting works are situated at Crofton, Osborne Bay, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, and are distant from the city of Victoria about 50 miles, whether by rail or water. They were erected in 1901-2 by the Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co., of which Mr. Jas. Green was president and general manager, and Mr. Herman C. Bellinger assistant manager and metallurgist in charge. Messrs. Green and Bellinger had previously been actively engaged in smelting British Columbia ores, having erected and operated smelters at Trail, B. C., and Northport, Washington, U. S. A., respectively, the former in 1895-6 for the British Columbia Smelting & Refining Co., organized and controlled by Mr. F. August Heine, and the latter in 1897 for a company formed by leading shareholders in what was then the Le Roy Gold Mining Co.

The smelter at Crofton was built primarily for the reduction of the ore of the Lenora mine, at Mount Sicker, to the smelting works, the grade from the 60-ton railway track scales up the incline to the receiving bins has been reduced, and other track improvements have been effected. The company's steam locomotive, made by the Rome Locomotive Works, of Rome, New York, was formerly in use on the Manhattan elevated railway. It is in excellent condition and is very serviceable for smelter purposes.

The system of railway tracks at the works includes two ore tracks, one over each row of bins; a coke track on the upper side of the main buildings, on a level with the furnace charging floor, and a copper shipping track on the lower side, below the level of the converter room floor.

There are 14 ore bins, arranged in two parallel rows, six receiving bins on one side of the sample mill and eight storage bins on the other. Each bin has a holding capacity of 300 tons. The trestle on the higher side of the mill has just been extended over four new bins, each with a capacity of 300 tons, built for holding concentrates. Between the ends of the receiving and concentrating bins, respectively, there is a space of 40 ft., left for future additions to bins. All bins are provided with suitable discharge gates.

The sample mill building is framed with 12 by 12 in. lumber, double boarded outside, and it is roofed with Parafine Paint Co.'s "Malthold," which has been found a serviceable and satisfactory roofing. The dimensions of the main part of the building are 26 by 32 ft. and 84 ft. high. The machinery and plant in the mill include two 10 by 20 Blake rock-crushers, a pair of Davis 12 by 18 crushing rolls, a Constand automatic sampler, Coolidge sampler, two Snyder automatic samplers, two elevators—one rubber and one canvas belt—with 16 by 6 in. cups, and one with 8 by 4 in. on a rubber belt, and in the sample room, three grinders, bucking boards, steam coils for drying samples, etc. A Jenckes Machine Works 45-h.p. slide valve steam engine has been used to supply motive power, but a Westinghouse 45-kw. direct current generator was lately installed for this purpose.

In accordance with the original plan of making the Lenora and other Mount Sicker mines, the main source of the ore supply, the railway trackage facilities provided were with a view to accommodating a larger tonnage from landward than from the sea. Conditions are now changed, though, the Britannia mines, situated off Howe Sound, on the mainland coast, and distant some 60 miles by water from the smelting works, being looked to for the

present main supply of ore, while it is expected that henceforward mines in Southeastern Alaska will substantially supplement the tonnage obtainable from the nearer source. Further, coal and coke come by water from Vancouver Island collieries, higher up the coast railway connection between the collieries and the smelting works not yet having been made.

The importance of having convenient dock arrangements and unloading appliances, together with ample trackage to facilitate the conveyance of ore from dock to smelter is therefore self-evident.

The wharf or dock is about 750 ft. in length, with a depth where vessels are unloading of 21 ft. at low water.

Ore and concentrates from the Britannia mines are loaded into railway cars on scows or barges at Britannia beach, the place of shipment, and transfer arrangements admit of these cars being hauled on to the wharf at Crofton and thence up inclined trestles and over the bins into which their contents are dumped. Fuel and heavy stores are similarly landed, and outward carload shipments of blister copper consigned to a refinery are with equal convenience transferred from wharf to barge. On the dock are three bunkers, each having a holding capacity of 200 tons, and into these ore not arriving in railway cars is hoisted by a 9-h.p. double-drum hoisting engine equal to unloading 30 tons per hour.

The tracks between the dock and the ore bins have lately been re-laid, the light rails previously in use having been replaced by 50-lb. steel; the grade from the 60-ton railway track scales up the incline to the receiving bins has been reduced, and other track improvements have been effected. The company's steam locomotive, made by the Rome Locomotive Works, of Rome, New York, was formerly in use on the Manhattan elevated railway. It is in excellent condition and is very serviceable for smelter purposes.

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coke used, an increase in the proportion of raw ore charge in the smelting, and a general betterment of conditions in the blast furnace. Further, a cleaner slag is produced than when cold air blast and more burnt ore is used.

The water-jacketed furnace is 42 by 120 in. at the tuyeres, of which there are 14 of about 6 in. diameter. There are two water-jacketed bore-hearths. The slag is granulated by water. A brick dust hue, 8 ft. by 11 ft. by 165 ft. long leads to an iron smokestack 7 ft. diameter and 90 ft. high. The engine and water house is 60 ft. distant from the smelter building. An 80-hp. return tubular boiler supplies steam to a 14 by 36-in. Reynolds-Corliss engine, which drives a No. 7 Compressors blower and, by means of a rope drive, operates the matte crushers and elevators in the smelter. A separate 17-hp. engine runs a 200-light dynamo for electric lighting the works and offices.

Like the Britannia Smelting Co., the Tres Copper Co. supplements the ore supply from its own mines with custom ores from all available points, particularly from British Columbia coast mines and from Alaska. It has a steadily increasing business with the latter, its ore buyer, Mr. W. M. Brewer, occasionally visiting all mines having ore to send to a custom smelter.

Iron Ores on Vancouver Island

The Provincial Bureau of Mines some time since published an illustrated 30-page report by the provincial mineralogist on "The Iron Ores of the Coast of British Columbia," which pamphlet is still obtainable gratis on application to the bureau. It gives much information relative to occurrences of iron ore on Vancouver Island and adjacent parts.

The following is a brief summary of part of the information it gives: Iron is known to occur at many places on Vancouver Island. Those visited and reported on by officials of the Bureau of Mines are: Sooke, Mt. Arrowsmith, Port Renfrew for San Juan, Barkley Sound (including Sarita river and Copper Island), Alberni canal, Hesquiat Harbor, Nootka Sound, and Quatsino Sound.

Sooke.—The conclusions arrived at with regard to two prospected deposits of iron ore at Sooke seems to be generally indicated by the following, taken from the comments of the provincial assayer on one property: "While there is undoubtedly much pure magnetite in this deposit, and specimens of any desired purity may be obtained, it is questionable whether iron ore could be mined which would be sufficiently free from copper to be of value as such."

Port Renfrew.—Of several iron properties in this district the Bugaboo is particularly mentioned. It is thus described: "The claim is situated on Bugaboo creek, a small tributary of the Gordon river, at an elevation of 1,400 ft. The creek has cut through a body of magnetic iron for about 100 ft. This ore body, as exposed in the bed of the creek face bank to bank, is about 80 ft. wide, with some surface striping on either side has further exposed it. A fine dolomite outcrop appears to cross the creek here diagonally, the crystalline limestone being on the down-stream side, and on this contact the ore appears to have been formed. A small waterfall has been developed in the creek by the solid body of iron ore in the canyon, below which, and on the lower side of the ore body, a drift has been run into the bank, some 40 ft. below the top of the ore exposure, which drift is in for 10 ft. in solid magnetite. The outcrop is well defined and is remarkably free from admixture with country rocks, being nearly pure magnetite, although occasional patches of iron pyrite were visible. This is one of the most promising prospects seen on the coast, and is well worth serious development, as the ore could be very cheaply mined and transported down the valley, though it would require a railway of about 12 miles to reach navigable waters at Port Renfrew. There is convenient sufficient water-power and timber for all mining purposes."

Barkley Sound.—Prominent among a number of iron locations on or in the vicinity of Barkley Sound are the Sarita and the Copper (Tzartos) Island properties. The Sarita iron mine is held by the Pacific Steel Company. Its several mineral locations are situated on Sarita river, which flows into Barkley Sound from the east, at a point 12 miles from the ocean, and directly opposite Copper Island. The iron outcrops about a quarter of a mile from the river on a long ridge from 60 to 100 ft. high, rising at the lower end out of swampy ground and terminating at the western end in a bluff about 60 ft. high and 200 ft. wide. Part of the face of this bluff had been cleared off, showing solid magnetite for the full 60 ft. height and for 92 ft. in width, excepting about 14 ft. of enclosed country rock. The depth of the surface exposure had not been determined, but following the crest of the ridge back in an easterly direction a number of open cuts and surface stripings were noted along a distance of about 1,000 ft., and in most of these clean-magnetic had been struck, the ore appearing to be fairly continuous for that distance along the brow of the southern slope. At about 1,000 feet

from the terminal bluff face a shaft had been sunk on the exposure 22 ft. deep, which depth 10 ft. was through ore and the remainder in country rock. Ore taken from a tunnel driven from the base of the bluff, and from the bluff itself, was piled up near these workings. It was estimated that there were 1,500 to 2,000 tons of ore in this pile, generally a clean, solid magnetite, quite free from sulphides, though containing a little calcite scattered through it, apparently of secondary occurrence. A route for a tramway from the ore pile to deep water had been surveyed, and it had been found practicable to obtain a nearly level grade with a total length of about two and a half miles.

Copper Island rises on all sides abruptly from the sea, forming a ridge the highest part of which has an altitude of nearly 1,000 ft. The iron deposits of this island first attracted attention in 1894. The most important development work has been done on the Mountain claim, situated about 1,575 ft. from, and 700 ft. above, the sea. Much surface stripping and quarrying has been done here, exposing a large mass of magnetite, irregular in outline and shape, but containing a considerable quantity of clean ore distributed in the rock over a surface 40 ft. wide by 70 ft. long. Other work had also been done, and from the various workings a pile of about 1,500 tons of clean-looking and nearly solid magnetite had been obtained. From these workings to the top of the mountain some 250 ft. vertically higher and, in fact, practically over the entire rounded top of the hill whenever the rock is exposed, magnetite is to be seen intercalated with a garnetite country rock, and sometimes presenting the appearance of an ore breccia. The ground over this area has been prospected at intervals by 20 open cuts. The topography of the ground would admit of the construction of a low cost of an aerial tramway from the ore dump to the sheltered bay, where a dock could be cheaply built, and where vessels could lie in shelter while loading.

Quatsino Sound.—Deposits of iron have been found at Quatsino Sound, on the north side of the West Arm, nine miles west from Coal Harbor. Limonite is known to occur on eight claims and bog iron ore on five. A series of bogs one mile and a half long and extending back from the north shore of the arm, form the basin in which are these latter deposits. The bogs are drained by a small creek, named Indian creek, which flows into the arm. These deposits have been prospected by holes sunk at various points. On a range of hills to the northwest of the bogs lies the limonite deposits, one of which, on the Sunrise claim, one mile back from salt water and at an altitude of 400 ft., has a body of limonite exposed for a considerable distance by a small creek, which runs through it. This deposit has been prospected by a number of open cuts and prospect holes.

Conclusion.—In the mining of iron ore, cheap transportation is indispensable. In this respect the known deposits of iron on the coast of British Columbia are certainly advantageously situated, for the majority of them are within easy reach, by short and inexpensive tramways, of the navigable waters of one or other of the many inlets along the coast line. On the waters between Vancouver Island and the Mainland transportation by means of barges is quite practicable, whether for ore, coke or fluxes. For most of the ores of the west coast of Vancouver Island, where more open and rougher seas would be met with, seaworthy sailing vessels, or steamers would be required.

Building Materials

It is usual to include in the mineral production of a country such non-metallic minerals as building stone, cement, brick, etc. As the estimated value of these in 1904 was about \$600,000 for the Coast district, and in 1905 about \$760,000, a large proportion of which was produced on Vancouver and neighboring islands, this branch of the mineral industry is deserving of passing notice.

Stone Quarries.—A report on "The Stone Quarries of the Coast," by Mr. H. Carmichael, provincial assayer, published with the "Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1904," contains information relative to the following stone quarries on or near Vancouver Island: Haddington Island, situated near the northeastern coast of Vancouver Island, in Broughton Strait, and about four miles from Alert Bay; a light gray andesite, of fine grain and compact texture; was exclusively used in the superstructure and carvings of that stately pile, the provincial government buildings, at Victoria. Beaver Cove, some five miles southeast of Alert Bay; a marble of bluish tint, Saturna Island, in the Gulf of Georgia; a sandstone in two colors—buff and blue-gray—of fine grain and free from "shale"; used in building the Carnegie public library at Victoria. Gabriola Island, near Nanaimo, a rather coarse blue-gray sandstone; used in the post office, Victoria, and the McKinnon and Fluck blocks, Vancouver, B.C. Briggs Portage, at Jack's Point, Nanaimo harbor; a rather coarse-grained dark blue-gray sandstone, of which large blocks are obtainable alongside deep water. Newcastle Island, in the north end of Nanaimo

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harbor; a light gray sandstone, with a small dark streak running through it; very large blocks obtainable; used in the mint, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., and the Bank of British North America and Bank of Montreal, both in Vancouver, B.C. Texada Island; red and black marble, West Coast of Vancouver Island; very fine marble, nearly white, but generally a faint blue-gray color. Granite is also obtainable in various places.

Tod Inlet Cement Works

The Vancouver Portland Cement Company, Ltd., has works with a present capacity of 600 barrels per day, located on the shore of Tod Inlet, a branch of Saanich Arm, and distant from the city of Victoria, by wagon road about 13 miles, and from Keating, a station on the Victoria & Sidney railway, about 2½ miles. Transportation of its product is by water, Saanich Arm and Tod Inlet being navigable by sailing vessels, and, being sheltered, admit of scows being used with safety. The first shipment of cement from these works was made in April, 1905. The capacity of the works was then 300 barrels per day, but the cement made is of such quality that even with that capacity doubled the demand has fully overtaken the supply. The cement is known as the "Vancouver Brand"; it is a high-grade Portland cement, and the average product has been proved to possess a tensile strength considerably in excess of the standard fixed by the Canadian government. The company's head office is in the board of trade building, Victoria. Mr. R. P. Burchett, who formerly acted in a similar capacity with the allied cement companies at Shallow Lake and Lakefield, Ontario, is managing director. In his account of this undertaking, published in the "Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1904," the provincial mineralogist observed: "The success of this enterprise is largely assured by the personnel of the company, who are not amateurs in the business, but men who have for years been successfully engaged in the same class of manufacture in Ontario, and who, before embarking on this new enterprise, have brought their Eastern experience to bear on a quiet but thorough investigation of the natural deposits and the facilities, and also of the probable market for the finished product."

Miscellaneous.—There is little to be added concerning building materials, except that lime, brick, tile, pipe, etc., are all made on the Island, and find a market both at home and elsewhere, with a steadily enlarging demand that makes for the permanence of these industries.

THE ISLAND'S TREASURE VAULTS

A Brief Summary of the Valuable Deposits of Metals and Coal.

The mineral resources of Vancouver Island are quite equal to those of any other district of like size in British Columbia, which is recognized as the "Mineral Province of Canada," producing in 1905 over \$22,000,000 from its mines. Gold and silver are very generally distributed throughout the Island. There are few places where colors or gold cannot be found, and gold and silver quartz veins are plentiful. Placer gold is found in nearly every stream, notably in Leech river, China creek, Nanaimo river, Bear river, Clayquot creek and Cowichan lake. It is also found in the black sand deposits at many places on the coast. Copper outcroppings may be said to be universal in the form of yellow pyrites and large deposits exist at many points. Some of the principal places where the existence of copper ore in paying quantities has been established are Sooke, Mount Skirt, Mount Slicker, Mount Brenton, Malahat, Mount Richards, Quatsino, Sidney Inlet, Barkley Sound, Alberni Canal, Cameron lake and San Juan. Copper smelters are operated at Ladysmith and Crofton. The copper ores carry good values in gold and silver. Iron, both hematite and magnetite, is very widely distributed. Extensive deposits of magnetite and limonite exist in the San Juan district and magnetite in immense quantities is also found on Barkley Sound, Quatsino, Quinsam lake and other points. The big deposits on the San Juan and Gordon rivers give assays of 62.92 per cent of metallic iron, 4.68 per cent silica, no phosphorus, only traces of sulphur, and no titanium. Immense coal measures extend from Saanich to Seymour Narrows, fringing the coast, and again from Port McNeill to Fort Rupert and extending through to Coal Harbor on Quatsino Sound. Coal is also found in Alberni and San Juan districts. The only development of the coal deposits are those at Comox, Nanaimo and Extension, the three mines producing annually about 300,000 long tons. Native arsenic has been found on the Kokstalah river, clambach at Sechart, and antimony at Central Lake. Excellent qualities of building stone, marble, granite, sandstone, and many structural materials, such as brick and pottery clay, lime, cement, terra cotta, etc., are found in considerable quantities. Deposits of zinc ore were recently discovered on the west coast.

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New York City, APR 9 1906.

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THE LIQUID SOAP

For the Toilet Table
For the Kitchen
For Removing Stains
For Woolens and Blankets
For the Bath
For the Laundry
For Delicate Fabrics
For Dogs and Horses

Invaluable During House Cleaning

Has germicidal and disinfectant qualities
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A Splendid Soap for Dogs and Horses

Saves Time! Saves Labor! Saves Your Clothes and Your Money
as It Does The Work of the Household.

OF ALL GROCERS

NASCO

Mining Development on the Island

From Report of Minister of Mines, 1905.

EMBODIED in the 1905 annual report of the Minister of Mines are the following official returns of the various gold commissioners and mining recorders dealing with the development of the mining industry in the several Vancouver Island districts:

Alberni Mining Division

Report of A. L. Smith, gold commissioner.—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the progress of mining in the Alberni mining division during the year ending December 31, 1905:

The past year has been very dull, as far as mining in this division is concerned, nothing but assessment work having been performed, excepting on the following properties:

On the Gladys claim work was carried on steadily for four months, with a force of eight men, and at the present date the showing of copper ore at the face of the work is good.

The Happy John Group has been under bond to American capitalists since May last. Considerable tunnel work has been done, eight men employed and about 150 tons of high-grade copper ore is on the dump.

On the Happy John No. 2, a prospect shaft has been sunk 15 feet and good copper ore has been encountered.

Another tunnel is being driven 2,000 feet lower down on the mountain.

The Red River mineral claim is situated on Lucky creek, near Toquart harbor, Barkley sound, about two miles inland from salt water; owners, Thos. M. Graham and William Pooley. A

good trail has been cut out to the

claim. I have to report very encouraging results having been obtained from the work done so far. The vein can be traced 700 feet, and a considerable amount of stripping has been done. A shaft is down 10 feet, the actual vein being three feet wide at the bottom of the shaft. The quartz carries gold, about 40 assays having been made averaging \$14 per ton in gold.

On the Big Interior Group, in the Great Central lake country, assessment work was performed on seven claims during the year. An attempt was made by a party too late in the season to get into the claims with the intention of bonding them.

Office Statistics

Free miners' certificates issued	51
Free miners' certificates, special	1
Claims recorded	20
Certificates of work recorded	50
Transfers, etc., recorded	8
Certificates of improvements recorded	11
Crown-granted claims on tax roll	151
Revenue.	\$148.25
Free miners' certificates	\$348.25
Mining receipts	480.05
Advance tax Crown-granted claims	1,050.75
	\$1,888.05

Clayoquot Mining Division

Report of W. T. Dawley, mining recorder.—I have the honor to submit my annual report of the mining operations in the Clayoquot mining division for the year ending December 31, 1905.

The expected improvement in the mining industry of this district during 1905 has not taken place, and I regret to say that this has been the dullest year in mining business since this office was instituted in 1898. Work on a large scale, which was to have been done on several claims during the year, for some reason or other has not been performed, holders being satisfied with doing their annual assessment work.

Only two properties have had any great amount of work done on them, viz. On the Hetty Green Group, situated on Deep creek, a force of men worked from April to September, and a good wagon road was built from salt water to the property. Some three or four shipments were made to the Ladysmith

smelter, about 215 tons of ore being treated with very satisfactory results. This property is owned by Mr. James Thomson of Alberni.

The Good Hope Group, owned by the Helga Gold and Copper Co., of Seattle, consists of five claims and has been worked for the last ten months continuously, under the foremanship of Mr. B. F. McCurdy. Work is still being continued and prospects of its still working are good. No shipments have yet been made.

As it is of little use describing a large number of properties which have had little or no work done on them, I will not do so, but trust that this time next year my report may be at greater length, and at the same time of a more cheerful and encouraging tone.

Official Statistics

Free miners' certificates issued	38
Mineral claims recorded	37
Certificates of work recorded	48
Transfers, bonds, etc., recorded	11
Receipts.	
Free miners' certificates	\$186.50
Mining receipts' general	283.25
	\$469.75

Nanaimo Mining Division

Report of Marshal Bray, gold commissioner.—Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the mining operations in the Nanaimo mining division for the year ending the 31st of December, 1905. Outside of Texada island but little development work has been done other than the necessary annual assessment work to keep the claims in good standing. There were 403 mineral claims in good standing on the 31st of December, 1905, and while less locations were recorded than in previous years, the outlook is very promising for 1906.

The returns for the year's work from the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith, although not as large as in 1904, made a very good showing considering the small number of days the smelter was in blast for the year, which the following record of the works shows, viz.—

Smelter in blast 164 days of 24 hours each.

Tyre ore smelted	32,400 tons.
Custom ore smelted (exclusive of flux ore)	3,860 tons.
Ore from United States smelted	2,700 tons.

Total smelted 38,960 tons. Total value of the ore smelted, less refining charges, was \$506,600.

The Crofton smelter blew in on the 6th of January, 1906, and if ore can be mined and shipped from the Britannia and other coast mines to keep the furnace in blast for the year, they should make a good record for 1906.

Texada Island

The original 22 claims of this property on the West arm were sold to J. Moore, of Seattle, and a number of men have been employed during the season uncovering the deposits to determine the extent of the ore.

A large number of open trenches have been dug systematically across the property, and every trench visited by the writer showed the solid ore right to the bottom of each. Some remarkable specimens of iron oxide replacing wood have been found, pieces of trees and limbs complete with the bark on; one unique specimen in an Indian wooden wedge used for splitting wood, with the binding on one end, all complete, turned to iron.

The owners of this property are completely satisfied, and they have just acquired the balance of the new locations made this year, numbering some 14 claims. The most notable of the new discoveries of iron ore was the Iron Chink, by Albert Lund. About 50 yards from the beach a number of windfalls were noticed, and it was found that all the trees were turned up by the roots, and under all of them was the solid iron ore, showing many thousands already in sight.

June Group

A tunnel is being run on this property that will reach, at a distance of about 400 feet, the large surface showing giving a depth of about 150 feet. The tunnel has now reached 200 feet. There are 8 men working. Mr. Harold Grant is in charge of the work.

The Yerka is still lying idle, nothing having been done in the way of mining during the year.

Tata River

The Pay streak Group, at the mouth of the river, has received the usual assessment work this season, Mr. Fred Pollock, one of the owners, being nearly killed during the work by the falling of a rock.

The White Quartz claims, farther up the river, are looking remarkably well. The pat ore carrying the gold values has widened out to five feet, and some very fine samples have been brought down to the office.

Zinc—The Peerless claim has been visited by Mr. Retallack, of Kaslo. It is hoped the visit will result in the further development of the claim.

The Cornell has been leased to the Cordillera Mining company, which had been pumping the water out of the old workings, and will open up the mine when dry, by sinking the main shaft.

The Cordillera Group of claims has done considerable development work during the year, in running 320 feet of tunnel, 30 feet of level and 30 feet of winze, and had about 100 tons of ore ready for shipment at the end of the year. The average number of men employed was 12 whites and 2 Chinese.

The Loyal Lease, Limited, Co. is working the Loyal Group of seven claims, under a lease and bond from Mr. Treat, and the development work done during the year has opened up a fine body of ore, proving the properties to be very valuable.

The Puget Sound Iron Co. has not done much development work this season, but is preparing to ship large quantities of iron ore to Tacoma during the coming year.

There has been a great deal of prospecting done on the island during the past year, and some very fine showings of copper ore have been uncovered. The owners of many of these claims are handicapped by not having the means to develop their properties as the showings warrant, but all indications point to a bright future for Texada island.

During the past year very little work other than assessment work was done on the mineral claims situated on Phillips and Frederick arms, Thurlow, Valdes and other islands and inlets to the north.

Dunsmuir District

The Nanaimo Jubilee Mining company has done considerable development during the year on the Delphi Group of claims, situated at the head of the south fork of Nanaimo river, having sunk the shaft 30 feet deeper and driven a tunnel into the mountain to tap the ledge, which is from 10 to 15 feet wide, and shows good values in copper. These claims and the Jubilee Group of 16 claims would be producers if a short line from the E. & N. railway (about 15 miles) were put in, so that the ore could be shipped out to the smelters, and this would also open up a rich mineral country around Green mountain and Mount Mystery.

Oyster District

The Vancouver Island Exploration & Development company has not been doing much work on its group of claims during the year, as Mr. Cecil, the manager, has been in England all summer raising the necessary funds for the development of the properties.

Official Statistics

Free miners' certificates issued	38
Mineral claims recorded	13
Certificates of work recorded	68
Bills of sale, bonds, etc., recorded	28
Revenue.	
Free miners' certificates	\$156.50
Mining receipts, general	253.10
	\$409.60

Quatsino Mining Division

Report of B. W. Leeson, mining recorder.—Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the mining industry in the Quatsino Mining division for the year ending December 31, 1905.

There has not been much development work done on the mineral claims, the owners satisfying themselves with doing sufficient to hold them. Very few new claims have been recorded, the principal new locations being of bog iron, adjacent to iron property on the West arm of Quatsino sound.

The original 22 claims of this property on the West arm were sold to J. Moore, of Seattle, and a number of men have been employed during the season uncovering the deposits to determine the extent of the ore. A large number of open trenches have been dug systematically across the property, and every trench visited by the writer showed the solid ore right to the bottom of each. Some remarkable specimens of iron oxide replacing wood have been found, pieces of trees and limbs complete with the bark on; one unique specimen in an Indian wooden wedge used for splitting wood, with the binding on one end, all complete, turned to iron.

The Marble Bay mines, belonging to the Tacoma Steel company, under the management of A. Grant, mined and shipped to the Tacoma smelter during the year, 12,006 tons. The development work done on the properties consists of sinking the main shaft 100 feet; 430 feet of driftings and 200 feet of winze sinking. The lowest level is now 671 feet below the surface and about 620 feet below the sea-level. They have brought water by a pipe line of 2,200 yards, from the creek between Priest and Turtle lakes and from Priest lake, at a cost of \$4,000. The average number of men employed for the year was 50 white men and 12 Chinese ore sorters. The gold values are fully maintained and the copper values are increasing with depth.

The Van-Anda properties have been idle most of the year; but the Copper Queen, under the management of Mr. Wilde, is getting ready to ship ore, and a new body of ore having been found, will, no doubt, very soon be shipping again.

The Cornell has been leased to the Cordillera Mining company, which had been pumping the water out of the old workings, and will open up the mine when dry, by sinking the main shaft.

The Cordillera Group of claims has done considerable development work during the year, in running 320 feet of tunnel, 30 feet of level and 30 feet of winze, and had about 100 tons of ore ready for shipment at the end of the year.

Heavy exploratory work has also been carried out on the X. L. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 350 feet and a drift east is being driven from that level. At a point about 300 feet east of the shaft a strong selvage or gouge has been found, similar to that encountered to the south at the 1,000-foot level of the Tree.

The Vancouver Island Mining and Development company has Crown-granted a number of claims on Mount Sicker and has done extensive prospecting work. Work on the Richard Hill mine has been confined to development on a small scale, and operations have been

A Curious Hunting Incident

By Ed. S. Shrapnel, R.C.A.

I T was in the autumn of 1885 that I heard the following story, the absolute truth of which I verified afterwards by an account given me by a half breed guide and hunter employed at the time by the late Mr. John Fannin, then the curator of the Provincial Museum of Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Fannin had made many expeditions in various parts of the province for the purpose of collecting specimens of birds and beasts. I will give you his own account of the incident as nearly as I recollect it.

"On the occasion I was hunting for small game in the neighborhood of Burrard Inlet. I had with me a guide well acquainted with the locality who took charge of my camping outfit and pack animals. The sun was about setting after our first day's hunt, and we were making our way back to camp by a short cut across a very deep ravine by a steep gorge. It seemed to be a jumble of shrubs and growths, mixed occasionally with a rattle of slipping shingle or small rocks.

"My companion seemed equally as uncertain as myself as to its cause. So we proceeded cautiously to investigate by moving so that we could see around the corner of the projecting rock.

"Our curiosity was soon satisfied. A strange scene was before us. Within a short hundred yards of our position a huge grizzly bear stood facing one of the wild mountain goats that were plentiful in that region.

"They had met on a narrow ledge of rock on the almost perpendicular side of the ravine that, at that point, was divided by a crevice evidently caused by from the main rugged surface of that portion of the rock breaking away

resumed on the Copper Canyon.

The King Solomon made a small ship.

With very encouraging returns.

On Koksilah river a large amount of surface work has been done in uncovering bodies of copper ore. This work has been done under the superintendence of Mr. Clermont Livingston for the Vancouver Island Mining and Development company.

Renfrew District

Mr. J. J. Baird, of Port Renfrew has kindly furnished the following notes on the San Juan district:

"Mr. H. E. Newton, for his company, has kept a gang of men employed opening up a large iron deposit, and the iron property on Bugaboo creek, of which the first installment has been paid."

"During the year the San Juan Mining and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., has been incorporated, and the assessment work on the several mineral claims of the company will be continued."

The following statistics have been supplied by Mr. Cappage, mining recorder for Victoria division:

Official Statistics

1904 1905

Free miners' certificates issued	561	450
(Special) issued	9	8
Mineral claims recorded	125	83
Certificates of work issued	235	219
Certificates of improvement issued	28	58
Grants of water rights for mining	1	2
Conveyances recorded	62	78
Abandonments recorded	1	3
Placer leases issued	1	3
Permits recorded	1	2
Revenue.		
Free miners' certificates	\$4,821.95	\$4,166.02
Mining receipts	1,526.75	2,320.70
	\$6,348.70	\$6,486.72

bear, as the weapon I carried was only intended for small game.

"The climax had come. The sting of the rifle ball seemed to madden the grizzly; he leaped no longer but boldly launched his huge form across the chasm, but only succeeded in reaching the opposite edge with his fore paws, by which he supported himself for a few seconds, trying desperately to scramble to the surface. But in this endeavor he was frustrated by the goat, who charged him furiously, butting with his head every time the bear raised himself a foot or so above the surface. The end came suddenly. As old Billy made an extra vicious butt

TIMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Next to Her Great Treasury of Minerals, the Most Readily Available, if Not the Most Important, of British Columbia's Natural Resources
Is Her Immense Timber Reserve--The Province May Now Be Said to Possess the Greatest Compact
Area of Merchantable Timber on the North American Continent.

THIS following short description of the principal conifers of British Columbia is taken from an address delivered by Mr. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, at a recent meeting of the Natural History Society of British Columbia. In introducing the subject of forestry the deputy minister said that the information would be useful for the purpose of identification of the forest trees. He proposed therefore to treat the subject in a general and discursive manner; avoiding in-as-far as possible, scientific terms, with a view of enhancing its interest, and, possibly of making it of greater value to the general public than if it were clothed in language which probably would be considered unintelligible by many, or confined to anyone division. Nevertheless, he pointed out, that the so-called scientific names, whether applied to plants or animals, are indispensable for their proper identification, and therefore it is impossible to avoid their use, be the subject treated in ever so simple a manner.

Viewed from any standpoint, whether of utility, hygienic or climatic influences, romance, or as an adjunct to the beauty of the land, we find, said Mr. Anderson, that forests and trees have occupied a foremost place amongst the thoughts of people from time immemorial and the value of trees still stands pre-eminent amongst the economic products of the earth, and forests have furnished themes for ages to poets who have sung their praises. We read of the groves devoted to the worship of the gods, the dilettante dreaming his hours away amidst the leafy bower, the trysts of lovers, and fairy dances in sylvan glades. Gifford Finchot, the celebrated American authority on forestry, says:

"The forest is as beautiful as it is useful. The old fairy tales which spoke of it as a terrible place are wrong. No one can really know the forest without feeling the gentle influence of one of the kindest and strongest parts of nature. From every point of view it is one of the most helpful friends of man. Perhaps no other natural agent has done so much for the human race and has been so recklessly used and so little understood."

Influence of Forests.

Apart from the economic value of the woods furnished by forests and their beauty from a sentimental standpoint; their influence on extremes in temperature, and protection against winds and water supply, are all important factors. Again quoting from Finchot, he says: "The forest is the most highly organized portion of the vegetable world. It takes its importance less from the individual trees which help to form it than from the qualities which belong to it as a whole. Although it is composed of trees, the forest is far more than a collection of trees standing in one place. It has a population of animals and plants peculiar to itself, a soil largely of its own making, and a climate different in many ways from that of the open country. Its influence upon the streams makes farming possible in many regions, and everywhere it tends to prevent floods and drought. It supplies fuel, one of the first necessities of life, and lumber, the raw material, without which cities, railroads, and all the great achievements of material progress would have been either long delayed or wholly impossible. Wood enters into all our manufactures and structure in some form or other whether in the actual construction or in the preparatory process and in spite of the fact that metals have assumed an economic position in modern times of a magnitude and in a variety of ways undreamed of in previous ages; the various uses that is found for the products of the forest have so increased their consumption that even now the world is being confronted with the problem as to how the supply is to keep pace with the demand."

The supplies of wood in their natural state; inexhaustible as they appear in this Province; are being rapidly exhausted. We have a grand heritage in our noble forests, probably unequalled in magnificence and extent, in any part of the world, and it behoves us now; before it is too late; ere the devastating fire, or the insatiable lumberman has destroyed its pristine beauty; to use every effort to induce the proper authorities to make such provisions as will ensure to ourselves and to those who come after us at least a remnant of our magnificent forests. The alienation of the forests, one, if not the principal source, of our wealth; without due provision against waste and destruction, is certainly not in conformity with the recognized principles governing the conservation of forests so well ascertained by long years of experience in the older countries, even in the older portions of Canada and the United States.

I will now proceed to describe in a succinct and I trust intelligent manner some of the features by which to distinguish the principal coniferous trees of the Province and some of the uses to which they are put.

Douglas Fir.

Douglas Fir, often called Oregon pine and Red Fir, known botanically under various synonyms, that of *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, being the new generally recognized name of the principal commercial wood of the Province. Growing in open it begins branching out from the ground, the limbs attaining a great size and extending at the base to a distance in old trees of twenty to thirty feet all round. Such trees are commercially valueless, but make fine shade trees and ornamental trees. The commercially valuable tree grows in dense forests attaining a size anywhere from six to eight feet and more in diameter and limbless for a hundred to one hundred and fifty feet.

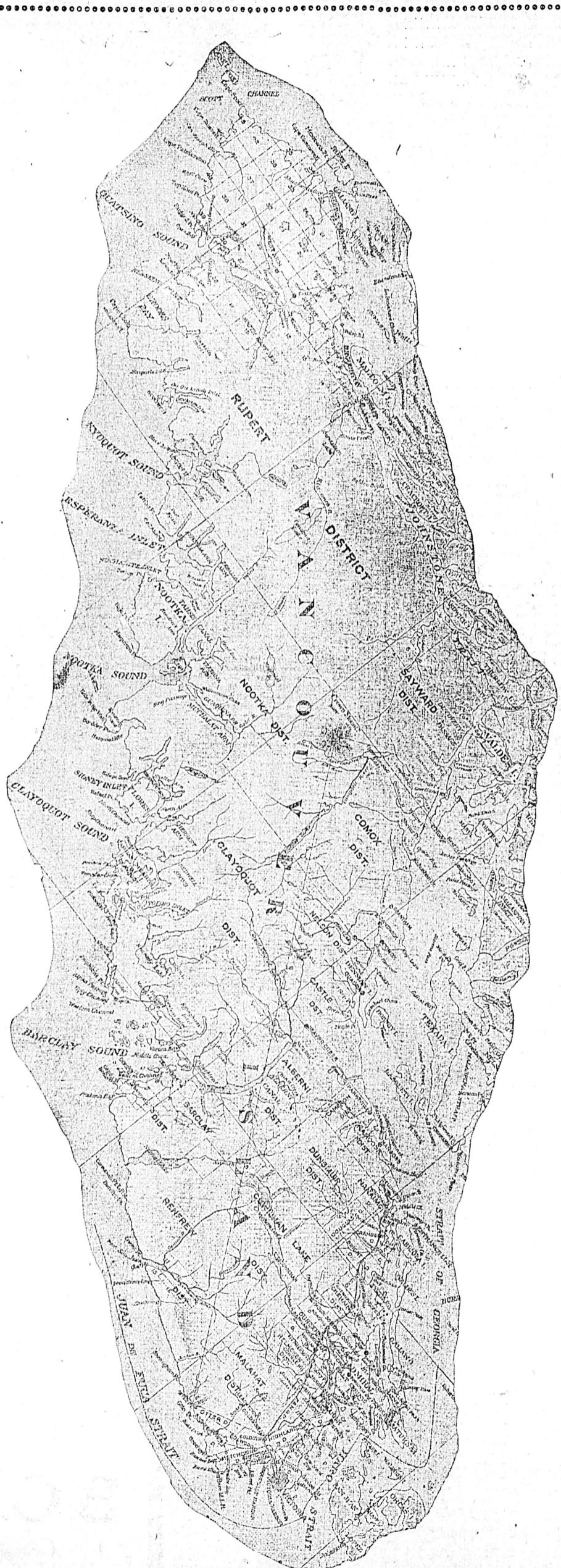
The variability of this tree owing to climatic causes, environment, and other conditions serve to greatly perplex the uninitiated. For instance in the old trees; growing in forests; the bark is deep furrowed; attains a thickness of from twelve to fourteen inches whereas in the second growth trees, it is comparatively smooth with an average thickness of one inch or thereabouts. Saplings or very young trees having cells of gum resembling

those of the balsam are sometimes mistaken for the latter. In some cases the branchlets are long and pendulous and quite distinct in appearance from the typical form. I mention these facts for the purpose of directing attention to obvious differences which are most deceiving. Leaves are dark green, short, and set all round the stem, the cones are from two and a half to three and a half inches long and an inch and a half in diameter, easily distinguished by their peculiar scales. The wood in the old trees is close grained yellowish white and of great strength. Its uses are legion; one of the latest being for inside finishing; when cut for the purpose, the beautiful grain is admirably displayed. Its range is pretty well all over the Province, being found in the lowest parts, as well as on the highest mountains. It, however, attains its greatest perfection to the westward of the Coast range and gets comparatively scarce in the north and to the eastward of the Coast Range.

Cedar, or Red Cedar as it is commercially known in this Province is the White cedar of botany; a name, like many others, utterly inappropriate, and must not be confounded with the Juniper which is called Red Cedar nor with the White Cedar of the east nor that of California, the former being *Thuya occidentalis* of botany (why occidentalis I do not know as it does not occur in the west) and the latter *Libocedrus deodara*. The botanical name of our tree is *Thuya gigantea* with several other synonyms. This is one of our most ornamental trees, growing to enormous size, and when not too thickly surrounded by others; affording the best of shelter from the summer sun or winter storms. The wood is reddish with a strong odor, splits beautifully, very ornamental and durable, although soft slings are made altogether from this wood in this country, and whilst it is intrinsically higher in price, it ranks next in commercial value to the Douglas fir. The leaves are a beautiful green, flat and graceful, resembling those of the Cedar of Lebanon, the cones are very small and thickly set together on the upper side and at the ends of the branches. The deep shade formed by this tree in the forest reminds me of the words by Mrs. Hemans, entitled "The Graves of a Household," where the grave of one is described as follows: "The Indian knows his place of rest, far in the cedar shade." The range of this tree is probably even greater than that of the Douglas Fir, although it does not occur in such quantities. The natives used it almost entirely formerly whenever it was obtainable for constructing their canoes, houses, totem poles, arrows, etc. Boards for roofing which were first split and then hewn with stone adzes were made somewhat on the principle of roofing tiles, the two edges being raised on one side and in use were laid alternately one with the raised edges up, and the next reversed, thus forming a water-proof roof. These roofing boards were not so wide as those for the walls, being generally from two to three feet wide, whilst those for walls were any width up to five and six feet or even wider. As a matter of course, such property, on account of the immense labor involved in its manufacture, was of great value. Canoes made of this tree were sometimes of great size. One that I saw was probably sixty feet long or more and the depth some six feet. From this, some idea may be formed of the immense size of the tree which was required to construct such a craft. In a bundle of split shingles sent to the World's Fair at Chicago, every shingle was the width of the bundle. The bark is never very thick, rather roughened by scores running lengthwise. It peels easily when the sap is rising in the spring, when it was often stripped by the first settlers for roofing and walling out-houses and even dwellings, and for such purposes, when no other material is easily available, it is well adapted and lasts many years. The natives also made use of the bark of the cedar, not only in the same manner but in various other ways in its rough state, such as making baskets, balls, etc. Prepared by separating the rough outside bark from the inner part, split into strips, it is made into mats; whilst pounded by an instrument of bone, fibre, so separated, resembles oakum, and is spun into ropes, robes, petticoats, caps, and various other articles of apparel. It was also used for flattening the foreheads of children when the practice was in vogue; a pad being made of it fastened tightly across the unfortunate infant's head, and bound to its board cradle. Another use to which it was, and is put, is for gambling with round wooden discs, a number of which are concealed in a wad of cedar fibre and divided into two parts. The opposite players make a guess and the discs are shaken out and rolled out on a mat. I am not sufficiently familiar with the game to describe it but I believe one of the discs is the king and wins. Besides the uses I have mentioned; bags, headdresses and girdles for dancing, medicine men's paraphernalia and various articles were, and are now sometimes made of cedar bark. The twigs and roots are also used in the construction of baskets, fish traps, strong ropes, also for stitching the seams and blinding the thwart to the sides of the canoes. In fact the cedar entered more largely in the various requirements of the natives and was put to more economic uses by them than possibly any other native product and it would require more time and space than I have at my disposal to describe more fully all the uses to which this useful tree was put.

Yellow Cedar.

Yellow Cedar, so called, really Yellow Cypress, known botanically as *Thuya excelsa* with two other synonyms is confined in its range to the mountains of the Islands and those of the Lower Mainland in the southern part of the province, but extending to the sea coast in the north. In the interior of the Island it occurs in large quantities and extends to the snow line; it, however, does not grow to a great size hereabouts, but it attains its greatest perfection in the north when it is reported to sometimes exceed six feet in diameter. The nearest point to Victoria that I have ever seen any specimens growing is on the Nanaimo river, where there are several fair sized trees. It is also found on Mount Benson, near



Nanaimo, and at other similar altitudes. The graceful pendant branchlets serve to distinguish it at once from the red cedar previously mentioned; the cones are small, about the size of a large pea, round and compact, borne plentifully at the ends of the branches. The wood is close grained, quite yellow, with a strong but rather pleasant odor, which it is said is objectionable to insects; it is easily worked, and when polished resembles boxwood. The Indians in the north make canoes of the wood; it is also used by them extensively for paddles and for carvings, the close grain lending itself admirably for the latter purpose. For inside finishings, fine cabinet work and similar purposes it will certainly take a front rank in the future. It is also reported to be extremely durable for shipbuilding, the natural crooks making excellent knees for such purposes. The bark of a fine brown color is quite smooth, presenting none of the characteristic roughness of the previous tree.

Spruce.

Spruce, western spruce or Menzies spruce, known botanically as *Picea Sitchensis*, with several other synonyms. The range of this fine tree is all over the littoral of the mainland and islands, extending to the northern boundary of the province. On the west coast of Vancouver Island and to the northward on the mainland it is a great measure replaces the Douglas fir, near the sea, the latter receding to the higher lands. Its habitat is essentially in the lower and more humid parts so that few if any specimens are to be seen near Victoria. It attains great size; one specimen I remember measured fifteen feet in diameter at the base. It, however, does not carry its size like the Douglas fir, and the branches, even when growing in dense forests, occur much nearer the base than in the case of the former. When growing in the open it is unquestionably one of the most stately of our conifers; the limbs, which are strong and rigid, starting out near the base, at the ends of the branches. The deep shade formed by this tree in the forest reminds me of the words by Mrs. Hemans, entitled "The Graves of a Household," where the grave of one is described as follows: "The Indian knows his place of rest, far in the cedar shade." The range of this tree is probably even greater than that of the Douglas Fir, although it does not occur in such quantities. The natives used it almost entirely formerly whenever it was obtainable for constructing their canoes, houses, totem poles, arrows, etc. Boards for roofing which were first split and then hewn with stone adzes were made somewhat on the principle of roofing tiles, the two edges being raised on one side and in use were laid alternately one with the raised edges up, and the next reversed, thus forming a water-proof roof. These roofing boards were not so wide as those for the walls, being generally from two to three feet wide, whilst those for walls were any width up to five and six feet or even wider. As a matter of course, such property, on account of the immense labor involved in its manufacture, was of great value. Canoes made of this tree were sometimes of great size. One that I saw was probably sixty feet long or more and the depth some six feet. From this, some idea may be formed of the immense size of the tree which was required to construct such a craft. In a bundle of split shingles sent to the World's Fair at Chicago, every shingle was the width of the bundle. The bark is never very thick, rather roughened by scores running lengthwise. It peels easily when the sap is rising in the spring, when it was often stripped by the first settlers for roofing and walling out-houses and even dwellings, and for such purposes, when no other material is easily available, it is well adapted and lasts many years. The natives also made use of the bark of the cedar, not only in the same manner but in various other ways in its rough state, such as making baskets, balls, etc. Prepared by separating the rough outside bark from the inner part, split into strips, it is made into mats; whilst pounded by an instrument of bone, fibre, so separated, resembles oakum, and is spun into ropes, robes, petticoats, caps, and various other articles of apparel. It was also used for flattening the foreheads of children when the practice was in vogue; a pad being made of it fastened tightly across the unfortunate infant's head, and bound to its board cradle. Another use to which it was, and is put, is for gambling with round wooden discs, a number of which are concealed in a wad of cedar fibre and divided into two parts. The opposite players make a guess and the discs are shaken out and rolled out on a mat. I am not sufficiently familiar with the game to describe it but I believe one of the discs is the king and wins. Besides the uses I have mentioned; bags, headdresses and girdles for dancing, medicine men's paraphernalia and various articles were, and are now sometimes made of cedar bark. The twigs and roots are also used in the construction of baskets, fish traps, strong ropes, also for stitching the seams and blinding the thwart to the sides of the canoes. In fact the cedar entered more largely in the various requirements of the natives and was put to more economic uses by them than possibly any other native product and it would require more time and space than I have at my disposal to describe more fully all the uses to which this useful tree was put.

Engelman's Spruce.

Engelman's spruce, known botanically as *Picea Engelmanni*, resembles the last in many respects. It does not attain as great a size and the cones are much smaller, still it grows to four feet or more in diameter and from 100 to 150 feet high. Its growth also is not so spreading as Menzies spruce covering much smaller spaces of ground. Its habitat is not so restricted to wet sections as the former, and its range, the interior plateau and eastern part of the province. The foliage is a sombre dark green, much resembling its eastern confrere, the white spruce, in that respect. The leaves are shorter than those of Menzies spruce, very rigid but not so prickly. The cones are also smaller, from one and a half to two inches in length and three-quarters to an inch in width.

Hemlock.

Hemlock is the rather puzzling name that a tree which grows very commonly throughout the province is known by. Why it is called by that name I cannot say, hemlock proper being a very poisonous deciduous plant belonging to the natural order umbelliferae, and therefore to the uninitiated, the name, as applied by a large tree, is naturally most perplexing. The tree is known botanically as *Tsuga Mertensiana*, with half a dozen synonyms. It grows to a large size, often in dense forests, with no undergrowth. The roots being near the surface, often only covered with moss near the trunk, this tree is peculiarly liable to destruction from forest fires. The leaves resemble those of the yew, being short, flat and placed on each side of the stem, having an odor, not unpleasant, but peculiar, and by which it is easily distinguished. The cones are small, not more than three-quarters of an inch long, and placed numerously near the ends of the branches. The terminal branches and tops being slender and drooping, it is probably the most graceful of our many handsome conifers and deserves a place in any arboretum. The only use that any part of this tree is at present put is the bark for tanning, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. The bark is never very thick, one inch, and at most an inch and a half; it is of a dark greyish brown color, finely divided by shallow scores longitudinally and often horizontally, and in that respect closely resembles the western white pine; so much so that one has often to look up at the foliage to ascertain the species. The wood is good for inside work, but does not last well exposed to the weather near the ground. It is heavy, light colored, close grained

and will probably get into general use for many purposes when the other woods get scarce. The range of this tree equals that of the Douglas fir, and in many places quite supersedes it.

Mountain Hemlock.

Mountain hemlock, so called by me to distinguish it from the last, is known botanically as *Tsuga Patersoniana*. In appearance it differs greatly from its prototype, being rigid and ungainly. Its thick, impenetrable foliage would naturally lend one to the belief that it would form an excellent shelter from rain, but such is not the case, as I have found to my cost when caught in bad weather on mountain tops. This is due to the fact that the branches slant towards the trunk, and the water therefore does not run off. The habitat of this tree is on high mountains, growing in a stunted form right up to the snow line. A specimen of the wood exhibited in the department of agriculture was cut by Mr. Stephenson, of Nanaimo, near the summit of Mount Arrowsmith. The slow growth of trees at that altitude is shown by the rings in this specimen, which, although only about nine inches in diameter, is about two hundred years old. The leaves are similar to the last, but often, especially on the higher altitudes, growing all round the stems in close rigid clusters, and the cones altogether larger, from one and one-half inches to two inches long. The characteristic odor of the hemlock is preserved in this species, but more pronounced and pungent.

The Western White Fir.

The western white fir, or balsam fir, is another common tree in that part of the Coast range. It is known botanically as *Abies grandis*, and, as is usual with our conifers, has several synonyms. It is well designated, as it is indeed a grand tree, but too stiff and formal to be quite pleasing. It is called balsam fir on account of the large quantity of gum contained in cells on the bark of the young trees. The leaves, about an inch long, of a fine dark glossy green, are flat and placed on each side of the stem; the cones are about the size of those of the Douglas fir, but much more compact in their immature state, and more fragile, falling to pieces as soon as they attain maturity. The bark on young trees is smooth and covered thickly with the gum cells previously spoken of, but as the tree attains age it gets rougher, but still comparatively smooth, and of a light brown color, seldom over an inch in thickness. A strong, pungent, but agreeable odor distinguishes this from all the other coniferous trees of the province. It grows principally on the lower lands, where it attains a great size. The wood, which is white, light, odorless and free of resin, is not used commercially, but it would no doubt make excellent boxes for fruit. As it decays quickly, it is not a suitable wood for outside work, and on account of its lightness and lack of density it is almost useless for firewood. Its range is general throughout the region mentioned, but it does not occur in as great quantities as Douglas fir, cedar and hemlock.

The prototype of the last is the mountain balsam (*Abies subalpina*). This, too, occurs on the high mountains of the island and mainland, attaining in some places to quite a large size. It resembles the former in many respects, and the wood, equally with the other, is not generally used. The bark, even on an old tree, is quite smooth and light colored, often almost white. The leaves, as is usual with alpine species, are of a dark bluish-green color, very rigid and prickly. I know of no better material for making a bed in camp, provided it is covered over with other material. The young ends is the material which is used in making spruce beer, which probably most of us have at some time or other been familiar. About the end of May the Staminate flowers appear, resembling large strawberries, of a rich crimson color, which gradually elongate, and after a time set free quantities of pollen, so that in a high wind the surrounding air is filled with the yellow dust. This phenomenon has given rise to a belief which is quite widespread that it is sulphur which has been set free by electrical storms. The cones are quite loose, generally in clusters of three or four, about three inches long, and one wide. The bark is thin and scaly, the round scales often falling to the ground and covering it thickly at the base of the tree.

Larch.

Larch or Tamarack, known botanically as *Larix occidentalis* does not occur to my knowledge to the westward of the Coast Range. It is, however, one of the principal woods of the Upper country, where in some places, large areas of fine trees are to be found. The timber from this tree is much esteemed, and justly so, for its excellent qualities. The tree, whilst very handsome in foliage; on account of its peculiarities in shedding its leaves in winter, will never, in my opinion, be a favorite for ornamental purposes. Its tassel like delicate light green clusters of leaves and the peculiar little knobs along the branches out of which they spring renders the tree very easy of identification. The cones are quite small, about an inch in length, crimson when in flower, and resemble those of the Mountain Hemlock. A peculiarity of this tree is, that two varieties of gum are exuded; the ordinary resinous gum peculiar to all conifers, and a mucilaginous gum which exudes from wounds caused by fire, resembling gum arabic and of a rich amber or dark brown color. The natives esteem this gum very highly and burn the trees so as to cause it to exude. The bark, of a reddish brown color, is generally quite smooth and slightly scented with light scents.

Western White Pine.

Western White Pine is the common name of *Pinus monticola* with several synonyms amongst which we find *Pinus strobus* var. *monticola*. *Pinus strobus* is the white pine of the east so well known in commerce in the manufacture of doors, window sashes, and like purposes. Our white pine resembles it in many respects, but in my opinion, is a much grander tree, growing to a height in the forest of 150 to 200 feet; the leaves in sheaths of five, from three to four inches long, are a peculiar light bluish green making a nice contrast with other conifers; the pendulous cones, borne on the tops of the trees; and therefore difficult to obtain, at

(Continued on Page Nine.)

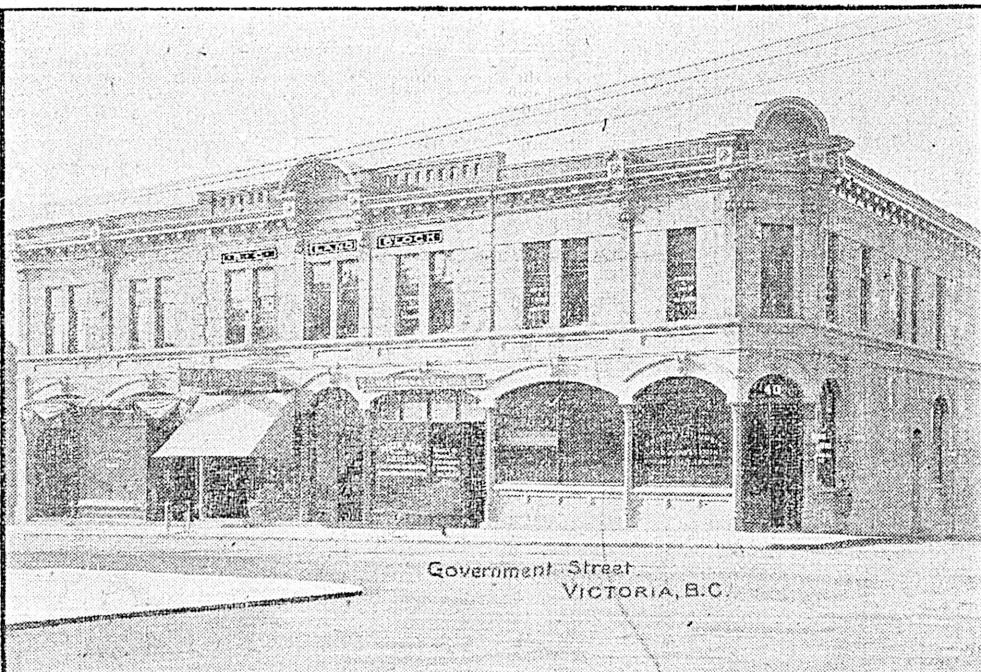
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Agriculture on Vancouver Island

From Reports of the Department of Agriculture.

ESQUIMALT, Highland, Metchosin and Sooke are the most southern districts in British Columbia, being at the extreme southern end of Vancouver Island, and lying very little above sea level. Access can be had to every part by one or the other by the following means, viz.: good wagon roads, railroads and water. The city of Victoria affords a local market for produce.

The districts of Esquimalt, Goldstream and Highland adjoin Victoria to the westward, and much the same characteristics prevail as in Metchosin, Highland being more hilly and rocky and heavily timbered. Good wagon roads and the E. & N. railway run through them.

Metchosin includes Rocky Point, Pedder Bay and Happy Valley, all accessible by water and by wagon road to Victoria, which is 15 miles from the centre of this district. A great part is covered with timber, mostly fir, some small second growth, some heavily timbered, some open oak land, and alder and maple bottoms.

Sooke includes Jordan Meadows, which lie some distance in the interior, and are reached by trail via Sook Lake. Sooke proper is on the sea coast, with a good harbor for small vessels, but an indifferent entrance, a few miles to the northward and westward of Race Rocks, and 23 miles from Victoria by wagon road or by water. The country generally is heavily wooded, rocky in parts near the coast, with open meadows up the Jordan river.

Fruit does well, with a little attention in the way of cultivation and mulching. Well adapted for sheep, of which there are a fair number produced.

Dairying is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture hereabouts, where summer feed is provided, as after the month of June the native grasses and fodders, of which there is abundance in the early part of the year, begin to disappear; hence nowhere is soiling more needed, and nowhere are the returns more generous. May parts, on account of the gravelly nature of the soil rendering it warm and dry in winter, and the absence of predatory animals, are particularly well adapted to the production of poultry. In fact were I asked where to locate a poultry farm in the province, I should unhesitatingly recommend this district. Small fruits, of course, do well, especially strawberries, and since fruit can now be sent in carload lots to the Northwest Territories and Manitoba without breaking bulk, a great incentive is given to its

production. No government land for pre-emption: improved farms can be purchased for from \$15 to \$200 per acre, according to the value of improvements and location.

Public schools are situated at Colwood, Esquimalt, Goldstream, Metchosin, Outer Point, Rocky Point, Sooke and East Sooke.

Victoria, Lake, North and South Saanich, Including James Island

These districts lie to the northward of the city of Victoria, and are connected with it by good wagon roads, railroad and water. The principal products are hops, root vegetables, hay, dairy products and roots.

Victoria district comprises all that part between Esquimalt and Highland on one side, and Lake district on the other. A large portion of the land is slightly wooded and much of it partly open oak land.

Lake is a district north of Victoria and between it and South Saanich, the eastern boundary being Haro Straits. Most of the land is timbered, lightly in some parts and heavily in others. The district is well watered by streams and lakes. Fruit-growing and market gardens are principally followed.

South Saanich, on the Saanich peninsula, is about 12 miles north of Victoria, with which it is connected by good wagon roads and railway. Saanich Arm separates the peninsula from the main island, so that its eastern and western boundaries are the salt water, the south being Lake district and the north North Saanich.

North Saanich adjoins South Saanich to the north, and occupies the end of the peninsula. Sidney, the terminus of the railway from Victoria, is on the east coast. Several good wagon roads also give access to Victoria. This is a beautiful district, well suited to the cultivation of hops and fruit of all kinds.

James Island lies off North Saanich, and very near to it. The settlers cross in small boats to produce for the markets. Noted for the large quantity of strawberries produced, of good quality, and usually about the first of the provincial product in the local markets.

Whilst the coast line of the district embraced in this article presents a rocky and barren aspect, a view of the interior soon changes that opinion; in no part of the country is the soil, which is generally a black loam, more fertile, or better adapted for crops of all kinds, fruits and garden produce. A considerable quantity of grain is produced in this district, as a rule (excepting oats) for home use and feed for domestic animals only. The growing of cereals is, however, discouraging, as land can be put to more profitable uses for market

gardening, fruit, hops, dairying, sheep, swine and poultry production, for all of which it is admirably suited. By means of a ferry transfer from Ladysmith, produce can be now sent via the Esquimalt and Nanaimo and Canadian Pacific railroads to all parts of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba without breaking bulk, and by steamers to the mines in Athabasca and Yukon. A very superior quality of fruit is produced in this section by those who give that attention which advanced methods demand. Clover is one of the standard fodder crops, also pens and oats.

Public schools are situated at Cadboro Bay, Cedar Hill, Craigflower, Elk Lake, Gordon Head, Lake, Oak Bay, Prospect Lake, South Saanich, West Saanich, Strawberry Vale, Mount Tolmie, Victoria City, North Saanich, Sidney, Cowichan.

Cowichan, including the districts of Cowichan, Comox, Quamichan, Somes, Chemainus, Salt簧, Seymour and Shatnigan, is one of the most flourishing settlements on the island, about 40 miles north of Victoria, on the line of the E. & N. railway, midway to Nanaimo, being centrally situated in regard to markets. The first two mentioned districts front on the water, Saanich Narrows; these, with the following two, have a fair quantity of comparatively clear land on the Cowichan river and on Quamichan and Somes lakes, with good bottoms and a good deal of timber land. The others are farther back, and are, for the most part, heavily wooded and sparsely settled.

Chemainus adjoins Cowichan to the north, and Kuper Islands, which lie off Chemainus, being included. The latter are fairly cleared of timber, and are well suited to sheep-raising and fruit-growing. The mainland is heavily wooded, except in the valley of the Chemainus river. There is a sawmill and quite a village at the harbor.

Cowichan Lake is centrally located between the eastern and western coasts of the island, and about 20 miles from Duncan station, on the E. & N. railway, with which point it is connected by a good wagon road. The country is all heavily timbered, principally with fir and cedar, and some maple and alder in the bottoms.

Shatnigan is a district on the line of the E. & N. railway, about 30 miles from Victoria, and includes Shatnigan lake and Koksilah river. The country is heavily wooded, but there are some extensive low-lying lands, which, with drainage, can easily be brought into cultivation.

Public schools are situated at Chemainus, Chemainus Landing, Cowichan,

Duncan, Crofton, Glenora, Malahat, Maple Bay, Mount Sicker, Quamichan, Salishan, Shawnigan and Somes.

Nanaimo

In North and South Nanaimo are included Oyster, Cedar, Bright, Cranberry, Nanaimo, Douglas, Mountain, Wellington, Nanoose and Cameron districts, and the islands of Gabriola, Lasqueti and Texada. This is the chief coal-producing section of the province.

The former electoral district of North and South Nanaimo extends from Chemainus on the south to Qualicum on the north, a distance of 40 miles. The district, except what has been cleared, is all bush land, with mountainous, rocky ridges around Oyster Bay, Extension, Wellington, Nanaimo, Nanoose bay and Englishman's River. It is intersected by 28 miles by the E. & N. railway company. The town of Ladysmith is situated five miles from the south boundary of the district, on Oyster harbor. Ladysmith is the shipping point for the Extension and South Wellington coal mines. The Extension coal mines are situated 12 miles to the northwest of Ladysmith, and South Wellington nine miles to the north.

Along the waterfront from the boundary line, between the railway and salt water, there is partially cleared land as far as Hasham. From Brenton Crossing, three miles to the north of Ladysmith, following the wagon road to Nanaimo, there are a number of well-cleared farms. In Cedar district, which extends from near Oyster Bay to Nanaimo River bridge, the soil is all good, and would give returns if it were further improved by the draining and good cultivation. Dairying is carried on on a small scale, but grain, potatoes and hay are the principal products of Cedar district. Nanaimo is the principal market for this district. The roads are good.

There are many small farms, well cleared and with good soil, between Nanaimo and Nanoose Bay. From the point where the Comox road comes into Nanoose Bay and Parksville, the soil is inclined to be sandy and gravelly. Following the Comox road from Parksville, by French Creek, to Qualicum, the best farming land in the whole district is found at Qualicum. Turning off the Comox road three miles to the south of Englishman's River, near Beaver Creek wharf, the Alberni road runs through a bush country mostly roads. There is excellent shooting and fishing around Parksville, Nanoose Bay and Qualicum, and there is excellent hotel accommodation at Parksville, Errington, Nanoose Bay and Qualicum. There are three islands in the Gulf of Georgia which belong to the district, viz., Gabriola, Lasqueti and Texada. Gabriola, especially the south end, has excellent land; when cleared, it will yield large returns. Lasqueti Island is essentially adapted for sheep-raising, but the methods followed are not productive of the best results. Texada, the farthest north, in the Gulf of Georgia, is a mining centre.

Public schools are situated at Department Bay, Mountain, Nanoose, Northfield,

Parksville, Wellington, Alexandria, Cedar East, Cedar North, Cedar South, Chase River, Extension, Gabriola, Harewood, Ladysmith, Nanaimo Bay, North Nanaimo, South Nanaimo, South Park, North Oyster and Van Anda.

Comox

Comox extends from the northern boundary of North Nanaimo to the northern boundary of Comox district, a distance of some 65 miles, including the islands of Hornby and Denman, and the districts of Castle, Nelson and Coombs, and is for the most part heavily wooded and sparsely populated, especially the two first-named districts. Comox itself is one of the most beautiful and promising districts in the province. In it are situated the Union Coal mines. In the vicinity of the bay and extending back some distance the country is fairly open, with a good many oaks scattered about. Further back, and extending to Campbell River, a distance of some 30 miles, there is a large extent of level country, heavily timbered for the most part, with fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce and maple, with some extensive swamps which are capable of being easily drained, the land throughout being of excellent quality.

This is considered one of the best dairying districts in the province. It is well watered throughout, and the land produces fine crops of clover, corn and other fodders suitable for milch cows. A considerable quantity of butter is manufactured both privately and by a co-operative creamery. The means of communication are by wagon road and by steamer to Nanaimo. The projected extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway would, if constructed, pass through the entire district.

Public schools are situated at Comox, Courtenay, Cumberland, Denman Island, and Grandin, Hornby Island, Lund, Puntledge and Union Bay.

West Coast of Vancouver Island

This includes Alberni, Clayoquot, Ucluelet and Port Renfrew.

Alberni valley is the principal farming district, and with better facilities for clearing land would probably become quite important, more especially as there are prospects of mining development. The valley is about 20 miles long and about three wide, extending from Comox lake, on the north, to the head of Alberni canal, on the south; the Beaufort range shuts it in from the East Coast, and Sprout lake, Great Central lake and their mountains enclose it on the west. The soil in the north part of the valley is glacial clay, with boulders on the ridges; black loam, having a clay subsoil, between the ridges and peat hollows. The south part of the valley is more of a red clay loam, with a yellowish clay subsoil, with swampy hollows, and the land is flatter than the northern parts. Alberni is the nearest market, unless sent to Victoria by boat, or Nanaimo by government road. Alberni Canal has several mine workings; four schools—Lower Townsite, Upper Townsite, Gill and Beaver Creeks.

San Juan and Barkley Sound

San Juan valley, in the vicinity of Barkley Sound, contains about 10,800 acres of good land. It is, however, heavily timbered, and owing to lack of

road facilities has not attracted, or rather retained, settlers as it should have done. There are about 800 acres of similar good land in the Gordon River valley. At one time there were about 90 settlers in the valley, but owing to lack of facilities of communication, a great many have abandoned their claims. Those still living there are principally engaged in lumbering and mining.

There are some islands in Barkley Sound and some small stretches of land bordering on the inlets leading into it, which are suitable for agriculture. Some of these have been surveyed. Taking the whole country, however, as far north as Quatsino, there is little to attract the settler. The heavy rainfall will always remain a drawback, although otherwise the weather is very mild; and a man with a small piece of land will probably in the near future always be able to get employment in the mines, in the logging camps or the fisheries.

The Islands

What is known as "The Islands" includes Salt Spring, Galiano, Mayne, Pender, Saturna, Moresby, Sidney, Prevost, and all the smaller islands lying between the southern end of Vancouver Island and the Mainland. The climate of these islands is equable, and consequently, well adapted for fruit culture, which industry is carried on to a considerable extent and with great success. On account, also, of their immunity from predatory animals, the raising of sheep is most successfully prosecuted.

There are no meteorological records from this part. It may safely be said, however, that the temperature is most equal, and the precipitation, whilst sufficient, is not excessive. Probably the weather statistics at Victoria may be taken as representative of the Islands. Their immunity, however, from the sea breezes which affect the southern end of Vancouver Island so much during the summer, renders them much better adapted to the cultivation of many of the less hardy varieties of fruits and vegetables, such as peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes, figs, melons, tomatoes and corn. Such sites as rocky hillsides facing south and west, by means of terraces, are admirably suited for grapes, whilst in the protected valleys other semi-hardy products can be grown. Dairying is another industry that can be most successfully carried on these islands. The recently organized Creamery Co-operative Association will help greatly to develop this industry. The intention is to gather cream from all the islands. The rearing of spring lambs for the markets of Victoria and Vancouver is an industry which is most successfully prosecuted on the islands. The absence of snow, the early spring, and the sweet, short grass of the hillsides, all combine to render sheep-raising one of the chief occupations of the farmers of this section. Cereals are not produced to any extent. Potatoes are grown in considerable quantities and of good quality. Other root crops are grown for feeding, but not as largely as they should be, or probably will be, in view of the increased interest in dairying. Apples are

produced largely and of good quality, but here, as elsewhere, many varieties are grown which are unsuitable to the existing conditions.

North End Vancouver Island

Including Alert Bay, Fort Rupert, Cape Scott and Quatsino on the main island, being the only spots of any consequence where there are any white settlers, and the islands of Valdez, Thurlow, Read, Cortez, Hernando, Savory, Redonda, Hardwicke, Camp and Wyatt. There are many more islands which it is not necessary to mention specifically. This portion of the province is very sparsely settled, and the means of communication are confined to steiners.

Alert Bay, about 70 miles to the northeast of Valdez Island, is on the main island, being the only spots of any consequence where there are any white settlers, and the islands of Valdez, Thurlow, Read, Cortez, Hernando, Savory, Redonda, Hardwicke, Camp and Wyatt. There are many more islands which it is not necessary to mention specifically. This portion of the province is very sparsely settled, and the means of communication are confined to steiners.

The government lands available for pre-emption are in the interior valleys and along the northeast, northwest and northern coasts. The lands bordering the sea are, as a rule, low-lying and wet, though a considerable portion could be reclaimed by inexpensive dyking and drainage. They are well suited for cattle-raising and dairying, while further inland a better quality of land is found capable of producing good crops of vegetables and small fruits, but on account of the prevailing humidity little if it is fit for the cultivation of cereals. The area of land adaptable to agricultural purposes has been variously estimated. Taking the reports of surveyors on 14 townships, out of 44, which extended northward from Reef Point (just south of the entrance to Quatsino Sound), on the West Coast, and westward to Alert Bay, there are 143,000 acres of grazing lands and 12,740 acres of agricultural lands included in those 14 townships. Taking a line drawn from Campbell river to the headwaters of Salmon river, and thence to Kainunzen lake, a total distance of 166 miles, there lies adjacent to such line an area of 140,000 acres, much of it of excellent quality. The character of the country is diversified, but the greater portion is well timbered and watered, with many patches of open prairie and grazing lands. These estimates do not include the extensive valleys of the interior which remain unexplored, but which, according to the reports of prospectors, timber-cruisers and trappers, will be found equally available for settlement.

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The plan of loaning only on first mortgage security on improved property, together with the fact that loans are only granted on properties which meet with the unanimous approval of the Board of Directors assures the best class of security which it is possible to obtain.

Financial Report Shows Good Security

The last financial report, recently issued, shows that the Company holds security to the extent of \$2.22 for each \$1.00 loaned, and this security is constantly being improved by the fact that each borrower is required to make a partial repayment each month.

The assets of the Company are now \$1,671,843, including Paid-Up Capital of over \$1,000,000, and Surplus Funds of \$75,000. The management estimates earnings for the current year at \$150,000. This will enable the Directors to declare the usual dividend, pay all expenses, and carry a large amount to the Reserve Fund. The Officers expect to see the Reserve Fund increased to One Hundred Thousand Dollars before the end of this year.

Board of Directors Who Actually Direct

This Company has the distinction of having a Board of Directors who actually direct. Each Director takes a close personal interest in the direction of the business and at meetings of the Board, only such business as meets with unanimous approval is passed.

The Officers and Directors are as follows: Thos. T. Langlois, President and Manager; David H. Wilson, M. D., Vice-President; Geo. J. Telfer, Treasurer; R. H. Duke, Secretary; Wm. H. Malkin, David Spencer, Geo. Martin and Geo. Ward, Directors, and they have the distinction of having been re-elected by unanimous vote of the shareholders at each annual meeting since their first appointment.

For Investors.....Business
For Homeseekers ... Residential
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Property

Matson Block, - Victoria, B. C.